The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6600. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BOSTON ALIVE AGAIN.

Business Men Too Busy to Mourn Over Their Losses.

Pecuniary Aid will Probably be Declined with Thanks.

No Prospect of Bankruptcy or Any Approach to It.

Opposition to Any Unusual Legislation or Relief Measures.

Severe Criticism of the Boston Authorities by English Journals.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—This morning opened with a light but steady rain, which was the most welcome of all possible visitors, as it not only served to help quench the fire still smoldering in the ruins, but answered the equally happy purpose of keeping the streets clear of the curious crowds which yesterday impeded travel through the chief thoroughfares near the scene of the fire, and seriously interrupted business.

THE RUINS ON THE THIRD DAY.

As a consequence of the rain, when it fell quite heavily in the early morning, the ruins for a short time were enveloped in a light mist, that made them appear even more weird than they had done in the fitful light they had given out during the darkness of the previous night. But, despite the rain and mist, they were early filled with crowds intent upon making a beginning of the work of reconstruction. To facilitate this business, the merely curious were strictly excluded from the limits, as was not the case yesterday, when any one was permitted to pass the lines upon his mere assertion that he had business within. Today, however, no one is allowed to enter without a pass signed by Gen. Burrill, commanding the military, and the ruins are thus kept free for the operations of those energetic merchants who already have gangs of men at work clearing away the *débris*, either for the purpose of recovering their safes or as a preliminary to the work of rebuilding. The buildings destroyed were so vast, and erected of such heavy material, that the whole space over which the fire swept is literally choked with broken blocks of granite, fallen iron columns and huge masses of bricks. In Chicago, where the streets were wide and the heat so intense as to crumble marble and brick into powder, the thoroughfares were cleared with comparatively little labor, where they were encumbered at all, which was seldom the case. But here the streets are narrow and crooked, and the buildings were composed of so much better material, that the wreck is much more difficult to get out of the way. All the streets are covered with the fallen ruins, so that it is impossible to take a horse and wagon anywhere in the burnt district, and the whole of the sixty acres are so thickly strewn with the *débris* that he who explores the area must clamber over granite blocks, hot piles of bricks, and stumble against the projecting ends of iron columns half buried in the mass of rubbish. The exploration, then, is an undertaking of considerable discomfort, nor is it unattended with danger. You must pass, at short intervals, under fragments of walls which yet adhere to their foundations, but by so frail a hold that they momentarily threaten to topple over and make a part of the general wreck below. Some of these fragments are very lofty, and it is almost marvelous that none of the thousands who were constantly traversing the ruins yesterday were buried beneath them. Some of these walls did fall, but providentially, so far as can be ascertained, without inflicting any injury to any of the curious crowds. Most singular of all these fragments which I met was in the case of the Purchase-street Church. This was an ancient edifice, built in the most solid manner of stone, but the sides had, nevertheless, fallen in, and the front wall, surmounted at the apex with a massive square stone tower, alone remained upright. This wall had, however, been eaten out at the top by the fire until this tower seemed perched in the air, balanced upon a single stone hardly three inches through. Every one who passed stopped to wonder at this marvel, and there was no one of them all, probably, who did not expect to see the tower fall; but it did not, nor did many others which seemed to have the least right to be remaining upright. In a few days, however, these remnants of walls, which now add so much of the grotesquely picturesque to the ruins, will all have disappeared, as the work of pulling them down has already commenced.

PLANS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

As a matter of course there is a general demand for an avoidance in the rebuilding of this portion of the city of the defects which are charged with rendering the catastrophe possible. Thus far only the narrow crooked streets, and the Mansard roofs made of the most inflammable material are held liable for the disaster, and the general verdict seems not unreasonable. The fury against the Mansards is especially general and violent, and the intense feeling has found adequate expression in this morning's journals. Upon this subject the *Advertiser* says:

"The French architect Mansard is liable to have some injustice done to him by our careless way of speaking of the work which bears his name. The peculiarity of his roof was the curve which he gave to a style of roof-structure much older than himself, of which our ancient gambrel roof was one modification. The Mansard curve is, we believe, now little used, and is not in favor with architects generally. But the name sticks to the kind of roof which he only modified, without regard to the shape, or to the materials of which it is made. Now, it is certain that at the real Mansard roof, built of iron or of incombustible wood, might not be objectionable on account of any peculiar exposure from fire, and also that the innumerable modifications, which Mansard himself would never have recognized, built of inflammable materials, and beyond the reach of ordinary engines, are the real offenders in our case, against which every citizen who wishes to sleep in peace and security should wage unceasing war."

But these expressions are quite mild, compared with those of the *Post*, which cries "Down with the Mansards" in this vigorous style:

"Looking over what there remains of Boston, one marvels that the fire did not go on forever. A view from the housetop reveals a forest of Mansard roofs, stretching up angles and towers and cornices of seasoned wood like so many hands rapacious to clutch the flames. Tawdry with the meretricious products of the jig-saw and the machine lathe, incrusted with a profusion of jumbled ornaments chiseled out of white pine, and supported by wondrously wrought pillar and capital, and frieze of the same material, they sit atop of lordly granite blocks, like the old man of the sea, to ride them to the death. Each paltry scroll offers a position for the flying brand to rest and be fanned into flame. Each boss, each panel, and each individual outrage of architectural detail that fondly clings to the Mansard roof presents a seat for the spark borne on the wind, and a veritable coign of vantage for the long leaping flames. Once grasped, the fire will not leave the Mansard for a deluge, but revels and riots there, and sends out fresh emissaries of destruction to the detestable kindred far and wide. The thousands who enjoyed the mournful privilege of witnessing the great fire of Saturday night saw the Mansard in its glory. Far up in a Mansard roof, beyond the reach of the hardest-puffing engine, the fire first asserted its power. It spread along over the stout granite beneath. It leaped the street and licked up a block of Mansards on the other side. From housetop to housetop it sped, compelling all beneath it to aid in the chase, until the name of the architect of Louis XIV. was written in the shattered and smoking ruins of Boston's noblest edifices. An acre of pine wood goes to make the Mansard roof of one of our fine modern blocks, and a fine fire it makes. This is no fancy or prejudice, and we rejoice to learn that the property-owners on what last week was High-street are taking measures to insure the absence of this abomination in any structures to be erected on their land. There is little to be said for the Mansard as regards architectural beauty, when constructed in the cheap and tawdry manner usual; and if these roofs may not be built of honest and enduring material, as is the case of that now going up on the new Post-office, we doubt not that the community will join in the cry of Down with the Mansards!"

There is no means of telling whether the present indignation against Mansards is a mere passing spasm or will take practial form in the rebuilding of the burned district, but it is safe to say that any one found today constructing a Mansard would meet with very decided expressions of popular disapproval.

The other expedient to avoid the dangers of a great conflagration in the future is the straightening and widening of the streets. In the burnt district, as nearly everywhere else in Boston, the streets are only crooked alleys, and the fire lapped across them from block to block without the slightest difficulty. The dangers to property no less than the inconvenience in the transaction of business presented by these abominable streets found public expression even when the war of the devouring flames was loudest, at the meeting of citizens on Sunday, when Mr. Gray demanded that the land be taken and the new course and width of the streets be marked out within forty-eight hours. The newspapers this morning all speak approvingly of this advice, and some of them assume that the power to make the changes is vested in the City Council. If there is any such power it is probable it will be exercised, and in that case the work of rebuilding the burnt district will be commenced as soon as streets can be cleared of the *débris* that now fills them, and will probably be done in a way that will add greatly to the beauty and convenience of the city, and as it is evident that the buildings to be erected will be large and costly, it is safe to say that the district, two years hence, will be far more attractive in every respect than it was four days ago. The general plan to be carried out has not yet been fully matured; but the proper authorities have the matter under consideration, and will probably come to a decision in a day or two.

THE SADDEST PHASE OF THE DISASTER.

Before anything in the way of reconstruction can be done, the wreck must be cleared away, and there is a general fear that in doing so the bodies of some human beings who perished in the great fire will be uncovered. It is not positively known that any more than four persons were buried under the ruins, but to this extent, at least, there is hardly room to doubt that the destruction of property was accompanied with loss of human life. Sunday morning two men, who were engaged in removing goods from one of the burning stores, were caught by the sudden fall of one of the side walls. One of these men was completely buried, and in all probability instantly killed, but the other was reserved for a more terrible fate, as he was caught only by the legs. He shouted for help, saying he was yet unhurt and if a few bricks were removed he could easily extricate himself. Several firemen, notwithstanding the heat was intense, and the danger from the other walls falling imminent, rushed to his assistance. While they were engaged in this work, the front wall fell, and not only was the first unfortunate buried under the ruins, but with him two of the noble firemen. As yet it is not positively known who these firemen were, but fears are entertained that Assistant Foremen William Ferry and Daniel Cochran, of Hook and Ladder No. 4, both of whom have been missing since that time. This afternoon a search will be made for these bodies, and the painful rumors now current will be set at rest by the equally painful truth. These four are the only persons known to be buried under the ruins, but fears are entertained that these may be two other firemen named Humphrey and Sullivan, of steamer No. 4. These men were last seen on the roof of a house in Washington-street, making their way toward the fire then raging in the rear of a house at the corner of Washington and Summer-streets, but it may be that they escaped and have not yet been able to rejoin their companions. In any event, the loss of life, although deplorable, is very slight compared with Chicago, as here there were few families burned out, and there was nothing of that general panic which there involved such an awful sacrifice of human life. It may be that some bodies besides those known to be under the ruins will be discovered, as the *débris* is removed, but at present there is no reason to believe that such will be the case.

This is, of course, the first cause of congratulation, that the disaster is no worse, and the next is, as was briefly remarked yesterday, that the means of social enjoyment, except in the temporary stoppage of the gas, are left entirely unimpaired. The hotels are all intact, and the stranger coming to Boston has no difficulty in obtaining accommodation suited to his inclinations. Except that they are somewhat crippled by the horse disease, the means of street-transit are the same as ever, as the tracks of all the street railroads were beyond the fire limits. Not a theatre, museum, nor an institution of learning was touched, nor were any art treasures, save some few pictures in the studios of artists, destroyed. This morning, and indeed yesterday, also, the Bostonian had his newspaper as usual, the offices of all the dailies escaping entirely, except those of the *Transcript* and the *Post*. The first was totally consumed, but the paper was printed in the afternoon, as usual, on the presses of the *Globe*, and the building of the *Post*, although almost in the midst of the fiery furnace, escaped, greatly damaged it is true, but yet in such condition that it could be used to get out the paper. All the newspapers are forcibly illustrating the truth of the old adage, that "it is an ill wind blows nobody good," as they are all overcrowded this morning with advertisements, which are chiefly "notices of removal." They also have, however, many advertisements of insurance companies proclaiming their solvency and soliciting business from those obliged to change their policies by reinsuring. The stockholders of many of the companies held meetings yesterday and today, and, with three or four exceptions, volunteered to contribute money enough to set themon a new basis.

There is no better illustration of the material prosperity of this city than is exhibited in the manner in which the business men talk of their losses and of the future. I saw today one of the largest boot and shoe manufacturers in the country, and was told by him that to seven-eighths of the men engaged in that trade the loss would be no greater than would result from a year or two of dull business. The stock was small, they were well insured, and in every case will recover at least fifty per cent on their policies. Indeed, the more that business men consider the matter, the more cheerful they feel. Of course there is a loss, and a large one, stated now at $84,000,000, but it is very evenly distributed among a large number of insurance companies in this place, New-York, Philadelphia, and Europe, and where it is personal will fall upon men of large wealth, who are likely to feel it only in the curtailment it will make in sundry home and business expenses. Indeed the whole affair is talked of now by many people here in almost a boasting way, and I have heard several prominent gentlemen state that there was not a city in the United States that could experience such a loss with so little detriment to its prosperity.

It is now possible to give a comprehensive statement of the effect of the fire on the business interests and prospects of the city. The branches of trade that are crippled are the dry-goods, the boot, shoe, and leather, and the wool interests. Of these the losses of the first mentioned are heaviest, and those of the last perhaps the lightest, though very considerable and hard to be borne. Unharmed are all the great financial interests, excepting insurance companies and a half dozen banks, the breadstuffs interests, the great grocery houses, the publishing houses, excepting that of Patrick Donahue, the Catholic book publisher, and the retail trade generally, with the exception of a few jewelry establishments, a smaller number of dry-goods stores, and a still smaller of other classes of retailers. Of the dry-goods jobbing houses, but one remains in the city unharmed. Nearly all the wholesale houses, and the houses closely connected with them in the wholesale clothing business, without any exception, have been swept away. The stocks on hand were generally large, and consequently the losses have been heavy. How the firms will come out it is not possible yet to know; but it is thought that the majority will pull through without failure, and that those who may be obliged to suspend will have all the aid that can be given from their more fortunate brethren. The pluck and energy that the firms in the dry-goods line are showing is noticeable. They are establishing themselves in new quarters, and are endeavoring to arrange for settlement near their old stands. With those who propose to at once rebuild, the boot and shoe and leather people are fortunate. If it was their fate to be burned out, the thing couldn't have been done at a more opportune time. It was between the two seasons, and when the stock in store was unusually light. A month or two earlier or later, the stores which have been destroyed would have been crammed with goods. It is believed that very few of the firms will be obliged to suspend payments. The running power of the factories is, of course, unimpaired, the raw material is ample in amount, and there is plenty of time to restock before the 1st of January. It is thought that if the outside customers who usually anticipate the regular opening of the trade by a few weeks will postpone their visits until the time of active trade, the dealers will be prepared to meet them with as good an assortment and as large a supply of goods as at times before the fire. The stock of wool destroyed is estimated worth not far from four and a half millions of dollars. A large number of the houses burned out were commission houses, and, consequently, the loss does not fall exclusively here. It is considered that the trade is only crippled, as something will be got by insurance, the amount of which is understood to be very large.

FAULT FINDING.

Considerable fault has been found with the manner in which the work of suppressing the fire was conducted. There are not wanting those who accuse the Mayor and Chief Engineer of vacillation and want of strength of character, in not taking means to blow up buildings before they did, and thus prevent the fire from spreading. It seems by the city statutes that the authority to do this is delegated wholly to the Chief Engineer, and as he appeared unwilling to assume this responsibility, the Mayor did not like to act in the matter. It is difficult to tell how far these officials are to be blamed. Certainly, in several instances the blowing up of buildings only added to the intensity of the fire; and the event proved that unless a large number were blown up under some system, and the shattered mass promptly drenched with water by the firemen, this means of prevention was worse than useless. As a rule, however, the people, profoundly thankful that matters are no worse, are not disposed to indulge greatly in fault-finding, except as to Mansards and narrow streets, save upon one point. Citizen soldiery are found here to answer the purpose of preserving the peace during a great crisis no better than they did during the days after the Chicago fire, and a public sentiment is forming on the subject which will probably compel their withdrawal, and remand the city to the police today or to-morrow. Several cases are reported where these soldiers were found intoxicated yesterday, with loaded muskets in their hands, and, besides their apparent uselessness as guards while in this condition, there was the constant danger that they would purposely or accidentally shoot somebody. There has been no such disorganization of society here as to call for the supersedure of the civil authorities, and the public will not patiently submit for another day to martial law. The police of the city has been happily managed, and shown admirable qualities during the crisis, so that the city runs no risk in giving them back their charge. While they have been firm in the discharge of their duties, I have met no one of these policemen who has not been considerate for the excitement of citizens and the ignorance of strangers. When going in and out the guard-lines of the burnt district, there was no one of these officers who did not ask for the required pass in a gentle, manly manner, and who did not return it after examination with a "thank you," all of which information will appear highly incredulous to the average New-York policeman. With such officers as she has, Boston has no need of soldiery, even if matters were far worse than they are or have been. But this morning there is no need for anything more than the usual surveillance of the city. There have been frightful stories current of the influx of roughs, and there have undoubtedly been some of them here, but there has been as yet no authenticated case of outrage. The alleged incendiarism has, thus far, little better foundation than vivid imaginations, and whatever may have been the facts yesterday and the day before, there is certainly no need today for extraordinary precautions to preserve the public peace. The great crowds here yesterday have returned to their homes, and the streets, even in the neighborhood of the burnt district, present their usual appearance.

NO PECUNIARY AID NEEDED.

The city is righting up with wonderful rapidity, and it is hardly too much to say that the disaster has already sunk in popular estimation to the level of any fire calamity a little larger than usual. There has been no case of bankruptcy reported among the merchants burned out, but, on the contrary, the newspapers are crowded with notices of resumption of business by most of the sufferers in new localities. No bank has suspended, and it really appears that a little forbearance upon the part of creditors, with perhaps some extension of banking facilities is all that is required to set Boston firmly on her feet. The offers of pecuniary assistance which are pouring in here from all parts of the country, must in the end be declined. It will not require over $100,000 to make the few poor families burned richer than they were before the fire, and it is not probable that the merchants and real estate owners who have been the principal sufferers, will need or accept pecuniary aid. The city authorities are placed in an unpleasant dilemma, by the haste with which the first offers of assistance were accepted, as they cannot with any decency receive such aid. The buoyancy of feeling is so great that there is not only a general disinclination that any outside aid of the kind which has been so largely proferred shall be received, but quite a formidable opposition is already appearing to the project of the Legislature authorizing the city to issue bonds to aid in the rebuilding.

THE LEGISLATURE TO MEET.

Gov. Washburn, after consultation, today, with his Council, Mayor Gaston, and others of the city authorities, decided to call an extra session of the Legislature to meet on Tuesday next, when this project will be brought forward, but it is certain to meet with considerable opposition. Another matter which will call for prompt action will be the insurance interest of the State, and there will probably be some legislation to enable the Companies to reorganize.

OCCUPYING THE COMMON.

The City Council hastily granted some permits for temporary occupancy of lots upon the Common for business purposes, and there is now strong opposition to the act, as it is contended the privilege is not needed for the accommodation of business.

THE SUFFERERS TOO BUSY TO FEEL THEIR LOSS.

There is a strong feeling manifested to not exaggerate the disaster, nor permit anything not absolutely essential. It is fair to say, also, that everybody is making much more of the disaster than the sufferers themselves, who are so busy in getting ready for work again that they have had no time to grieve over the affair, or to ask condolence or assistance. The general sentiment is very fairly stated by the *Transcript* this evening, when it says: "Boston is profoundly grateful for the noble and touching expression of sympathy and proffers of aid from abroad. The former is touching and consoling, the latter will be needed, but Boston in the midst of its calamity, would have its condition, sad enough at best, correctly understood and be saved from sensational or even well-meant exaggerations. The truth is severe enough, but the city 'still lives,' with vitality enough, under forbearance and temporary help, for a speedy recuperation. A rich, flourishing, and extensive section has been devastated with heavy losses and sudden interruption of business, yet the community is manfully meeting the exigency. The people are not disheartened or in any degree verging on despair. Our wealth has suffered a big discount, but we are not within hailing distance of anything approaching general bankruptcy. The banks generally are all right. The insurance offices, under the circumstances, are making a fair show. The strictest order prevails, and law is observed almost as if it were holiday time."

SEARCH FOR THE DEAD.

Little of the history of the great fire remains to be written for the TIMES in order to complete the detailed history of the disaster. This afternoon, until darkness set in, digging in the ruins for the bodies of those supposed to have been buried beneath was continued, but without success, and these efforts will be resumed to-morrow. The work of clearing the streets and building-sites has also been vigorously pushed throughout the day, and will be until it is completed. The site of almost every building destroyed now has a board attached to a post set up in the *débris*, on which is announced the present location of the firms who have been burned out.

EXAGGERATED AND FALSE REPORTS.

Of course many exaggerations of the losses by the fire have been made, some of which have apparently been started for the purposes of speculation. One of these came from New-York and is to the effect that 21,000 bags of coffee and 25,000 half-chests of tea had been consumed in the conflagration. The brokers here deny this story utterly, and it seems all but certain that there was no considerable quantity of coffee or tea destroyed.

RELIEF MEASURES.

The Citizens' Relief Committee will hold daily meetings for the present. At their meeting today dispatches were received from several parties in Chicago offering aid, one from Wirt Dexter, of the Chicago Relief Society, tendering the munificent gift of a hundred thousand dollars; one from New-York announcing the noble generosity of its citizens, and one from James Anthony Froude offering the entire proceeds of all his Boston lectures for Boston's relief. During the meeting Gov. Washburn came in with Gov. Perham, of Maine, and the latter made a speech, in which he stated that Maine was ready and prepared to repay to Boston the obligation its generosity to Portland at the time of its burning had incurred. Gov. Washburn also made a few remarks. To-morrow a citizens' public meeting will be held. Thus far only twenty-five applications for assistance have been made at the Relief Bureau, and nearly all of these were cases of personal inconvenience rather than of suffering. Places are now prepared to accommodate every sufferer, and there need now be no bodily hardship.

At the adjourned meeting of the Shoe and Leather Trade held today, the Committee appointed yesterday reported regarding the city land which it has been proposed, to petition the city to allow the trade to occupy. A committee of five was appointed to demand the land of the City Government, and make estimates of the cost of the erection of suitable buildings of corrugated iron or other materials. This committee consists of Messrs. John Cummings, James Tucker, A. Sternfeld, C. F. Parker, and W. H. Cowan. A letter was read from Mr. M. F. Dickinson, Jr., tendering the Coliseum, in behalf of the Executive Committee, to the shoe trade, and a vote of thanks was passed. Such will, however, not be the disposition of the gigantic jubilee pile, but it will probably be ordered down, as citizens fear its destruction by fire, and other property with it.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Post-office has now got comfortably established in Faneuil Hall, and the business is being transacted to general satisfaction. The temporary inconvenience which resulted from the hasty exit from the old building has now disappeared, and the public are fully accommodated. It is worthy of remark that the new Post-office building is so massive and so perfectly fire-proof that it stopped the fire in its direction, and, although somewhat scorched by the intense heat to which it was subjected, is practically uninjured, and is rapidly approaching completion. It will soon be ready for occupancy.

THE GAS STILL OUT.

To-night Boston is again suffering the inconvenience resulting from the absence of gas, as it is not yet considered safe to turn it on. To-morrow, however, it is promised that it shall be turned on, which is good news to everybody but the venders of candles and kerosene. Last night empty bottles, to serve the purpose of candlesticks, rose rapidly in price, until they were quoted at fifteen cents each in some cases, but to-night they are not quoted. People have learned to fasten the candle to the table by its own tallow, and they are independent of bottle-holders.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

STRONG PATROLS—PROBABLE DEATHS.

A considerable quantity of rain fell last night and today. The night passed quietly. The theatres were all closed. The strong military patrols were continued today. Fears are entertained that six persons lost their lives by the falling walls of Weeks & Potter's drug-store, on Sunday morning, four of them being firemen. Assistant Foremen Wm. Terry and D. Cochrane, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, are believed to be two of the number, as they have been missing since. Search will be made for the bodies today.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

The following official statement in regard to the Boston banks was forwarded today:

BOSTON, Sept. 12, 1872.

Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

Seven of the national banks were burned out by the fire. All have recovered their cash assets, and will immediately resume business. I have met the Presidents of the leading banks today. All agree that the total loss will not exceed one-half of their surplus of $12,000,000. An excellent feeling prevails. (Signed.)

JOHN J. KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

The only bank that failed to settle at the Clearing-house today was the Freeman's. The bonds, gold, and money of this bank were found in the safe all right, but the notes were destroyed. This caused a temporary suspension, but the bank resumed business at noon today.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Boston mutual insurance companies will all pay in full, and the payments of all the companies will reach fifty per cent., as previously announced. Worcester insurance companies lose by the Boston fire more than $1,000,000. A great part of this loss falls upon persons who can afford it, and will bear it with reasonable composure, but it will be felt not a little by many small stockholders and the insured in mutual companies, to whom the failure of dividends and the assessments on their policies will be a serious burden.

DARKNESS STILL.

All is quiet to-night. A strong military patrol guards all the approaches to the burned district. The city is still in darkness, gas not having been let on. The weather is thick and rain is falling. The fact that incendiaries are about is manifest by an attempt made last night to fire the stable of North & Foster, on Dudley-street, Boston Highlands. The slabs were torn off the rear of the stable and hay stuffed between them and the ceiling and set on fire. Fortunately the fire was discovered before it made much headway, and was extinguished. Another incendiary fire in the rear of dwelling-house No. 27 Connant-street was also put out with little damage. Early this morning William Tully was arrested by a marine, on suspicion of being one of a party attempting to fire a building near the *Daily Globe* office. Last evening several men and boys were discovered piling wood against a wooden dwelling-house on Prince-street, and had kindled a fire, when the police arrived and arrested several of the ruffians, viz.: Wm. Lurton, James Brown, Thomas O'Connor, Henry McLaughlin, James Gilian, Henry Houghton. Two-thirds of the number of the ringleaders escaped, but they are well known to the police.

BAR-ROOMS CLOSED—PASSES.

At noon today all the bar-rooms were closed by order of the Mayor. The military guard forming a cordon around the burnt district has been increased, and no person allowed to pass without a permit as follows:

BOSTON, Nov. 12, 1872.

Pass bearer within the lines. By command of Brig.-Gen. J. S. Burrill.

H. MOORE, A. A. G.

Military rule is a precautionary measure, by request of the Mayor.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

Meeting in Baltimore, and Appointment of a Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 12.—This afternoon a meeting, to take action in the matter of relief for the Boston sufferers, was held at the Corn Exchange, Mayor Vansant presiding. Resolutions of sympathy were passed, and a committee appointed to inquire what aid is needed, and take steps for furnishing the same. The following gentlemen constitute the Committee: Mayor Vansant, William E. Hooper, Patrick McGill, J. Hall Pleasants, Fred. W. Brune, and George J. Appold. The Mayor laid before the meeting a message of condolence he had sent to the Mayor of Boston. Subscriptions have been opened at the newspaper offices and other public places, and large amounts have already been contributed.

Proffered Aid—Telegrams and Donations Received.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—At a meeting of the Citizens' Aid Committee today, Wm. Gray, the Chairman, read with great emotion a dispatch from Mr. Dexter, Chairman of the Relief Association of Chicago, stating that that body had appropriated $100,000 for the relief of Boston, and tendering its deepest sympathy in remembrance of favors tendered to Chicago in its calamity. [Prolonged applause.]

Rev. Robert Laird Collyer, of Chicago, telegraphed that the Relief Committee of that city were on their way to Boston.

Gov. Perham, of Maine, was present, and tendered the sympathy of that State, with offers of aid from its citizens.

Numerous other cheering reports were made. Naylor & Co., of Liverpool, sent in a check for $5,000, through their Boston house.

Jordan, Marsh & Co. donated $10,000, through Chief Damrell, for the benefit of the firemen.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12.—At a meeting of citizens today resolutions of sympathy for the sufferers of Boston were adopted, and a committee appointed to receive contributions for their relief.

Dispatch from the Secretary of the Treasury to Gen. Butler and Collector Russell in Boston.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—The following telegram was today sent from the Treasury Department:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12, 1872.

To Gen. B. F. Butler, and Thomas Russell, Collector, Boston, Mass.:

The President authorizes me to say that every possible means of relief and aid will be afforded to the citizens of Boston by the Government, and should the circumstances appear to demand action by Congress, such action will be recommended by him.

(Signed,) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Meeting of the Citizens of Baltimore, and a Committee Appointed.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—At a meeting of citizens today, called by the Mayor, to take action in aid of the sufferers by the Boston fire, a committee was appointed to ascertain in what manner such aid can be most efficiently rendered, and to collect, if need be, such material assistance as may be necessary. Resolutions were adopted expressing profound sympathy with the people of Boston.

Boston Merchants Recovering.

The merchants of this City connected with those establishments affected in the general crash, have already shown their desire to resuscitate the trade of that city. Yesterday the employes of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. were busily engaged forwarding bales of dry goods to Boston to supply their wholesale customers.

Correction of a Telegraphic Statement of Loss.

The statement in a telegram from Boston that the loss of B. L. Solomon & Sons was estimated at from $80,000 to $250,000, proves to be incorrect. That firm states that their stock in Boston amounted to $30,000, on which there was $25,000 insurance.

THE NEWS IN ENGLAND.

Sympathy with the Sufferers Expressed—The Authorities Severely Criticised—A Commission from the London Underwriters to Visit Boston.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—All the London morning papers express the deepest sympathy for the sufferers by the conflagration in Boston. They attribute the great disaster to the bad management of the fire department, police, and municipal authorities of that city.

The *Standard* says: "The Boston fire is a scandalous outrage on civilization, and evidence of a most inefficient City Government." By way of showing the superiority in cases like that of the Boston fire of a small, well-organized Fire Department over a large but badly managed one, it compares the small London Fire Brigade and the narrow, crooked streets and alleys of this city, where fires seldom get beyond the buildings wherein they originate, to the thousands of undisciplined firemen, huge granite structures and open places in Boston. "There," it says, "the best portion of the city was destroyed for want of good management to prevent the progress of the flames, which were finally stopped by gunpowder, and this wretched business was entrusted to volunteer citizens instead of skilled operators."

It is believed here that the amount of insurance in London companies upon property in the burnt district of Boston is $2,500,000.

A commission is to be sent to Boston by the London companies to make an investigation of the facts in relation to the origin and progress of the conflagration as a matter of general importance to insurance interests.

INSURANCE.

The Insurance Losses—A Review of the Liabilities of the Companies of New-York, Boston and Elsewhere.

The apprehensions of irreparable losses existing in many insurance offices were allayed yesterday after careful researches by officials into the books of the companies, and the receipt of further advices from Boston. Several New-York companies, however, were swamped by the disaster. There was a great disinclination to furnish any information by companies rumored to be in a critical condition. Those in this City known to have failed are the Humboldt, Market, and International. These companies, however, claim to have sufficient assets to redeem their policies. The stockholders of many companies which have lost heavily, will be assessed to enable these corporations to transact business without embarrassment. By the imperfect estimate given, it appears that the New-York companies have lost $7,159,500; agencies of companies of other States in Boston, $7,942,500; foreign companies, $4,600,000; total, $19,702,000.

The following is the corrected list of the losses incurred by the New York companies, as far as could be ascertained:

Ætna	$40,000	Import's & Trad's'	$60,000
Adriatic	7,500	International	400,000
American	80,000	Irving	100,000
American Exch'ge.	10,000	Jefferson	10,000
Arctic	100,000	Kings County	15,000
Atlantic	25,000	Lafayette	5,000
Black River	30,000	Lamar	75,000
Brewers & Maltrs'.	50,000	Lenox	18,000
Citizens'	250,000	Lorillard	60,000
City	130,000	Market	135,000
Clinton	30,000	Manhattan	35,000
Columbia	75,000	Mechanics'	5,000
Commerce, Albany.	35,000	Mech's' & Trad'rs'.	25,000
Commerce, N. Y.	62,000	Mercantile	60,000
Commercial	104,000	Merchants'	100,000
Continental	500,000	Montauk	5,000
Corn Exchange	140,000	National	140,000
Empire City	10,000	N. Y. & Yonkers	70,000
Exchange	15,000	N. Y. Equitable	20,000
Fireman's Trust	6,000	Niagara	275,000
Firemen's	122,000	Pacific	15,000
Fireman's Fund	5,000	Phenix	450,000
Gebhard	22,500	Relief	60,000
German American.	107,000	Republic	200,000
Germania	250,000	Resolute	10,000
Glenn's Falls	50,000	St. Nicholas	15,000
Globe	15,000	Standard	275,000
Greenwich	20,000	Star	160,000
Guardian	50,000	Tradesmen's	250,000
Hanover	250,000	United States	5,000
Hoffman	100,000	Washington	90,000
Home	800,000	Westchester	100,000
Hope	50,000	Williamsburg City.	90,000
Humboldt	250,000		
Total			$7,159,500

The directors of some of the companies sustaining losses nearly equal to their respective assets, held meetings during the day and pledged themselves to make good the deficiencies and continue business.

BOSTON AGENCIES.

The following losses have been sustained by companies of other States doing business in Boston:

Company.	Loss.	Company.	Loss.
Ætna, Hartford	$1,000,000	German, Erie	20,000
Connecticut, Hartford	90,000	Girard, Phila	50,000
National, Hartford	125,000	Home, Columbus, O	35,000
American, Phila.	34,000	North America, Philadelphia	1,000,000
Amazon, Cincinnati	60,000	Merchants', Providence	120,000
Alps Erie, Penn.	34,000	Newport, Providence	small.
Black River, Watertown, N. Y.	30,000	Orient, Conn	150,000
Firemen's Fund, San Francisco	75,000	Pennsylvania, Phil.	360,000
Franklin, Phila.	500,000	Phœnix, Conn.	500,[illegible]
St. Paul, (F. and M.) Minnesota	20,000	Active, Hartford	800,000
Traders', Chicago	60,000	German, Erie, Penn	25,000
Triumph, Cincinnati	60,000	State, Missouri	5,000
American Central, St. Louis	15,000	Oriental, Hartford	150,000
Farmers' Mutual, York, Penn.	5,000	Hartford, Hartf'd.	600,000
Pennsylvania Underwriters'	15,000	Phœnix, Hartford	450,000
Boston	800,000	Springfield, Mass.	250,000
Easton, Maine	150,000	Glenn's Falls	50,000
		Citizens, Newark, N. J.	17,800
		American Mutual, New-Jersey	3,000
		Peoples'	1,000
Total			$7,942,500

THE FOREIGN COMPANIES.

The foreign companies have lost heavily, their risks in the burnt district exceeding $6,000,000. The following is a list of the losses reported at the companies' offices yesterday:

Commercial Union, England	$375,000	Queen, England	$300,000
Imperial, England.	650,000	Royal, England	1,250,000
Liverpool and London and Globe	1,200,000	Lancashire, Manchester	125,000
North British and Mercantile	600,000	London Assurance, London	100,000
		Total	$4,000,000

SUSPENDED BOSTON COMPANIES.

The losses by the fire have caused the suspension of sixteen companies in Boston, with a probability of further suspensions when the full extent of the loss is definitely known. The sixteen companies mentioned above are as follows:

Boston, Boylston, City, Eliot, Faneuil Hall, Firemen's, Franklin, Howard, Lawrence, Manufacturers', Merchants', National, Neptune, Prescott, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Suffolk.

Corrections in Insurance Losses.

The Queen Insurance Company loses about $570,000, for which the agents are authorized to draw upon Liverpool.

The People's Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., have no risks in Boston, and, therefore, do not lose anything.

The Traders' Insurance Company of Chicago, have suffered to the extent of $30,000 only by the Boston fire.

The Exchange Fire Insurance Company, of this City, comes out of the great Boston fire as it did out of the Chicago—unscorched. Its entire risks in Boston are only $15,000, while its net assets are $262,655.

The American Insurance Company, of Boston, chartered in 1818, is enabled not only to survive the disastrous fire in that city, but to come out with unimpaired capital and a balance of over $200,000 of its former large surplus.

The Relief Insurance Company, reported as having suspended in consequence of the Boston fire, has lost only $50,000 thereby. The present assets of the Company are $240,000.

Boston Insurances in Various Towns.

GLENN'S FALLS, N.Y., Nov. 12.—The Secretary of the Glenn's Falls Insurance Company reports its Boston loss will be much less than was estimated. Some of its risks supposed to be burned were not. It will pay its loss, and have a surplus of over $350,000 besides its capital.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12.—The Secretary of the Meriden Fire Insurance Company states that his Company will lose about $30,000 by the Boston fire, and the loss will not impair the capital. He pronounces the statement in the morning papers of a loss of $150,000 incorrect.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 12.—The general agent of the Home Insurance Company, of this city, telegraphs here to-night that the total loss to the Company by the Boston fire is $47,500. The Company has $5,000 reinsured, which makes the actual loss $42,500. The losses will be paid promptly.

A LAKE DISASTER.

Wreck of a Schooner Off Oswego—Rescue of the Crew.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The schooner Wm. John, from Kingston, bound to Oswego, with a cargo of peas, filled and sunk within two miles of this port, at 4½ P. M., today. The crew was picked up by the schooner Centurian.

WATERFORD BANK ROBBERY.

Recovery of Part of the Stolen Property in Albany—Identification.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—A number of articles, comprising valuable papers, watches, ear-rings, two notes, purses, pocket-books, gold seals, &c., stolen from the private boxes in the Waterford Bank vault a few weeks ago, were found in this city today. Mr. Cornelius Van Hovenburgh, of the Waterford Bank, reached this city this afternoon, and identified all the papers found in the streets here, and also about $4,000 worth of property, which was found under the stoop of the residence of Mrs. Salisbury, on Lodge-street, this morning. The property consists of two drafts for $2,700, gold and silver watches, purses and jewelry.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Brazil and the Argentine Republic—A Satisfactory Settlement.

LISBON, Nov. 12.—The Royal Mail Steamship Boyne, from Rio Janeiro Oct. 23, has arrived.

Gen. Mitre, the Argentine Envoy, was rapidly bringing his negotiations with the Brazilian Government to a satisfactory termination. All obstacles to an amicable settlement had been removed. The Argentine Confederation was to make a separate treaty with Paraguay.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Perilous Voyage of the Helvetia from New-York to London.

The British Movement for Suppressing the East African Slave Trade

The Swiss Government Sustained Against the Pope.

New Political Combinations in the French Assembly.

Russian Relations with Central Asiatic Nations Insecure.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The Steamer Helvetia in Peril—Drifting with Broken Machinery—Towed into Falmouth, England—A Norwegian Bark Abandoned.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The steam-ship Helvetia, which sailed from New-York Oct. 23 for London, encountered severe weather when nearing the English coast. On Friday last, while off Portland, her machinery broke. She succeeded, however, in reaching the vicinity of the Isle of Wight, when she became unmanageable and drifted rapidly toward the French coast. As Cherbourg came in sight, the anxiety of the officers became very great. They were unable to regain control over the steamer's movements, and were in danger of being driven on the shore. When within ten miles of Cherbourg, they threw up rockets and made other signals of distress, but they were not noticed on the shore. Fortunately the wind changed, and the steamer began to run before it down the channel. The steamer Ethel came to her assistance, and while trying to give her a tow ran into a boat, which had been launched by the Helvetia. The boat was crushed to pieces; one man was killed and two injured. The Helvetia was finally towed into Falmouth, arriving there today.

The Norwegian bark Dagmar, (Capt. Pederson, which sailed from New York, for Queenstown for orders, Oct. 19, was abandoned at sea on the 8th inst. in a sinking condition. The crew was rescued by the officers and crew of the steamship Idaho, after much difficulty, by means of a life-boat, and landed at Queenstown last evening.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Royal Geographical Society and Dr. Livingstone—East African Slave Trade.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The opening lecture of the season before the Royal Geographical Society was delivered last night by Sir Henry Rawlinson, the President of the Society. Alluding to the finding of Dr. Livingstone by Mr. Stanley, he declared that the journey of the latter into the interior of Africa was a most important event, and Mr. Stanley deserved a medal from the Society for the accomplishment of his great undertaking.

The foreign Governments which were requested by Great Britain to co-operate in the movement now being made in this country for the suppression of the East African slave-trade, have sent replies expressing their sympathy with the cause, but declining to unite in the active measures contemplated by England.

SWITZERLAND.

The Issue with the Pope—The Government Sustained by the People.

GENEVA, Nov. 12.—The election for the General Council took place last Sunday. The action of the Government removing M. Mermillod from his bishopric, and forbidding him to exercise his Episcopal functions within the diocese, was made a test question. The Government was sustained by a vote of 8,900 against 1,500.

FRANCE.

President of the Assembly—Changes in the Political Combinations—The American Fleet.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The National Assembly today re-elected M. Grévy, President, by a vote of 462 yeas to 43 nays.

Gen. Chanzy has resigned the Chairmanship of the "Left Centre" on account of his military duties. A new political combination in the Assembly is rumored. The "Left Centre" is reported to be meditating a rupture with the "Extreme Left," and a fusion with the "Right Centre."

The American fleet will winter in the Mediterranean. The flag-ship and a corvette will remain at Marseilles, and the other vessels of the fleet at Toulon and Villefranc.

RUSSIA.

Commercial Treaties with Central Asiatic Countries—Probable Resumption of Hostilities Against Khiva.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—The Imperial Foreign Office is about to conclude treaties of commerce with the three principal States of Central Asia, viz., Khokan, Bokhara, and Kashgar.

The *Gazette de St. Petersbourg* (official) says the present relations between Russia and Khiva cannot be maintained, and declares that "the safety of the Russian border depends upon our relations with Khiva."

SPAIN.

Carlist Bands in Biscay—The Spanish Penal Code to be Extended to the Colonies.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—Bands of Carlists have appeared in the province of Biscay and are committing depredations. The Minister of the Colonies will soon introduce in the Cortes a bill authorizing the enforcement of the Spanish penal code in Cuba and Porto Rico.

GERMANY.

Reopening of the Prussian Diet—The Speech from the Throne.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The session of the Prussian Diet, which was prorogued at the close of October, was reopened at noon today.

The Emperor was not present, but the speech from the throne was read by a Cabinet Minister. It is brief and to the purpose. A reduction of the income tax is promised. The relations of the State to the religious societies are alluded to as a subject for legislation. The Country Reform bill will again be submitted, slightly amended. The necessity and expediency of the measure are demonstrated. The speech concludes with a declaration that the Government is firmly resolved to carry out its intention of improving the local administration of the Kingdom, and will avail itself of all the constitutional means at its disposal to effect the object.

The Upper House subsequently proceeded to choose a President, and elected Baron Stolberg, a friend of the Government. Only six votes were cast against him.

CHINA.

Cable Telegraphic Communication Between Hong-Kong and Shanghai Broken.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Hong-Kong says the telegraphic cable between that city and Shanghai has ceased to work. The cause of the interruption was unknown.

OUR CHARITIES.

The Institutions on Blackwell's Island.

A Visit to the Workhouse and Almshouses—Character of the Inmates—How Employed—Interesting Facts and Figures.

There are but few cities either in this continent or in Europe which possess in proportion to their population a more extensive system of public and private charities than New-York, and there are none in which the infirm and decrepit class are better cared for. Outside of the numerous charities and benevolent institutions, the tax-payers of New-York contribute annually over $1,206,000 for the maintenance of the Departments under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, which include the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. On this Island are situate some of the more important of the public institutions, comprising the Work-house and Almshouse which the writer yesterday visited. To those of our readers who have seen or who understand something of the English and Irish work-house system, it is necessary to say that the work-house on Blackwell's Island is a sort of prison where criminals are confined for minor offenses, and, in return for their maintenance, are obliged each to work according to their respective capacities. The word "work-house," then, in New-York, really means what the name implies; but in Ireland it would puzzle the reader to know why the institutions known under that name were so designated, as there is really little work performed in them. They were never intended for the able-bodied class, and were therefore, the writer supposes, called "work-houses," on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, because no work was to be executed there. Vagrants and disorderly persons comprise the class which fills the Work-house on Blackwell's Island, while the aged and infirm, the widow and the orphan, make up the class which reside in Irish work-houses.

The average number of inmates annually maintained in the Blackwell's Island Institution is over 500. Yesterday the number in the house was 255 men and 178 females, exclusive of 200 female lunatics, for whom there is no room in the Lunatic Asylum. The Commissioners, in their last printed report, state that a large portion of the inmates of the Work-house are common drunkards broken down in health by their debauchery. The law imposes a penalty of $10 upon every person found intoxicated in the public streets, and in default of payment they are committed to the Workhouse for ten days.

The Commissioners naturally complain of crowding the Work-house with this class. By the time they are discharged from the hands of the physician and capable of labor, their term of imprisonment is ended, and they are released, to be in a few days again sent back. The term of imprisonment for those convicted of disorderly conduct ranges from one to six months, and to drink may be attributed the greater number of this class. A large proportion of the females are "old hands," who are no sooner out than in again, many of them appearing on the register twelve, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, and even thirty times within the year. This cannot be said of the men—the majority are always new cases. It is rare to find a man who has been committed to the Work-house more than six times during any one year. Yesterday among the male inmates was a man, who, notwithstanding the garb in which he was dressed, was a person, at least, of education. Not long ago he held the position of silk buyer in one of our large dry-goods firms, at a salary of $4,000 a year; but a love of liquor so completely prostrated him that he was obliged to relinquish his position, and he applied to be sent to the Work-house, where he would be free from temptation. Fortunately for himself he has no family dependent upon him for support.

As may be supposed from the character of the inmates confined therein, the interior of the Work-house has a prison-like aspect, bars, bolts, and grated doors meeting one on all sides. The cells, except those in the upper story, are made to contain four persons each. They are about fifteen by ten by eleven, containing about 1,650 cubic feet of air. This quantity may be considered sufficient if the inmates used the cells only as sleeping apartments; but in bad weather, when no out-door work can be performed, the cells are occupied by day as well as by night, there being no day room for the inmates. They rise at 6 o'clock A. M. and those who leave their cells for work return to them at 5½ P. M. No one is permitted to be idle.

Laborers are kept employed on the outer grounds breaking stone, grading, building, and raising vegetables for the house. There are shops for tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, horse-shoers, painters, and bakers, in which those having a trade are obliged to work, thus effecting a considerable saving to the institution, as no paid official is kept in these departments, except in the bakery. The bread is of first quality, and far superior to that which can be obtained by many private families. The females are employed in making and mending garments of various descriptions, and knitting stockings. They are divided into two classes, the officers making a careful selection, so as to separate those who are really bad from those who are not hardened in crime. It is said that a young woman of good character was recently convicted of "assaulting" a Police officer, and sent to the Work-house to expiate her offense. On her admission the officials learned from her that she had long been persecuted by this officer, who was forcing his attentions upon her, and using expressions which no woman of character could patiently listen to. He followed her through the streets, and at last he became so annoying that in a fit of indignation she turned round and spat upon his face. Her persecutor arrested her, locked her up for the night, and she was next day sent to the Island, a policeman's word having more weight with the Justice than the young woman's simple story of her wrongs. The officers on the Island, better judges of human character, believed her story, and put her into the first class. The room in which this class work is spacious and well ventilated, and it is used on Sundays by the clergymen of various denominations for divine service.

There are few cases of delirium tremens in the institution at present—one woman and three men. This class causes a good deal of trouble, as the sufferers are sometimes very violent, and must be watched very closely to prevent injuries to themselves or others. Condensed milk is given in abundance to them.

The ordinary diet for the healthy classes is: For breakfast, one and a half pints of coffee and half a pound of bread; for dinner, on Mondays and Fridays, three-quarters of a pound of salt beef, one and a half pints of pea-soup, and half a pound of bread; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, one pound of fresh beef, one and a half pints of meat soup, vegetables, and half a pound of bread; on Saturdays and Sundays, one pound of fresh beef, one and half pints of meat soup, vegetables, and half a pound of bread. For supper, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, half a pound of bread, and one and a half pints of coffee; on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, one and a half pints of mush, sweetened with molasses. Men working on steam-boats and ferries are allowed extra rations beyond this scale. All the food appeared to be of good quality, except the meat, which is supplied by contract at six cents per pound. The price alone is a sufficient guarantee that this article cannot be either good or middling. The expenses of this institution for twelve months, as taken from the last published report, amounted to $57,548 23, averaging 29.2 cents daily for each inmate. This includes salaries, drugs, fuel and miscellaneous articles. Food and clothing amounts to sixty-three per cent. of the total cost, and salaries nearly twenty-one per cent. Close on three-fourths of the number of admissions are classed as foreigners, the natives barely exceeding a fourth. The females stand to the males in the proportion of eleven to eight.

THE ALMSHOUSE.

The Almshouse is exclusively reserved for the old and decrepit, and corresponds to the "infirm wards" in English and Irish work-houses. At present there are in the institution 574 men and 563 women, making a total of 1,137, which includes the incurable and blind. Very few of the inmates leave this institution until they are taken for interment to Potter's Field. The bedding is good, the sheets and pillow-covers white, the walls without a stain, and the floors scrupulously clean. The rooms, though not over lofty, made up for their deficiency in that respect by their width.

The cost of the Almshouse Department, according to the last published return, was $67,960 70 for twelve months, the average daily number of inmates having been 1,084, and the average daily cost for all expenses 16.9 cents per head, the salaries absorbing only 7.3 per cent. of the total cost. As in the Work-house so it is here, the foreign element largely preponderating—scarcely one-eighth being natives—the scale of diet is somewhat better than that given in the Work-house, and in the "incurable wards" the patients receive extras as the medical officers prescribe them. On the whole the charitable institutions on Blackwell's Island are well worthy of a visit.

The Careless Use of Firearms.

Coroner Herrman yesterday took the ante-mortem deposition of James Fitzpatrick, the lad who was accidentally shot in the back during target practice by the Martin Reynolds Guard, at Funk's Park, on Monday afternoon. It appears that the Guard went on a target excursion, and Fitzpatrick accompanied them. During the firing for prizes he was accidentally shot in the back by Edward Flynn, aged fourteen, a contestant. Fitzpatrick was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he is now lying in a very critical condition. From the fact that partial paralysis has set in, it is feared that the spine is injured, and the wound will, in all probability, prove fatal. In his statement Fitzpatrick said that he was standing on the right side of the railing near the target when he was shot. He did not blame any person, as the shooting was purely accidental. Flynn, the lad by whom Fitzpatrick was shot, was arrested at the time, and was, yesterday, released on $1,500 bail to await the result of the injuries.

THE WARD'S ISLAND ASYLUM.

The Recent Outrages—Neglect of the Commissioners—An Investigation to be Had—Letter of Dr. Echeverria.

The recent developments made in relation to the conduct of affairs at the New-York City Asylum for the Insane have naturally created a deep impression on the public mind. Three cases of murder by brutal attendants upon the unfortunate and helpless beings intrusted to their care have occurred within six weeks, and it has been shown that the Warden, as well as a majority of his subordinates, are very intemperate in their habits. Taken as a whole, the administration of affairs at this institution has been simply disgraceful, and the facts are too well known to admit of denial.

The Governor of the State has made a personal investigation into the appearance and condition of the wards, particularly "Ward M," where all of the recent outrages were committed. He was more than satisfied that a radical wrong existed, and announced his intention to see the matter remedied.

One thing is very certain, that the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have not exercised a proper degree of supervision over the conduct of their employes in the Asylum. Things have been allowed to go on from bad to worse until the institution is simply a disgrace to the City and the age we live in. The patients have been ill used and ill fed; they have been neglected in the most studious manner by those whose duty it was to properly care for them. That unfortunate lunatics should have been ill-treated in the most systematic and deliberate manner for weeks and months, and no notice be taken of it by the Commissioners, is a striking commentary upon the state of our public institutions under their care, for the neglect manifested by them on Ward's Island finds its counterpart on Blackwell's Island, if all we hear be true.

The fact that Dr. Echeverria, the late Resident Physician at the Asylum, proved to be an honest man, determined to do his whole duty in a fearless and conscientious manner, has led the Board of Commissioners to confess themselves wrong, and they have shown their spite by summarily dismissing the physician from his unpleasant post. The principal cause for this action was that Dr. Echeverria voluntarily went before the Grand Jury, as was his right and privilege as a private citizen, thus showing that the Board feared the result of the physician's statements. It is a singular fact that, despite the evidence of intoxication given against Warden Edward Burke at the inquest over the body of Samuels, the Commissioners have retained him in their service. It is understood that a full investigation will be ordered by the proper authorities into the conduct of the Asylum, when some startling facts will be revealed.

The following letter from Dr. Echeverria to the Board of Commissioners will be found interesting:

To the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN: At your meeting of the 4th inst., held at the City Asylum for the Insane, you stated to me that the Board had no complaint against me, excepting that I was not agreeable to the Warden of the Asylum. At your subsequent meeting of the 8th inst. you saw proper to remove me, without previous notice, from the position of Resident Physician to the Asylum. This removal, after the above official declaration, and in the face of a verdict of a Coroner's jury exonerating me from all blame in the matter of the killing of Louis C. Samuels, and sustaining my position, accompanied, as your action has been, by a transfer of the Warden, Edward Burke, to a post in the Almshouse no less responsible than the one for which he proved so unfit at the Asylum for the Insane, is a course which I can attribute only to malice, engendered by my fearless and truthful exposure before the Coroner's jury of the mismanagement of the Ward's Island Asylum.

From the time that I took charge of that institution until my removal by you without a hearing, I earnestly protested, as my correspondence with your Board will show—the publication of which I demand—against the manner in which the Asylum has been conducted, with the view of promoting political interest instead of the welfare of the insane therein. The jury in the Samuels case not only upheld me, but publicly condemned your lax and improper administration of that institution, and also censured the Warden and attendants, whom, by your own course, you have sustained and kept in the public service, under your control. The subject of the starvation, cruel treatment, and disgraceful maintenance of the inmates of the City Asylum for the Insane, has been laid by me before the Grand Jury and the Attorney-General, and will doubtless be made the basis of an inquiry, which will bring to light, for the impartial judgment of the people, not only abuses and evils alike shocking to every sense of humanity and decency, which characterize the management of the lunatic asylums under your charge, but will once more exonerate me from all blame in the discharge of a duty which, though it brought upon me your displeasure and consequent dismissal, will earn for me the thanks of suffering humanity and the community at large.

Yours, &c., M. G. ECHEVERRIA.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1872.

AN UNMITIGATED RUFFIAN.

Arrest of a Noted Produce Merchant—Startling Scene in the Astor House.

Mrs. Clara Courtney registered in the Astor House, with her husband, from Pottsville, Penn., about two years ago. She remained several months, and from the kind courtesy she received on the part of the proprietors, formed a high opinion of the hotel. She came to this City about three weeks ago, and went to the Astor House. She noticed, day after day, a man of respectable appearance dogging her through the corridors, and informed Mr. Charles A. Stetson, Jr., of the strange conduct of the man. Mr. Stetson informed Special Officer Tully of the matter, and a strict watch was kept for the man, who, it was ascertained, was not a resident of the hotel. Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, Mrs. Courtney went to her room, and shortly afterward heard a knock at the door. Thinking it was the chamber-maid, she opened the door, and found her unknown persecutor outside in the corridor. She immediately attempted to close the door, but the man put his shoulder to it and burst it in. He then tried to fasten the door, but proved unsuccessful. He next endeavored to perpetrate an atrocious assault on Mrs. Courtney, when she screamed for help. Col. Charles Stetson and Officer Tully, hearing the alarm, hurried to the rescue. The miscreant, finding himself in danger, broke away from the room and fled into the cellar of the hotel, where he was finally captured by Officer Tully. It was with the greatest difficulty that Col. Stetson and Officer Tully could prevent the gentlemen guests of the hotel from inflicting condign punishment upon their prisoner. Detective McDonnell, of the Third Precinct, was notified, and on arriving at the hotel took the prisoner into his custody. Mrs. Courtney was at first opposed to making any complaint against the fellow, owing to the publicity which would necessarily follow, but she finally did so. The man was arraigned before Alderman Coman, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon. He proved to be John H. Tennant, a produce commission merchant, residing with his wife and family at No. 43 Park-avenue, and does business at No. 23 Pearl-street. On Mrs. Courtney stating the facts in the case, Alderman Coman committed Tennant without bail for trial.

The Stroutman Homicide—The Coroner's Inquest.

An inquest was held by Coroner Keenan, yesterday, in the case of John Stroutman, the German locksmith, of No. 142 Essex-street, who died at Bellevue Hospital, on Saturday last, from a fracture of the skull, said to have been done by Louis Reichenger, a German blacksmith, twenty years of age, who lived with the wife of the deceased at No. 17 Broome-street. Mrs. Sophia Stroutman, the widow of deceased, testified before the Coroner, yesterday, that she left her husband on the 3d of August last, on account of cruel treatment. In February last he had been sent to Blackwell's Island for assaulting her. On the 5th of September Stroutman called on her at No. 17 Broome-street. A quarrel ensued between them, during which he knocked her down and stabbed her in the neck with a pocket-knife. He then ran from the house and escaped. He was followed by two or three men, but she did not see any one strike him.

Julia Weppizer, of No. 142 Essex-street, stated that the deceased had boarded with her during a portion of his last illness. He told her that Reichenger had struck him on the head with some heavy weapon.

Patrolman Leahy, of the Tenth Precinct, who arrested Reichenger, testified that the latter had admitted to him that he struck Stroutman on the head with a stick of wood.

No further testimony being obtainable, the case was given to the jury, who rendered a verdict against Reichenger, and he was committed to the Tombs. The Coroner, however, stated that he would take $2,000 bail for the prisoner, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Disappearance of Mr. Holway.

From the Hartford Post, Nov. 11.

The sudden disappearance of Mr. Emory F. Holway still causes much anxiety on the part of his friends, and no clue has yet been obtained as to his whereabouts. Letters have been received from his brother in California stating that he is not in that State, as many supposed he might be. His friends here are firm in the opinion that he has been murdered. He had with him at the time he left his home in Springfield $400. He wrote a letter to his wife on his arrival in New-York, since which she has not heard anything from him. It has been ascertained that he took a Turkish bath at an establishment on Lexington-street, and registered his name on the books there. The proprietors say he left after bathing. This is the last that has been seen or known of him as far as his friends have heard. A cap belonging to him, with his name and residence written on a card and pasted on the inside, was found by some person on the wharf at the foot of Cedar-street, shortly after his disappearance. The person finding it sent it by express to the Mayor of Springfield, with a note stating the fact of his finding it, and giving as a reason why he did not place the matter in the hands of the New-York Police, that he was on his way to another place and did not want to be detained as a witness. A steamer, which sailed about that time for Europe, had among its passengers a person registered as John Holway.

MANSARD ROOFS.

The Opinion of the Board of Underwriters on the Subject Two Years Ago—No Action Ever Taken in the Matter.

A committee of the Board of Underwriters in the month of November, 1870, made a report condemning in strong terms the Mansard roof, as usually constructed in this City. From this report we make the following extracts. After quoting section 15 of the law of 1866, on the subject, the report very justly says:

"In fact, we can see nothing in this provision of the law, which, we would here say, is the only one that has any reference to this class of roofs, which would prevent a person from building an edifice of one or two stories of brick, and then surmounting it with a three, four, or even five-story structure of wood covered with slate; or, as has been well said by one of the insurance journals, 'making a large building of this kind, nearly equivalent to a row of frame buildings, perched at an inaccessible height, covered with just slate enough to keep the water out, and not enough to keep the fire out, while at the same time it serves as a ready pathway for the advance of fire, and furnishes fuel at every inch of progress.'

When we take into consideration the fact that the majority of these roofs are placed upon buildings which, from the sidewalk to the top of the cornice, are from sixty to ninety feet high, and which buildings, under the very salutary provisions of the law relating to the erection of buildings to which we have referred, are required to have heavy division walls, and otherwise rendered massive and nearly fire-proof, it would seem to be an absurdity, were it not a serious matter, to allow to be placed on such structures another building, built of pine or other light wood, covered with slate, or, worse still, corrugated iron; and from want of copings to the face of the division walls, to expose not only the building itself, but its neighbors on either side to destruction, as no barrier of any kind would exist to prevent the extension of a fire. There are two instances of buildings in this City otherwise fire-proof, having iron beams throughout, which have upon them wooden Mansard roofs.

Those who are familiar with the construction of Mansard roofs in Paris, where they originated, know that it is required, in all cases, that the walls should extend above the horizontal, and also the slope of the roof, and are never allowed to be uncoped. Wood is never allowed to be used in their construction, except for the inner planking. The plea that has been put forth, that coping such walls destroys the architectural beauty of the buildings, can be most fully refuted.

There is no question in the minds of your Committee that a false economy has had more to do with this flimsy class of structures than anything else, good architectural effects being secured at the expense of safety, and by endangering all surrounding property. It is known that in that part of the city where our largest warehouses are located, there are already not less than 150 buildings having these wooden Mansard roofs, and they are constantly increasing; and among dwellings they can be counted by hundreds, nearly all the dwellings in the newly-built parts of the city being ornamented with them. Let us call your attention to the rows of first-class dwellings referred to in the report of the surveyors, where in one case cited (No. 15) sixteen dwellings, covering a space of over 300 feet front, have only four copings through their entire extent, and these of the most unreliable kind, being merely flat stones laid against the edges of the wood work, anchored in with iron braces, but leaving a clear space under the stone for fire to work through. It does not require much of a prophet to predict that circumstances might arise by which this entire row could be destroyed, as the so-called copings would certainly interpose no obstacle.

We referred to the fact that not only were our stores, dwellings, and hotels fast being converted on their tops into huge tinder-boxes, but that our asylums, hospitals, halls, and other public buildings were also being surmounted by these structures. Franklin and Devonshire streets, Boston, are notable examples of this class of defective buildings in a region where millions of dollars of valuable property are exposed to loss by a single fire; parts of White-street, in this City are also subject to the same criticism. New-York underwriters are all more or less interested in these sister cities, and how can they exclaim against the insecurity of buildings in them if they do not first set their own house in order. In no city of the Union are the laws relative to building so salutary and valuable as in our own, and this has been owing to the persistent efforts of this Board, by judicious amendments from time to time to perfect them. Surely, it is as important to protect ourselves against this class of incendiaries as any other."

The Board, in conclusion, recommended several amendments to the law of 1866, but though two years have elapsed, no action has been taken on the subject.

Visitors to the Yosemite Valley—New Facilities for Travelers, Artists and Photographers.

From the San Francisco Atlas, Nov. 4.

Yosemite is one of the resources of our Slope. The number of visitors in 1872 will not be less than 2,300, and a gentleman, who has a good opportunity to observe the tourists, says that 2,000 of them reside outside of California; that most of these outsiders are brought to the State by the desire of seeing Yosemite and the Big Trees, and that they spend in this State $400 each, on an average. As the pilgrimage to this valley is in its beginning, we may make large deductions from these estimates, and yet find that the valley is great in its value as well as splendid in its scenery. The travel for this season is nearly done. The visitors numbered 2,143 in 1871, 1,735 in 1870, 1,122 in 1869, and 542 in 1868.

Several noteworthy improvements, to facilitate travel and accommodate tourists, have been made in the course of the year. A horse trail has been finished up Indian Cañon a third of a mile east of the Yosemite Fall, leading from the valley to Eagle Point, 4,200 feet above, whence a magnificent view of the higher parts of the Sierra can be had. Some tourists have entered the valley that way, the distance from Tamarack Flat being seventeen miles to the Yosemite House. The trail up the back of Sentinel Rock to Glacier Point is wide and easy in its grade, so that now there are six trails leading into the valley from the surrounding heights; one at each side of the river at the western end; one at the middle of the valley on each side; one near the Nevada Fall, and one by way of Tenaya Lake, the two last at the eastern end of the valley. Last Spring a wagon road four miles long, from the lower end to the middle of the valley, was opened, and a stage was run to accommodate those unaccustomed to horseback. Hutchings has finished a new house, and Black is making an addition to his, so that next year 200 visitors can be accommodated at once. The trail to the foot of the Nevada Fall is to be improved before Spring opens; the trail from the foot of the fall to Glacier Point has been much injured by storms, and needs repairs. A survey has been made for a wagon road four miles long down the side of the mountain at the western end of the valley on the north side, and the utmost cost of construction is estimated at $12,000.

The scenery is not without its attractions in Winter. Bierstadt went in before the snow had disappeared last Spring; Keith is now there studying the atmosphere and foliage of Autumn; and when artists so skillful in the disposition of effect and color are not contented with one visit to such a place, but go again and again, better pleased with every trip, there must be extraordinary natural beauties. Irwin and Ross are now in the valley, also sketching. Notwithstanding the multitude of photographs that have been taken in previous seasons, a man employed by Mr. Houseworth has been at work there for months. Mr. Muybridge is now there, and Mr. Watkins will start in a few days; and a multitude of views, finely executed, from points well selected, will be the result.

The Wood Pavement on Fourth and Fifth Streets—Decision.

In the case of R. W. Trundy against George M. Van Nort, Commissioner of Public Works, to enforce against the latter a contract to pave Fourth and Fifth streets, from Bowery to Mangin-street, a decision has been rendered in favor of the City.

Judge Leonard, in his opinion, says: The award of contracts to Mr. Trundy in January, 1870, was not made pursuant to any subsisting ordinance. The ordinance of Dec. 2, 1869, being for a shorter line of pavement than that mentioned in the ordinance of Oct. 25, 1869, (although coincident as to the route for a considerable distance,) operated as a substitute for the prior ordinance. All further proceedings to perfect an award or contract for the longer route of pavement became nugatory after Dec. 2, 1869. It would give rise to an apparent claim for damages against the City, under such a contract for the profits which the contractor might have made, had he been permitted to pave the whole distance to Mangin-street while the Commissioner of Public Works was really without any authority so to contract. The application must be denied, with $10 costs of opposing the motion.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Organization, Strength and Achievements of the Army and Navy in the Rebellion—Their Prompt Reduction to a Peace Footing After the War—The Signal Office and its Work in the Interests of Commerce and Agriculture.

Standing armies and navies are no part of the organic elements of the American Government; but to command the means and materials to call them into existence in the hour of need, is a national safeguard that cannot be disregarded. The achievements of the Republican Party in their organization and equipment of an army and navy for effective results are, probably, without a parallel in the history of warfare. Other Powers have, no doubt, raised as large, or even larger armies, and have put stronger fleets afloat; but it was done under the power of conscription and other arbitrary measures of law. In the United States, the great triumph was the result of a voluntary response to the demands of the hour.

To see more clearly what was accomplished, let us look at the strength of the army and navy at the commencement of the rebellion; again, when our forces were at their maximum; and finally, note how effectually they have been reduced to a peace footing:

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Dates.	Commissioned officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
Dec. 31, 1860	1,108	15,259	16,367
April 30, 1865	38,622	961,844	1,000,516
Aug. 31, 1872	2,406	28,926	31,332

STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.

Dates.	Vessels.	Guns.	Tons.	Men.
Navy in 1860	76	1,783	105,271	7,600
At close of war	671	4,610	510,336	51,500
October, 1872	179	1,390	233,480	8,500

It will be seen that on the last day of January, 1860, the army consisted of a fraction over 1,600 men and officers. In 1865 it was augmented to over a million. Of these the official records show that 986,516 were volunteers. The total number of soldiers serving in the war of the rebellion reached the enormous aggregate of 2,688,523. In contrast with the armies of former wars the result is as follows:

Number of Soldiers of the war of the Revolution, 1775 to 1783		278,021
War with Great Britain, 1812 to 1815, viz: Soldiers, sailors and marines serving twelve months or more	63,179	
Number of militia serving six months or more	66,3 [illegible]	
Number of militia serving three months or more	125,643	
Number of militia serving one month or more	125,307	
Number of militia serving less than one month	147,200—	527,654
Number of soldiers serving in Mexican war, 1846-47		73 260
Total in wars of 1775, 1812 and 1846		878,935
Total in war of 1860		2,688,523

Or more than three times the total number in the three previous armies, including militia, marines, and sailors!

Now the vast army of 1865 is reduced to an aggregate of 31,332, retained mainly to do police duty on the frontier boundaries of the country. These achievements evince a power of organization and a facility of reduction of armies that could pertain only to a patriotic people, under a harmonious government, by and for the people.

Glance at the results in reference to the navy: In 1860 it numbered only 76 vessels and 7,600 men. At the close of the war it was augmented to 671 vessels and 51,500 men—an addition, in round numbers, of 600 vessels and 44,000 men. Today the Navy is reduced to 179 vessels, only 41 of which are in commission for sea service, and 8,500 men, being but 900 more than were in the service in 1860.

These results evince a power in augmenting and a facility in reducing the national navy that cannot fail to command universal admiration, as well as unlimited confidence in the resources of the Government, and its rigid policy of economy.

Today there are in special service seven vessels, mounting fifty guns. The others now in commission for sea service compose the fleets representing and protecting American interests abroad. They are stationed as follows:

FLEETS ABROAD OCT. 1, 1872.

Station.	Vessels.	Guns.
North Atlantic	6	41
South Atlantic (Brazil)	3	34
European	6	110
Asiatic	9	114
Pacific	10	111
	34	410
In special service	7	50
Total in commission for sea service	41	460

These statistics represent the officially recorded facts. They indicate results of which no other nations can show a parallel. A Government that can raise and reduce armies and navies with the facility and to the extent thus indicated, need never dread invasions nor incur the burdens of European Powers in sustaining perpetually enormous standing armies and powerful fleets by heavy taxes, drawn from the earnings of the remnants of the people not forced into the Government service. "Let us have peace," said our successful General and President at the close of the war. This, under God and a good Government, has since been, and we may reasonably hope will continue to be, our happy lot. As standing armies are next to war itself, one of the severest curses that any country can be compelled to endure, so their absence is one of the greatest of all national blessings.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE—PROTECTION TO COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.

The objects of the Signal Service—an offshoot of the War Department—embrace "the collection and circulation of storm signals, announcing the probable approach and force of storms throughout the United States, for the benefit of commerce and agriculture." The mariner upon the coast and the farmer in his fields are promptly warned in advance of changes in the weather and the approach of storms. They are thus enabled to provide against the loss of life and property. The system is yet incomplete; but it has already accomplished great results, while more important achievements are promised in the near future. The labors and experiments of the last year were largely extended, and the results were commensurate with the efforts made. Its advantages to agriculture have been verified by numerous letters from agricultural societies and associations; while to the mariner the cautionary signal—a red flag with a black square in the centre by day, and a red light by night, displayed at prominent places along our sea and lake coasts—has been hailed as an important aid in escaping or preparing for the approaching storm.

A signal school of instruction is maintained at Fort Whipple, near Washington. There officers of the army and navy are instructed in the theory and practice of signalizing, telegraphy, and meteorology, and in the use of the special system of weather reports of the Chief Signal Officer, Brig.-Gen. Albert J. Myer, to whose peculiar genius and indomitable perseverance the country is mainly indebted for the successful development of the Signal Service. Students, after going through a course of instruction and passing a satisfactory examination, are assigned to duty.

About seventy stations have been established and are in hourly communication with the Central Office at Washington. Others are being added. Regularly, three times in the twenty-four hours, or exactly at the end of every eight hours, day and night, the officers at all the stations make up their reports and dispatch them to the Central Office at Washington by telegraph. To render these reports practically useful they are, as soon as received, collated and compared. The deductions are then made, written out in form and telegraphed to the different cities. This is all done in a period of time limited by minutes. Copies of these reports and of the weather and storm "probabilities," together with warning signals to mariners, where and when necessary, are immediately published in the newspaper Press, and posted in prominent places of resort throughout every State and Territory as far as the telegraph and the Press extend.

It has been proved, by careful examinations, extending over a year, that sixty-nine per cent. of the "probabilities" of the weather, as published in advance, have been strictly correct, while the partial verifications amounted to twenty-one per cent. additional, leaving only ten per cent. that were incorrect. With improved organization, larger experience and established facilities, it is claimed by the professors in charge that the correctness of the predictions will be greatly increased, and the failures reduced to an insignificant percentage.

In addition to the reports prepared for the newspaper Press, daily maps or charts are issued at Washington, New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, New-Orleans and a few of the other large cities. These charts indicate by certain characters and figures printed on their face, at the locality of each of the principal cities throughout the Union, the course and force of the wind, the state of the thermometer and barometer, and the elevation of each locality above the level of the sea. These charts are immediately placed in post-offices, reading-rooms, the rooms of Boards of Trade, and in other places of public resort, for the inspection of merchants, mariners, shippers, farmers and others interested in the changes in the weather.

In short, it is the ambition of those in charge of the Signal Service to so perfect the system to protect not only the commercial interests throughout the United States, but also the interests of agriculture, to which subject the powers and duties of the office were extended by an act of Congress, approved June 10, 1872.

There are even greater achievements than these under contemplation. Experience has proved that the system can be extended around the globe and be made as available for scientific purposes as when confined to a continent. When the one missing link now contemplated of a telegraph across the Pacific Ocean is completed, there will be continuous telegraphic communication around the world. Then the nations of Europe and Asia, and even Africa, will unite with those of America in an international and inter-continental system of daily meteorological signals extending over the globe. This will add immensely to the value of the limited results already accomplished in America, while the benefits to accrue to the commercial and shipping interests—when at the principal ports of any and every coast the meteoric conditions can be found announced every eight hours for all that coast, as now in the United States—can scarcely be estimated in their importance.

These results are looked for among the achievements of the near future, and will grow out of what has been already accomplished by the United States Government under the fostering care of the Republican Party. Already the scientists of foreign countries have not only proffered expressions of good will, but have rendered assistance which warrants the assumption that their respective Governments will be ready, at the proper time, to co-operate with the American Government in securing the contemplated extension of this important service in the interests of commerce and agriculture.

THE PRESS ON THE ELECTION.

THE PEOPLE SATISFIED WITH PRESIDENT GRANT.

From the Washington Chronicle.

The people are satisfied with President Grant. He has shown political wisdom and firmness, magnanimity and justice, respect for his high office and for the law; and if his triumphs in war were splendid, his bearing in the political strifes which have succeeded is equally honorable. It bespeaks the statesman and the lover of his country. His part in the intensely bitter contest just closed has been dignified and characteristic of the man who gave us deeds, not words, in war. The people have shown that they appreciate his character, his actions, and his Administration, and they have signally rebuked his maligners. As in war, wherever the enemy made a stand, there Grant was most sure to defeat them, so in this contest, wherever the mongrel party, the remnants of his old enemy, seemed most sure of victory, there they have been most signally defeated.

A SUBLIME SPECTACLE.

From the Boston Transcript.

There is something sublime in the calmness and steadiness with which the people moved forward, totally unmindful of the storm of calumnious allegations filling the whole political atmosphere. They could not be turned aside, for a single moment, from their intention to tread the path which experience had pointed out as safe. The superb Republican majorities in all directions, although an ample vindication of President Grant from the attacks made by reckless and malignant assailants, cannot be considered, chiefly, as the triumph of the man, but as the unmistakable expression of the nation in favor of his policy as its Chief Magistrate. Far above all personal questions, his Administration has received the greatest and most unqualified indorsement.

HOW THE TRAITORS WERE REPUDIATED.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

What is the result, then, what the verdict of yesterday's victory! In plain words, it declares so-called Liberalism to be a big swindle, a miserable fraud and a contemptible failure. It will be noticed that the people have taken pains to show the so-called "Liberal leaders" the full extent of their indignation and disgust. Look at the way in which Massachusetts rebukes Sumner! With what apparent zeal and delight his Republican constituents have piled a tremendous majority on top of Gen. Banks. See how the Empire State points its finger of scorn at Greeley, Fenton, Alvord, Depew and Littlejohn! With what just pride does old Pennsylvania flourish her magnificent 125,000 Grant majority in the faces of Curtin and McClure! How Ohio has scorched the recreant Republicans who boasted that their State was the "cradle of Liberalism!" What a rebuke Illinois has administered to Lyman Trumbull! How withering is the denunciation hurled by Missouri at Schurz and Gratz Brown! What a pitiable specimen of humanity Nebraska has made of little Tipton!

And so throughout the whole country the indignant people have made a special effort to denounce the Liberal leaders as false prophets, political tricksters, and deliberate traitors. Ah! they have found out that the Republican Party did not owe its strength to them. So soon as they deserted that party they found that they were but men, and very small men at that.

The Republican Party is stronger today than ever. The Opposition cannot even claim encouraging prospects of success for their cause four years hence; for the aggregate majority will probably be larger than it was in 1868. The people have declared that "Loyalty shall govern what Loyalty preserved." They have announced that they are well satisfied with the faithful, honest, and capable servant at the head of the Government. And into the hands of that Republican Party, and under the direction of Ulysses S. Grant, they have placed the interests of the country for the next four years.

MORE DEMOCRATIC DISGUST.

From the Washington Patriot.

It was the part of prudent men, to have foreseen the difficulties that beset Mr. Greeley's path, before they subjected him to the ordeal through which he has just passed, or imperiled the cause around which so many ardent hopes clustered. The engineers at Cincinnati have got hoist with their own petard. If that was all, the loss would not be serious, but the disaster which carries them to a political grave, postpones a triumph which the heart of the country really yearned to achieve. The marplots who, in their intense selfishness, rejected the grandest of opportunities, because it could not be converted to personal profit, have at least got their deserts. The cost is great, to be sure, but these political pests who have so often provoked discomfiture, who have traded with all parties, and always in their own interest, are at last silenced and subdued. So much is gained. There is at least that crumb of comfort left.

ONE OF THE LITTLE DISAPPOINTMENTS.

From the Louisville Commercial.

We violate no confidence when we say that if Mr. Greeley had been elected yesterday, a prominent Liberal editor, not a thousand miles away from this city, would have been Secretary of the Interior.

WHAT HAS PRODUCED IT!

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

While the Greeley managers, guided only by a blind infatuation, have been intriguing, estimating, and figuring out majorities upon percentages, and while Mr. Greeley himself, and his misguided and corrupt followers, have been vainly endeavoring to poison the minds of the people against Grant, his Administration, and the Republican Party, the solid men, the thinking men, the laboring men, mechanics and artisans—all classes—have calmly considered the situation, weighed the value of the prosperity they now enjoy; taken into account the present condition of the country—its admirable system of finance, its great achievements in the interest of peace with regard to our foreign relations, protection to home industry, its unexampled wisdom in conducting all the affairs of the nation—and, with that common sense for which the American people are distinguished, made up their mind to continue the true party of progress and reform in power. The Liberal movement was the most reckless as well as the most audacious political manœuvre known to the history of modern politics; it is an utter wreck, and not a plank of the shattered vessel, not a man of its pirate crew, remains to mark the spot where it went down.

A DEMOCRATIC WAIL.

From the Concord, (N. H.,) Patriot.

All is lost but honor, and some may doubt whether even that has been saved. The fact is the coalition have suffered a Waterloo defeat in New-Hampshire, and it is exceedingly difficult to determine on what basis they can possibly wage another earnest campaign against the Republicans.

ONE OF THE FRIENDLESS.

From the Germantown (Penn.) Telegraph.

Ex-Gov. Curtin has made a very poor bed for himself to lie down in after becoming weary of the honors showered upon him by the Republican Party. The fate of other recalcitrants should have been a warning to him, but it was not. He was ever a weak man, infirm of purpose, and swayed by others abler but far more unscrupulous than himself. He is not inherently bad; indeed, we think he means to do well; but under malign influences he has been led astray, just as be was about being deluded when the last draft of the war was ordered. Well, well, the Republican Party desires only loyal men, come whence they may, and it is a gain to it in getting rid of those whose principles are not principles, only shifting opinions for barter and sale on all occasions.

THE TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

From the Rochester Democrat.

The majority given Hon. Freeman Clarke is the largest ever obtained by any candidate in the district, reaching the remarkable figure of 4,000 at least. This emphatic indorsement of Mr. Clarke by his immediate constituents, is no less deserved than it is flattering. His unanimous nomination, followed by an almost unanimous election, is a marked tribute to his worth and abilities, which derives especial significance from the fact that he was one of the first marked for slaughter by the "Liberal" avengers, when they took the war-path. But their shrieks were all sound and fury, and indeed added to his strength because of the embittered and spiteful character of the opposition.

Interesting Life Insurance Case in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 2.

The case of Julia Hartley against the Guardian Mutual Insurance Company, of New-York, on trial in the United States Circuit Court for four days, and which excited considerable interest, was terminated last evening by the discharge of the jury, who were unable to agree after prolonged deliberation. The circumstances presented in the evidence were that Richard Hartley, deceased, husband of plaintiff, on the 1st of September, 1871, applied to James R. Garniss, general agent of the Company named in San Francisco, for an insurance of $8,000 on his life. The application was accepted after the customary examination, and the agent agreed to deliver the policy as soon as it should be received from the head office in New-York. Four days subsequently the insured met a violent death, whereupon the agent telegraphed to the head office: "Hartley was murdered last night; issue no policy." And accordingly the Company dispute that any insurance had been consummated. The Judge charged the jury, in effect, that the main point involved was whether the agent was authorized to contract an immediate insurance, to take effect from the date of application, which was in question, notwithstanding the fact that the policy to ultimately issue from the head office was to date, and the premium to be paid from the date of the application. The jury retired Thursday afternoon, and were only absent a few moments, when they returned into Court, and, the foreman reported that they stood eleven for plaintiff and one for defendant, and that there was no probability of a full agreement. They were sent out again, and remained through the night and up to yesterday afternoon, when the opinion of the dissenting juryman had undergone no change, and the jury were discharged. One of the jurors informed a reporter that the odd juryman held the position of Vice-President of an insurance company in the city, and that he labored arduously to win some of the eleven opposing jurymen to his view of the case, arguing that the difference was a conflict of law against the sympathies aroused by the address of plaintiff's counsel. The case will shortly go to a new trial.

CIVIL MARRIAGE.

The New Law in Operation in Italy—Wedding of a Torlonia and a Borghese.

Rome (Oct. 24) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Civil Marriage law has been so recently introduced into Rome that, on the occasion of so important a wedding as that between Donna Anna Maria Torlonia and Don Giulio Borghese, I cannot do better than commence my letter by quoting a portion of the *procès verbal*:

"In the year 1872, and the 23d day of October, in the Palace of the Conservatori, on the Campedoglio, and in a room open to the public, before me, Pietro Venturi, advocate, Cavaliere of the Crown of Italy and Pro-Syndic of Rome, have appeared Don Giulio, of the Princes Borghese, aged twenty-five years, bachelor, born and domiciled in Rome, son of his Excellency the Prince Don Marc Antonio, and of her Excellency the Princess Donna Teresa de la Rochefoucauld, resident in Rome, &c.; and Donna Anna Maria, Princess Torlonia, aged seventeen, spinster, born and domiciled in Rome, daughter of his Excellency the Prince Don Alessandro and of her Excellency the Princess Donna Teresa Colonna Doria, also resident in Rome; which persons having declared before me that it is their intention to proceed to the celebration of their marriage, of which the *procès verbal*, dated the 5th of October of the present year, No. 1,269, has been published in this Commune during the days from the 6th to the 13th of the said month, as shown by the certificate, and to which no opposition has been notified, I pronounce, in the name of the law, that Don Giulio, of the Princes Borghese, and Donna Anna Maria, Princess Torlonia, are united in matrimony."

Such are the words of the registration of the civil marriage performed yesterday between the eldest—alas, one may almost say the only—daughter and heiress of Prince Torlonia and the third son of Prince Borghese by his second wife, Donna Teresa de la Rochefoucauld. It will be remembered that Prince Borghese's first wife was Lady Gwendoline Talbot, daughter of the late Earl of Shrewsbury and sister of Lady Mary Talbot, who married Prince Doria Pamphili. The register further states that Don Giulio Borghese undertakes, with the consent of his father and of Prince Torlonia, to assume the surname and arms of the house of Torlonia, without in any way adding or uniting to it any other name whatsoever; that during the life-time of the Prince Don Alessandro Torlonia he shall assume the title of Duke of Ceri, and after the death of the Prince that of Prince Torlonia. The bride takes her husband an immediate marriage portion of 5,375,000 francs, and the succession to one of the most colossal heritages in Europe, nine-tenths of which is in landed property of rapidly rising value.

Had this marriage been made two years or so ago, it would have been celebrated with great festivities, in which all Rome would cordially have joined; for, political opinions apart, both these princely houses are well beloved by the people for the munificence of their charities and the public spirit they have always shown. Devoted adherents, however, to the Pope, everything has been done in the most private manner.

For the civil marriage yesterday the party drove up to the Capitol in three plain closed carriages with one might almost say less than the usual show of state. At the Palace of the Conservatori such preparations had been made as, while upholding the dignity of the Municipality, were due to the rank and position of the Borghese and Torlonia families. The servants of the Municipality were in full livery. The Pro-Syndic attended in person to perform the service, and, together with other member of the Council present, wore full evening costume, the dress in which the bridegroom and the gentlemen who accompanied him also appeared. A carpet was laid down on the entrance halls through which the bridal party had to pass, and before the Syndic's table two gilt arm-chairs were placed for the bride and bridegroom, two on his right hand for the Princes Borghese and Torlonia, and three on his left for the witnesses, Prince Barberini, Don Paolo Borghese, Duke of Sulmono, and the Marquis Gerini, of Florence.

The bride, who is a little under the average height, is a brunette, with an abundance of rich black hair. She has no claims to that remarkable beauty and loveliness combined for which her mother was so much distinguished, but has a most interesting face, replete with vivacity and expression. She responded to the Syndic's questions with a clear, bright, round "*Si*," which could be heard in every corner of the room, throwing up her head slightly at the same time.

The marriage contract, by which the enormous wealth of Prince Torlonia will descend to the children of the Duke and Duchess of Ceri, was signed at the Torlonia Palace yesterday evening, in the presence of relatives of both families and a number of distinguished guests, the witnesses on behalf of Don Giulio being Prince Aldobrandini and Duke Salviati, and for Donna Anna Maria Prince Colonna and Prince Orsini.

The religious ceremony was celebrated this morning at 7 o'clock, by Padre Bonelli, the parish priest of S. S. Apostoli, in the private chapel of the Torlonia Palace. Among those who took part in the ceremony were the Prince and Princess of Sulmona, Duke and Duchess of Sora, Marquis and Marchioness Gerini, of Florence, Duke and Duchess Torloni-Chigi, Duke and Duchess Salviati, Prince and Princess Aldobrandini, Prince and Princess Orsini, Prince and Princess di Sarsina, Prince and Princess di Roccagorga, Marquis and Marchioness Sacchetti, Count Marescotti, Prince Colonna, Prince and Princess Lancelotti, Prince and Princess Barberini, and the Duke and Duchess Cesarini.

The Princess Donna Teresa was present both at the signing of the contract and at the ceremony of her daughter's marriage in the chapel this morning. A few days ago she expressed the hope that she might be well enough to attend, and greatly to the happiness of her family and friends was able to do so.

Soon after 8 o'clock the newly-married couple left the Torlonia Palace for the railway station, whence they started by the 9 A. M. train for the Torre San Mauro, near Rimini. Prince Borghese and Prince Torlonia accompanied them to the station, and as the train left, Prince Torlonia fairly gave way and burst into tears.

Many munificent acts of charity have been performed on the occasion, and among others, 50,000 francs, the united offering of the Princes Borghese and Torlonia, have been sent to the Cardinal Vicar for distribution among the poor of the Roman parishes.

Among the many valuable wedding presents is a beautiful ebony casket sent to the bride by His Holiness Pius IX. It is richly inlaid with silver, and has a small statuette of silver on the lid. It contained a beautiful picture of the Virgin painted on rock crystal, a fan of great value, richly carved, and a missal exquisitely bound, together with which also was a service of linen damask for six persons. Cardinal Antonelli's present was in the form of a richly-wrought cross of gold.

A Writ of Mandamus Issued in a New-Jersey Election Case.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 12.—This morning Leon Abbott, on behalf of John Reinhardt, a candidate at the recent election in Hudson County for Sheriff, moved in the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Board of County Canvassers to count the votes of certain election precincts which they had thrown out, on the ground of alleged irregularities occurring on election day, and also to compel them to canvass and count all the votes on file with them, and not to throw out any precinct. Mr. Linn appeared for the Board, and contended that the Court had no power to issue the writ. The Court, after argument, granted the writ, giving the relator all he asked for, and saying that the Canvassers had no right to consider anything outside the returns made to them by the Board of Election.

The Jumel Will Case.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge Shipman, in the case of Bowen against Chase, Mr. Charles O'Conor, on behalf of the defendants, moved for a "struck" jury, contending that under the statute the "struck" jury should be taken from all the men liable and competent to do jury duty in the District of New-York. Mr. Shafer insisted that the jury should be selected from the 600 jurors already impaneled, and the Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

White Labor in the South.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that white laborers are working in the fields all over the State of Louisiana the year round, as low down as tide water from the Gulf of Mexico, and on the islands along the Gulf shore. And these laborers are not more sickly than colored men, or men who stay in the shade.

HARLEM COURT-HOUSE SWINDLE.

Testimony About the Payment for Material Not Furnished.

How Mr. Genet's House Was Built—Stoops and Match-Boxes for Judge McQuade.

The Senate Committee of Investigation into the Harlem Court-house frauds held another session yesterday. The only witness called was John Scallon, who, on his examination by Mr. John E. Parsons, testified that he was a mason and builder, living at One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue, and had known H. W. Genet for nineteen or twenty years; superintended the building of the Ninth District Court-house; took it as a Corporation job; the Commissioners and Henry W. Genet first spoke about it, and said that they would get the job; Judge McQuade said he would get witness the work of superintendence; there were no terms arranged; ten per cent. was the rate understood; received about $2,000 altogether; never kept any books which referred to the Court-house; built a house for Mr. Genet on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, beginning on it a month or so before the Court-house work was begun. [Photographs of the Court-house building and Mr. Genet's house were here put in evidence. The witness failed to recognize the former, but thought that he recognized the latter.] Have two pay-rolls of the men at work on Genet's house; have none of the pay-rolls of any kind covering a period from the beginning to the suspension of the work on the Court-house; may have some yet in my possession; Mr. Genet never told me that his house must cost him nothing, [a warrant, payable to order of John Scallon, for $10,000, dated Oct. 19, 1870, exhibited;] paid Mr Dooley and Mr. Crimmens for materials furnished; Crimmens furnished some stone. The witness then continued as follows:

The warrant, Nov. 2, 1870, for $5,940 50, is indorsed by me; believe I received the money for that warrant from the Broadway Bank; always cashed the warrants at the Broadway Bank except once, when I got the money at the Bowery Bank; [stamp of the Yorkville Savings Bank on the last warrant, to the credit of H. W. Genet, exhibited to witness, who corrected his testimony by saying he must have paid the warrant to H. W. Genet;] the bill for sledges, tools, &c., I think was the first bill for work; don't know who made it out; the warrant is dated Nov. 2, 1870; I paid to the people who did the work and furnished the materials on the Court-house more than $50,000; will not state that any materials were furnished for that $50,000; the warrants amounting to $145,032 03 were payable to my order; I can't tell who got any material, or what the materials were, for which that money was paid, except, perhaps, in some few instances; this bill for brick, lime, cement, and iron, to be delivered, amounting to $27,100, I can't recollect anything about; I have seen it before; the iron mentioned there, amounting to $16,100, was for beams, &c.; McConnell furnished the beams, but I don't know whether he has been paid for them or not; I presented bills for iron and other material, and got the money, when no material whatever had been furnished; don't know how much money I got on these fraudulent bills; I won't swear that the amount was less than $100,000; that bill for $27,100 was deposited in the Yorkville Savings Bank to the credit of H. W. Genet; don't know whom I paid for horses and carts that worked at the Court-house, except one man, Kenny; remember a lot of pine and black-walnut lumber coming from Miller & Co, the bill for which amounted to $9,748; I saw it at the Manhattanville dock; part of it was taken to some vacant lots on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street and Fifth-avenue; a lot of it is yet at a carpenter-shop near Mr. Genet's house on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street; most of the black-walnut lumber was used on Mr. Genet's house; I told Mr. Bancker to make out the lumber bill against the Court-house; there has been no need to use black-walnut lumber at the Court-house up to the present time; men were sent by the politicians to me from all parts of the City, not to work on the Court-house, but to make time, and I had to pay them; I put them all on the pay-roll to save my own position; among those who sent the men were Jimmy O'Brien, his father and brother, and many others too numerous to mention, and I thought I had to put them all on, as I thought it was a political job; I believed it was right for me to pay men for work they did not perform; I spoke to Mr. Genet about this, and he told me it was necessary to put them to work to please the politicians; spoke to Judge McQuade about this matter; it was to pay these men that I made out and got the money for the fraudulent bills, as you call them, though I do not call them fraudulent; Mr. Genet told me it was necessary and customary to give the men these sinecure positions; Mr. Genet sent me some men to be put to work who were pretty poor mechanics and pretty good politicians; I don't recollect how many men Judge McQuade sent to me, but he sent some; I know John Halloran, a printer; he furnished some stone for the Court-house for building an area wall; never saw him send it or have anything to do with it; on this pay-roll of Aug. 5, 1871, there are the names of men who were sinecurists; John E. Wilson delivered some barrels of cement to the Court-house, but I don't know how many; this bill for iron-work, amounting to $4,802, of J. McBride Davidson, which I indorsed "correct," I don't know whether it is correct or not; McBride Davidson never delivered anything to the Court-house that I know of; I can't name a single person who ever asked me to certify one of those bills, amounting, with those in my favor, to about $80,000.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury—The lumber that was used on Genet's house I charged Genet for, and he paid me, and the money was then used to pay the men at the Court-house when I could get no money from Controller Green; Mr. Genet himself gave me the money to pay the men who worked on his house; all that I ever paid to Genet out of the money I drew from the City was to repay him what he had advanced to me; there were about 180 men at work on the Court-house, and thirty or forty besides them who had sinecures; I put some of the latter at work at the request of Mr. Haw and Mr. Hart, Assembly candidates, but none for Mr. Crary; the bill for iron of Mr. Davidson, for about $5,000, Mr. Genet gave me the money for, and told me that, as Davidson would not furnish it, I would have to furnish it myself; the stepping-stone that was made for Judge McQuade's house McQuade paid for himself; Mr. Genet paid for all the work and materials used on his house and stable.

Q.—Don't you know that, although $288,000 has been paid on account of this Court-house, there is less than $70,000 worth of work and material to show for it? A.—The work could not be done for $70,000; the difference between the amount drawn and the value of the work and material on the Court-house is to be accounted for by the large number of idle men on the pay-roll; I saw Mr. Genet today at Delmonico's; when I was first subpœnaed to attend here, I told Mr. Genet about it, and he told me not to come until I was quite ready; Judge Waterbury was at Delmonico's when I was there today; before election time there were so many men at work on the Court-house that they crowded each other and made it difficult for any work to be done.

The testimony of John Howe was also taken by the Committee. He is a stone-mason, who was in the employ of John Scallon, and remembered seeing the stepping-stone for Judge McQuade's house cut at the Court-house. There were three stone match-boxes also made there, which he had heard were also for McQuade.

Russia and the Holy See.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Eastern Budget*, writing on the 19th ult., says:

"The report that Russia is about to come to an agreement with the Holy See, which will completely restore the friendly relations which formerly prevailed between them, has again been revived of late. The reconciliation, says the latest version of the story, is to be purchased by the Pope consenting to the introduction of the Russian language at the services in the Roman Catholic churches of Lithuania. The Russian agent, Mr. Kapnist, is, it is said, already preparing the draft of this new Russo-Roman concordat. That such absurd reports should be so often repeated and believed can only be accounted for on the supposition that the parties interested consider it desirable to keep them in circulation. The Cardinals at Rome doubtless feel a certain pleasure in its being said or supposed that Russia negotiates with the Holy See *d'égal à égal*. This may do something to elevate the sinking prestige of the Vatican, and perhaps to diminish the pugnacity of other Powers. As for Russia, she hopes that the Poles, already discouraged by the defeat of France, may think that they have lost the only support that was left to them, now that the Pope allows their churches to be 'Russified.' Such speculations, however, must fall to the ground when it is considered that Russia, the intimate friend of Prussia, is certainly not likely to ally herself with Rome just at the moment when Berlin is making open war against her. Nor do Russia's acts with regard to the Catholic Church, in her own dominions, at all tally with these reports. In the Government of Lublin, the United Greek clergy have been driven across the frontier into Galicia for their attachment to the Roman Catholic Church; and, indeed, it is quite a mistake to suppose that Russia wishes to Russify the Polish clergy. No intelligent Russian now believes that Poland would become Russian by the introduction of a Russian Administration. Moreover, if the Government wished to force the Polish clergy to preach in Russian, it would certainly do so without the Pope's assistance."

The Massachusetts Senatorship—Gen. Butler for Boutwell.

From the New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, Nov. 11.

The persistent insinuations of certain Republican journals that Hon. Benjamin F. Butler is a candidate for the United States Senatorship are without the slightest foundation. We have the best authority for stating that Gen. Butler has not been, and is not, an aspirant to the place. He has been, and is now, warmly in favor of the election of Hon. George S. Boutwell, who is announced as a candidate, and whose preeminent fitness for the place cannot fail to secure his choice by the Legislature.

The International Fire Insurance Company.

On the petition of R. W. Ropes, a stockholder, Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, appointed Jarvis Slade receiver of the International Fire Insurance Company. The petition states the capital of the Company at $500,000; surplus capital, $450,000; losses by the Boston fire, as far as ascertained, over $400,000; other unadjusted claims, $75,000; unearned premiums, $350,000.

AUSTRIAN NOTES.

Strange Alliances—Blue Blood and the People.

Prince John and His Love—An Archduke's Match—American Influence—The United States and the Exhibition.

From a Special Correspondent.

VIENNA, Monday, Oct. 21, 1872.

The tragic death of the German Emperor's brother, Prince Albert, and his last wish, uttered before paralysis silenced his tongue forever, to lie not with his ancestors in royal crypts, but under the green turf by the side of his wife, has recalled the many strange alliances which have of late united some of the purple-born with the humblest of the people. Older men remember with many a sigh from the heart the great Archduke John of Austria, whom Germany called in 1848 to the throne, when the unity of the Empire and the greatness of the nation were as yet but pious wishes and brilliant visions, soon to be superseded again by the stern rule of absolute sovereigns in undiminished number. Even the young love to read once more how the dashing young Prince once impatiently waited for the horses to be put to his carriage as he was traveling through beautiful Tyrol; how at last a young, handsome postilion appeared, jumped on the near-horse, and, merrily laughing, drove him at a famous rate along the banks of a purling brook. The graceful form, the finely-cut features, and above all, the clear, ringing voice of the boy, for such he seemed to be, attracted his attention. He entered into conversation, and as the boy turned to answer, a face of rare beauty met his eyes, and as he replied to question after question with cheery quickness of perception, a mind of strange power was revealed to him. He pressed his inquiries, and soon found out that it was the innkeeper's daughter, who, rather than let the Archduke—whom old and young in Tyrol loved with great reverence—wait any longer, had donned the postilion's costume and driven the young Prince to his destination. He sent her for a time to a finishing school; and when she returned, with all her precious gifts of body and mind fully developed, but with her simple, pure heart unchanged, he made her his wife, unmindful of the wrath of his kinsmen and the furious threats of the family council. As Countess of Merar, she lived with him in his retirement in Tyrol, joining him in every great and good work that adorned his life, from the day when he installed her at the modest mountain castle to the solemn hour when she followed him to Frankfort and witnessed the melancholy failure of the restoration of Germany. Far sadder was the little romance that seemed for a moment to brighten the rather mournful life of Prince Albert of Prussia. In his youth, already, he had been married—for State reasons—to a Princess of the Netherlands, whose beauty and magnificent fortune made her a great match for him, who was then but a poor Brandenburg Prince. It soon appeared, however, that the proverbial freedom of the royal scions was, in this case, at least, matched by the utter disregard for marital rights which the beautiful Princess manifested, to the intense amusement of the Berlin people and the just indignation of the old King. For years husband and wife went their own way; she sinking lower and lower, till her life fairly equaled that of the Queen of Spain; he seeking consolation and happiness in the society of a Court lady. At last matters came to a crisis; a divorce, arranged by a royal family council, enabled the lady to return to her home and to disappear from society, and the Prince to marry—morganatically, as it is called in Court language—the long-cherished friend. She was created a Countess of Hagenau, and, for a few short years, the happy parents of a couple of fine sons lived in quiet bliss on the banks of the Lake of Geneva. It was the memory of these bright days, no doubt, which made the poor dying Prince petition for a grave by her side. The request could not be granted; the new Empire probably demanded a sacrifice, on which the modest Kingdom of Prussia would not have insisted; or, the faithlessness of the Countess, who abandoned the Prince to marry a man below her, may have been better known to the Court than to the departed. At all events, the solemn ceremonies of State and Church were duly performed over the Imperial Prince, and his body deposited in the crypts of Charlottenburg, where the sculptor's immortal masterpiece has perpetuated the memory of Queen Louisa of Prussia.

AN ARCHDUKE'S MATCH.

The interest felt in these romantic unions has been still further increased by the happy issue of a similar match entered into by an Austrian Archduke. A few years ago the Archduke Henry fell so desperately in love with a Miss Hoffmann, a girl of modest beauty, sweet temper, and gentle, winning manners, but possessing no other gift of rank or beauty, a simple citizen's daughter, that no prayers and no representations could wean him from his attachment. He married her, however, like a man, openly before all the world, fulfilling publicly all the requirements made by State and Church, and willingly abandoned all the prestige of his high position. His name was struck from the army-list, where he ranked as Field Marshal, his high orders were taken from him, and the wrath of the Archduchess Sophia—then the ruling spirit of the Imperial family—went so far as to cause a serious reduction of his allowance. With rare fortitude and noble constancy he bore it all, and enjoyed true happiness by the side of his loving wife, and in the midst of his numerous children. At last warm friends, fired with admiration for his courage, and convinced of the genuine merit of his wife's character, renewed their intercessions and finally saw their efforts crowned with success. During the last week his dignities have all been restored to him, and the Emperor himself is said to have been delighted with his new kinswoman, the Archduchess Heinrich, née Hoffmann.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE.

It is not a little curious that the reconciliation was in no small degree due to the active efforts of a clever American lady, whose superior mind and matchless tact, aided by the high position which her husband occupies in the army and the diplomacy of the Empire, have made her quite a power behind the throne. Her influence—carefully concealed from curious eyes and used with the greatest discretion—has steadily increased from the day when the fair New-York girl first attracted attention at a Bohemian watering-place to this time, when courtiers bow low to her and statesmen do not disdain to listen to her opinions, uttered with modesty, but inspired by a rare womanly instinct. And yet this is but one of the thousand ways in which American influence makes itself gradually felt in all classes of society and in all portions of the Continent. English life is too nearly akin to our own to show similar striking results, but the people of other races are fast learning all that is valuable to them in our character and our ways of life. It is not only in the arts and sciences, where sculptors and physicians, engineers and dentists, with countless others, have easily obtained the front rank in almost every large city. American fabrics, from the woolen petticoat to the improved watch, are advertised in every paper and, alas! nostrums without end appear under the guise of American medicines. Hotels and pensions—as boarding-houses are called here—assume the name of American, even when perfectly willing to admit all other nationalities, and thus return the compliment of our landlords who profess to "keep hotels on the European plan."

THE UNITED STATES AND THE EXHIBITION.

The greatest triumph, however, is hoped for at the great Exhibition which will be opened in Vienna next Summer. The purpose of our President to call the attention of Congress to the importance of an appropriate representation of the United States on this occasion, and the great activity of Gen. Van Buren, the able and popular agent of our Government, have already produced the happiest effects. Special interest is felt in the variety of school-houses which will appear there, as every nation will send a specimen of their architecture, fully equipped, and thus calculated to show, not only an exterior adapted to every climate, from icy Norway to semi-tropical Algiers, but also the inner arrangement suited to every phase of society. A Pullman car, with all the last improvements in kitchen and sleeping rooms, will not be wanting, and dummy street-cars are expected to convey visitors from one part of the exhibition to another. The famous iron school-houses, filled with every possible variety of means of instruction, and placed under the control of a practical schoolmaster, speaking French and German, will attract no small attention, and probably far outshine the elegant mansion sent by the French, in which they propose to exhibit their skill in furniture and domestic ornamentation. The interest in the exhibition, which will, in all probability, surpass that of Paris in every department, is daily increasing. Crowned heads, like the Queen of Sweden, and great savans, come already to visit the ground, which is barely laid out, and illustrated papers give us sketches of the principal buildings, of which mere skeletons only have as yet been erected. A very peculiar feature, which most of us would have expected to meet with anywhere rather than in Vienna, will be the immense oil-painting by Canon, of Stuttgard, which is to fill a whole wall in the principal room of the main building. It is an allegory, representing the equality of all the different Churches within the realm of Christendom. In the centre Moses sits upon a lofty throne, a Bible rests on his knees, and on the sacred book stands the child Jesus; at his feet John the Baptist is seen alone, and beneath this prominent group are assembled representatives of the Catholic, Lutheran, Calvinistic and Greek Churches. The fact that this symbolic painting has not only been freely admitted, but, as report has it, specially ordered by the very highest personage in the capital, is peculiarly suggestive of the present state of public opinion in the Austrian Empire.

Mr. Bergh and the Car Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article upon "The Universal Injunction" attracted my attention. With respect to the opinions of the late James Fisk upon the subject, I have nothing to say; but the application you make to the stage companies asking for the construction of the law under which Mr. Bergh either has or assumes to have the powers he asserts, is obnoxious to facts, and I ask, in all candor, is it fair without a statement of the facts proved and upon which the application for an injunction is made? The stage companies ask for nothing but such relief as the law gives them in its most stringent construction. And while the application is pending undetermined before the Judge, I would not write a word in explanation if I did not think that the article to which I allude was written and published at a time when it was improper so to do.

But I am satisfied that no article that the TIMES can publish, either for or against the issuing of an injunction, can affect the decision of the Judge before whom the application is pending, and with his decision, whatever it may be, I shall feel fully satisfied, for I know it will be an honest one, and not the product of a "complaisant Judge." The companies allege that they have over one million of money invested in these stage lines; that they have the right of way over their respective routes, to wit: Broadway and Fourteenth-street, Broadway and Madison-avenue, Broadway and Fourth-avenue, and Broadway and Twenty-third-street, and that they pay a license for the same to the City; that they are at large expense to keep, feed, and groom their horses, and keep their property in repair, to operate their stage-lines successfully, and with profit to themselves and convenience to the public; that they keep a Superintendent skilled and trained in the business and care of horses, and that the duties of these Superintendents are to see that the horses are well fed, well groomed, and especially not to allow any horse to go out of the stables that is not well and able to go his trips; that they also keep a veterinary surgeon always on hand to attend to a sick or disabled horse; that they always keep a relay of horses in the stables to take the place of any one that may be sick or disabled by accident; that they have so systematized their business that no horse is allowed to work over five hours out of every twenty-four hours, and that the drivers have no choice in the horses they are to drive; and that the companies keep men stationed all along the routes to watch and see that no driver neglects his horses or treats them cruelly; in short, there is no act or thing left undone by companies to preserve and protect their horses and keep them sound and well conditioned, as well from interested motives as from the feelings of humanity.

And the allegations are that the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, by Mr. Bergh, its President, by himself and his employes, without warrant or right, arrest drivers, take them to prison, put them in a cell from twelve to twenty-four hours, and stop the stage, and oftentimes leave the horse in the streets for hours, without food, or shelter, or water, and that the horses suffer more in that way than any other; that when these drivers are allowed to be heard they are always discharged as being guiltless of any offense.

That the said President of the Society compels the drivers to pay back their fares; that the President of the Society also threatens to make the companies all the trouble and expense possible, and has persisted in doing so; and that in one stage company he has imprisoned thirteen men for from twelve to twenty-four hours, and when tried were all discharged; and that Mr. Bergh has admitted the fact in open Court, and yet pursues the same course, and by this means drivers are afraid to engage with the companies; they do not know but they will be in a cell on the first trip. The agents of the Society of which Mr. Bergh is President know nothing of the condition of a horse; they are entirely incompetent to judge whether they are fit to work, or if it would not be better for them to be exercised rather than to be kept in the stall. And yet they have only to say that horse is not fit to work, and he drags the driver from the box and takes him to the Station-house, locks him up, and turns the horse over to the Police, by letting him stand in the streets hitched to a lamp-post, or sent to a strange stable or to the proprietor's stable.

As an instance: A horse belonging to the Broadway and Fourteenth-street line of stages was run into by one of the Metropolitan Hotel hacks, and his left fore leg stripped from the knee down to the hoof to the bone. The driver was doing the best he could, under the circumstances, to get the horse to the stable, to be attended to by the surgeon. Mr. Bergh interfered, arrested the driver, and locked him up. When the news reached the stable, the Superintendent took the instruments, and went to Mr. Bergh, and stated to him that he had come to find the horse; that he wanted to sew up the wound and take care of the horse, as it was as good an animal as was in the stable. Mr. Bergh replied, "You cannot have the horse. It is in the hospital, being taken care of." The Superintendent protested and insisted, until, after some two or three hours, Mr. Bergh allowed him to see the horse, and he found him in a stable in Mercer-street, in the cellar, with a muddy rag around the leg, and the leg not washed. He was not in the hospital. The horse was taken home and cared for and cured, and is now a valuable horse on the route. Many instances worse than this could be cited and proved. And if against such actions and doings as these the stage companies cannot be relieved by injunction, then when can the writ be available?

The great calamity that has befallen the proprietors of these lines of stages and the horses of late, and not yet passed, has taught the people how important these lines are to the public. If Mr. Bergh is allowed to proceed in the course he has pursued for the last six years, the stage lines incline to withdraw, and then the truth will become general that the arrests and stoppages by Mr. Bergh and his employes are a calamity of milder form, perhaps, but with similar results. C. F. WETMORE.

MONDAY MORNING, No. 258 Broadway.

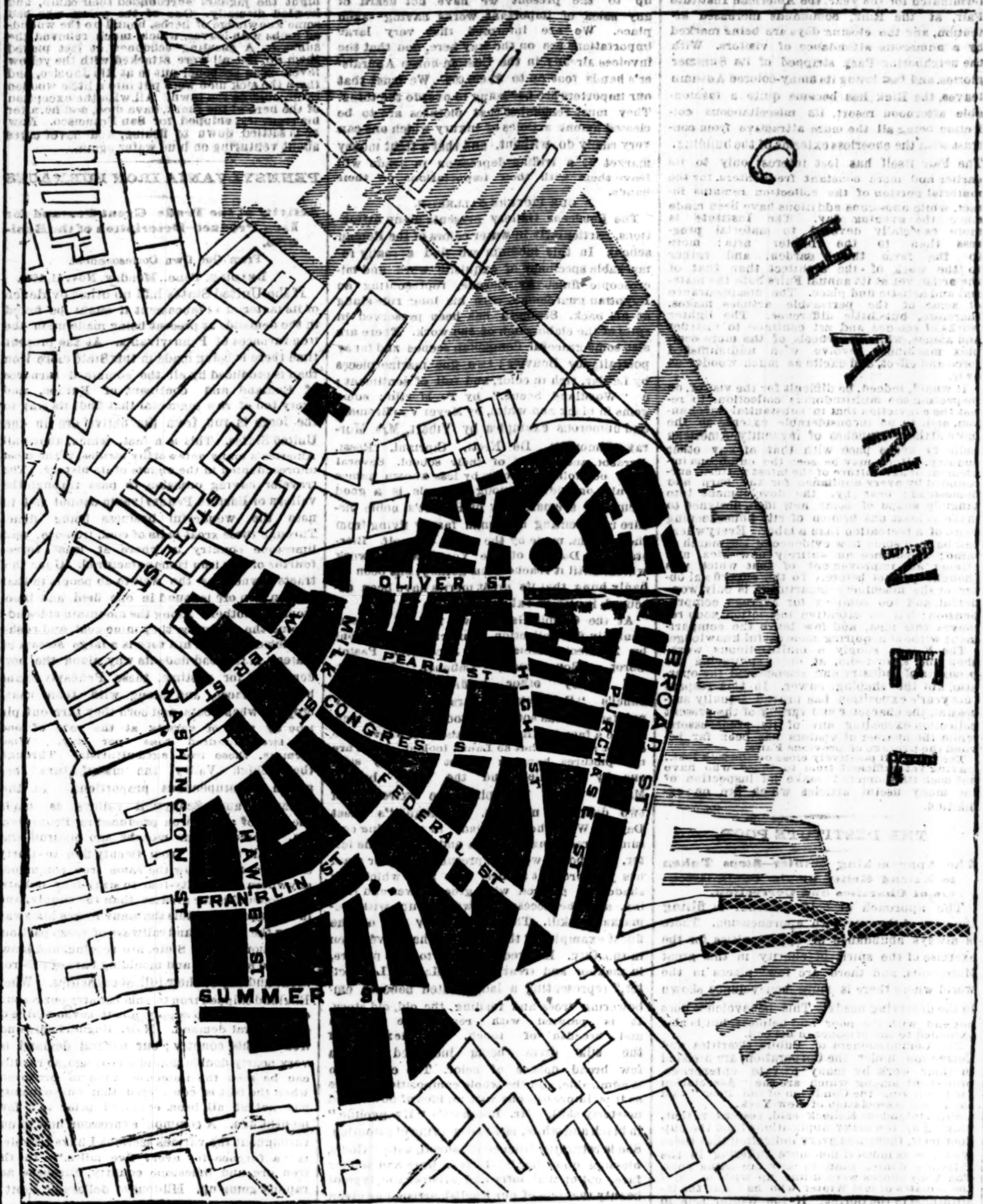
Probable Arrest of One of the Lowery Gang.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News, Nov. 4.

Charles A. Murrah and his two brothers, citizens of Harris County, arrested a man a few days ago whom they believe to be a member of the "Lowery gang" of murderers and thieves in North Carolina. He was at work on the North and South Railroad at the time of his arrest, and was passing under the name of Ranse Lowery. He seems to be half Indian and half negro. The suspicions of his captors were aroused by his frequent allusions to persons and places in North Carolina, and by his statement that he had left that State in May, 1871. It was understood that George Applewhite, a well-known member of the "gang," had disappeared from North Carolina about the time mentioned. A photograph of Applewhite was procured, and finding that it corresponded with the laborer who was passing under the alias of Ranse Lowery, the Murrah brothers arrested him without further delay. An agent was sent up to see Gov. Smith; the necessary affidavit was made, and an executive warrant issued by the Governor to arrest and hold the man for the space of twenty days, the period fixed by law. Meanwhile the authorities in North Carolina have been informed of the arrest. The amount of the reward offered for the arrest of George Applewhite is said to be $6,000.

BOSTON AND THE BURNT DISTRICT.

Diagram Showing the Location and Extent of the Great Fire of Sunday, November 10.



THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meeting of the Relief Committee—Dispatches to and from Boston.

A meeting of the Committee, appointed on Monday to take such action as may be deemed necessary on the part of the merchants of New-York in relation to the conflagration in Boston, was held, yesterday, at the Chamber of Commerce. The only members present were: William E. Dodge, Chairman; J. Pierrepont Morgan, William M. Fliess, George Opdyke, Frederick S. Winston, and Jacob Wendell, the others being in attendance at other meetings for the same object in different parts of the City. The members present merely engaged in a desultory conversation, no formal business being transacted, as the Committee are waiting for information from Boston as to how they can best help the authorities in that city. No subscriptions have as yet been sent in. The following dispatch was sent to the Mayor of Boston in the morning by the Chairman of the Committee:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1872.

To the Mayor of Boston:

All New-York is in sympathy with Boston. What can we do for you? WM. E. DODGE.

The following answer was received.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOSTON, Nov. 12, 1872.

To William E. Dodge, Esq.:

Thanks for your sympathy and kind offer of assistance. The fire is now fully under control; but few dwelling-houses are burned. A meeting of the Relief Committee will be held this morning, and as soon as the extent of our calamity is ascertained, we will communicate to you and inform you of our needs.

WM. GASTON, Mayor.

A dispatch was also received yesterday by Mr. Dodge, from the President of the Board of Trade of San Antonio, Texas, asking to be informed of the extent of the fire in Boston, to which the necessary response was returned.

The meeting adjourned to assemble at the call of the Chairman, when information as to their wants shall have been received from the Boston Relief Committee.

Meeting of the Purveyors' Association for the Relief of Boston Sufferers.

A meeting of the Purveyors' Association was held at No. 61 Park-place yesterday afternoon, to take measures for the immediate relief of the sufferers by the Boston fire, and to advise as to the condition of the insurance companies Mr. John H. Kemp presided. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, This Board has learned with regret of the great calamity which has befallen our sister City of Boston; and

Whereas, Many of our Board have intimate personal and business relations with the manufacturers of hermetically sealed goods in that city, some of whom are sufferers by the late fire;

Resolved, That we tender to our brethren our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the best means of assisting those thrown out of employment in that city, and to confer with other Board of Trade in the City of New-York as to the mode of affording relief.

Mr. Kemp said he had not been able to obtain from Boston the information he had telegraphed for, but he had saw by the TIMES of that morning that the stores of two of their associate members had been destroyed, and were a total loss. It was unnecessary for him to say much in support of the resolutions, they appealed to every man's head and heart. It was true that in the case of this great conflagration, the loss fell principally on large capitalists, but there were others who would suffer, and he had no doubt the Producers' Association would respond as generously as it had in the case of the Chicago fire.

The resolutions were adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed such committee: J. H. Kemp, S. Stretch, Wm. Brookfield, G. Norton, and Henry Everdell. The Committee will meet today at noon.

The Chairman said that, in regard to insurance companies, he was pleased to say that the outlook for the New-York corporations was rather better than had appeared the day previous. According to his present information, only three had suspended—the Humboldt, International, and Market. The case of the last was peculiarly painful. They suffered heavily by the Chicago fire, and reorganized, since which they had been doing very well. Now, this last disaster wipes the company out of existence. The President was an old and very worthy gentleman, and the speaker feared it would be his death-blow.

The meeting then adjourned.

Effects of the Fire on the Shoe Trade, Leather, and India-Rubber.

The boot and shoe dealers of this City have hardly been able to decide upon the effect that the destruction of the head-quarters of the trade will have upon the business. One or two houses have advanced the prices of their goods, while others continue to sell at former figures, though they do not press sales so hard. The fact is, that just at the present time, there is very little doing, and the stocks on hand in Boston must have been comparatively small, especially of seasonable goods, and the losses are much smaller than they would have been at any other season of the year.

The dealers who sell Eastern work have generally considered the bulk of their business over for the season and have allowed their stocks to run down, trusting to what they have on hand to fill such orders as may come in. Thus the only effect upon this department of trade is to strengthen them in their prices, and, in some instances, to give them more firmness, though but few have advanced. Some requests have come on from Boston merchants who have bills coming due during the next thirty or sixty days for an earlier payment, which have been universally responded to by the transmission of checks, and in many cases our merchants have anticipated the request and sent on their checks for the full amount of their indebtedness, without waiting for advices. It is conceded on all sides that there will be a larger demand upon our merchants for supplies than there otherwise would have been.

The only goods in the boot and shoe line which is sent to Boston from here are firm goods, and these are mostly sold to the retail trade, which has not been seriously affected by the fire. So far as we can learn there have not been very heavy losses to our manufacturers in this line.

As New-York furnishes the bulk of leather sold in Boston, the effect on the large leather houses in this City is felt a good deal. Some of the large houses here are heavy creditors, and the losses of their Boston customers will tell against them. The immediate effect upon the business here is to strengthen prices, and in some cases an advance of one-half cent per pound on sole leather is claimed. Several of the Boston firms have sent on their buyers to obtain fresh supplies of stocks, and the general feeling among them is that they will ask no favors and pay their bills as they come due. Although a comparatively large amount of stock was destroyed by fire, there is no doubt that there will be enough forthcoming to supply all the necessities of the trade, and although there is a large amount of indebtedness to the New-York trade, there seems to be no anxiety on the part of our merchants as to the ultimate payment of all claims. There is wealth enough in the trade to withstand the present misfortune without any general failure, and it is anticipated that there will be few if any in this department.

It is estimated that the worth of India rubber shoes destroyed was over $1,000,000, which has had the effect of strengthening the market here for these goods. Sales have been made of wool-lined goods at an advance over previous prices.

The Board of Fire Underwriters on Mansard Roofs and Their Dangers.

The Board of Fire Underwriters met yesterday afternoon at their hall, No. 156 Broadway. R. Carrigue, of the Germania Insurance Company, Vice-President of the Board, in the chair, and W. W. Henshaw, of the Long Island Insurance Company, acting as Secretary. After entering into the particulars of the disaster at Boston, the question of the present rates for insurance was referred to the Rate and Survey Committee to revise the rates if they should consider it necessary; and until that Committee should make a report, the rates adopted during 1869 and 1870 should be considered the governing rates for all classes of insurance. From the tone of the meeting it was generally understood that there was no desire at present to increase the rates beyond those of 1869-70. The question of mansard roofs was also taken up and referred to the same Committee; in addition to which a committee, consisting of Messrs. Oakley of the Howard, Cornell of the American, Crowell of the Imperial, Miller of the Star, and Lamport of the Continental, was appointed to prepare an address to the citizens of New-York at the danger of mansard roofs in general. The report made on former occasion to the Board of Fire Underwriters by the Select Committee appointed to examine into the question of mansard or French roofs, was then ordered to be given to the Press for publication. The meeting, which was very largely attended, every insurance company being represented, was then adjourned.

Will Senator Fenton Resign?

From the Ogdensburg Journal, Nov. 8.

Reuben E. Fenton, United States Senator of the State of New-York, by the grace of the Republican Party, through his treachery and attempt to break up that party, has forfeited his position. The great majority for Gen. Grant is as much a condemnation of his perfidy as it is a vindication of the course of the President. If he has a speck of manhood and self-respect left he will, immediately, upon the assembling of the Legislature, resign and permit that body to elect a successor who will pay a decent regard to the wishes of his constituents. If the people had indorsed his treachery, we would not think of making such a report, but as matters stand, it is his bounden duty. Will he resign?

The Maine Association—A New Society.

A crowded meeting of merchants and business men was held at 3½ P. M. in the Astor House yesterday, for the purpose of forming an association to be composed of the natives and former residents of the State of Maine now dwelling in New-York and the vicinity. The call for this meeting was signed by over 300 persons, comprising many of our most eminent merchants and citizens. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Erastus Brooks, and Mr. Ambrose Snow was called to the chair, Mr. Joseph Treat acted as Secretary. The Chairman explained that the objects of the organization about to be formed were social, patriotic, and benevolent, and then read over the names of the signers of the call. Mr. Densmore next addressed the meeting and offered a series of resolutions for the guidance of the Association. He suggested that a committee should be formed for the purpose of renting or building permanent domiciles in New-York and Brooklyn for the Association, and also that a monthly meeting should be held alternately in New-York and Brooklyn. The speaker thought that the Maine Association should be more homogenous than the New-England Society, and not be content with merely meeting once a year for the purpose of dining together. Revs. J. P. Elder, M. S. C. Fessenden, Matthew Hale Smith and Dr. Hitchcock also addressed the meeting in a happy and humorous manner. Mr. B. F. Mudgett then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That this meeting, assembled so soon after the calamity which has desolated the chief city of New-England, desire to tender their sympathy, as Maine men and as New-Englanders, to the sufferers by the Boston fire.

A committee was then appointed in accordance with Mr. Densmore's resolution, after which the meeting adjourned.

A Texas Preacher's Encounter with the Indians.

From the San Antonio (Texas) Herald, Nov. 1.

A letter from Rev. A. J. Potter, "the plucky Methodist preacher," received in this city, by the last mail, gives the following particulars of a fight he had a few days ago with the Indians:

"I have at last come in contact with the Indians. I had a fight with four of the red devils and whipped them without getting a scratch. I left Frio Cañon on the morning of the 24th to go to the Sabinal Cañon. After traveling some miles I crossed Cherry Creek; my road then led through a broken country of rocky defiles covered with thick brush with intervening spaces of open ground. I had learned that there were Indians in the country, and was on the look out. I saw them passing up a ravine, aiming to intercept and waylay me, where my road led through a gap in the mountain. I had four mules with me—two to my buggy and two I was leading. I got out and tied my mules, took my gun and went on in advance, to see what I could discover. I had only gone a short distance when I looked down an open space, between the thickets, and saw four Indians slipping along toward the place where I knew they intended to intercept me. I was still unobserved; when they passed to the next opening they paused; I raised my gun to fire at them, but the cap snapped. The Indian heard it, turned toward me, and was just in the act of raising his gun to shoot me, but my gun fired, and his fell to the ground. At that moment another one of them fired at me. They then picked up the gun, and all ran off. I think my bullet struck the Indian in the right shoulder or arm. I then ran back to my buggy, and drove out behind some thick brush, near the foot of the mountain. I had good shelter, except from the side of the mountain. The scoundrels soon appeared on the side of the mountain, and fired one shot down at me, and I gave them two in return. They then went back the way they came. I know they expected I would try to run back to the Frio, and were intending to cut off my retreat; but I jumped into my buggy, and ran through the gap in the mountains to the open country, and had no more trouble from them."

Pacific Submarine Telegraph Cables.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 4.

The Electrical Construction Company have completed the first section of submarine cable constructed on the coast. It is intended for the Government of British Columbia, to be laid across Rosario Straits, connecting Victoria with the main land. The following details have been furnished by the manager of the works: The cable is 35,000 feet in length, and weighs about 30,000 pounds. The conductor is composed of seven No. 20 copper wires of ninety-seven per cent. fineness. The dielectric consists of two coats of pure gutta percha 9-32 of an inch in diameter, with intermediate coatings of Chatterton's compound. The gutta percha coil is served with two coats of machine banding, well tarred, and covered with a protecting armor of No. 9 galvanized iron wires, laid on spirally. Electrically tested, the resistance of the conductor is eight ohms, or B A units, per knot, and the resistance of the dielectric or insulating medium, 443,000,000 ohms per knot. The company has an order on hand to manufacture another cable 30,000 feet long, for the Puget Sound Telegraph Company, to establish a connection between Seattle and Port Townsend.

The Steinnecke Will Case—Schoeppe's Marriage to Miss Steinnecke Denied.

From the Baltimore American, Nov. 11.

There was filed in the Orphans' Court of this City, on Saturday, by Messrs. William A. Stewart and John R. Kelso, Jr., as executors of the late Miss Maria M. Steinnecke, an answer to the petition of Paul Schoeppe, in which he prayed the Court to grant him letters of administration upon Miss Steinnecke's estate, and claiming to be her lawful husband, having, as he alleges, been married to her two weeks before her death, in Carlisle, Penn. The respondents state that the will was found among the papers of the deceased on the morning after her death, and Paul Schoeppe was present with his counsel when the will was handed to John H. Rheem, a relative of the deceased, at Carlisle, who had charge of the body, and who delivered the will to Mr. Stewart, who retained it until it was offered for probate. Mr. Stewart, one of the executors, states that Paul Schoeppe was introduced to him on the day of the funeral of Miss Steinnecke by Rheem, at which time Schoeppe made no pretensions of being the husband of Miss Steinnecke, but spoke of her as his late patient. The document further avers that when on the 1st day of February, 1869, Paul Schoeppe appeared in the Orphans' Court with the view of propounding for probate a paper which he alleges was the last will and testament of Maria M. Steinnecke, purporting to be signed by her in her maiden name, and bearing the date of the 3d of December, A. D. 1868, in the handwriting of Paul Schoeppe, Mr. Stewart distinctly asked him whether he and Miss Steinnecke were married, to which Schoeppe replied that they were not. The respondents deny that Miss Steinnecke died intestate, although they admit that she died without issue, she never having been married, and having on the morning of the day preceding her death signed a check in her maiden name on the Carlisle Deposit Bank. The respondents charge that Schoeppe's allegations, that "he became the lawful husband of Miss Steinnecke in Carlisle on the 14th of January, 1869," is utterly without foundation and fraudulent. The respondents pray to be dismissed with their costs.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

From Le Follet.

Now that Winter has decidedly commenced, there is no further indecision as to the materials, styles, and colors our elegant leaders of fashion intend to adopt; these have been in secret contemplation for the last few weeks, and none but the initiated and highly favored knew which of the many varieties experimented on would be the "chosen few" presented to the beau monde. Richness and quietness of effect seems most earnestly desired; therefore, the materials most in favor are those falling in handsome folds, and not requiring very much trimming other than their own material.

Velvets and good velveteens are much worn; also, very thick silks, poplins, and cachemires. Of commoner kinds of materials there is too great a variety to describe; but as our readers cannot fail to see them at their modistes' and in the best shops, they will be able to select for themselves. The colors à la mode are marine and indigo blue, green bouteille and vert-de-gris, bronze, tête de nègre, claret, violet, and prune de Monsieur. For evening wear, the same tints are in favor as were worn last month. Satins, in whose disappearance from the world of fashion we expressed our disbelief last month, are as much, if not more, worn than ever for evening dress. There is no fabric ever invented so effective by an artificial light.

Short skirts for indoor wear are decidedly on the decline. They are now worn resting a few inches on the ground if intended for morning wear, much longer if for reception or evening toilets of any kind. Many skirts of good materials are perfectly plain; even those of common fabrics are very much less trimmed than formerly; the bodices also, of the latter, are decidedly unpretending in style. The skirts that are worn without tunics have bodices with very long basques, or are sometimes trimmed to present the appearance of a tunic; when the skirt is made with one, if at all bouffant, the bodice has smaller basques, generally rather pointed in front, with a postilion basque supported by the pouff.

Afternoon dress bodices are generally made open, en châle or en cœur, over a pretty muslin embroidery or lace habit-shirt, with under-sleeves to correspond. The best worn sleeves for morning-dress are coat-shaped or quite fitting; the latter sometimes have a row of buttons and button-holes up the back seam to the elbow, which can be fastened or left open at pleasure; some merely have the buttons, and always remain closed. Some of these small or tight fitting sleeves have bouillonnés at the top. This is a very becoming style to those ladies who have a very long or thin arm. The coat-shaped sleeve, if not left open up the back seam with a frill of lace, generally has the trimming up the elbow-seam to correspond with the rest of the dress.

The fashion of tight sleeves cannot fail to reintroduce the mode of wearing plain linen or handsome cuffs over the sleeve. This style is generally becoming, and imparts an air of freshness and finish to the toilet. For more dressy occasions, larger sleeves will be worn by those ladies who prefer them, though the coat sleeve will be quite as fashionable, and perhaps even better worn.

The "Chatelaine" bodice will be very fashionably worn in thick plain materials; it fits the figure very closely, and is prolonged below the waist on to the hips, as is seen in the old pictures. This style is only suitable to beautifully-proportioned figures. Waistbands will be worn this Winter. In fact, la mode is more lenient than usual, and shows nearly equal favor to different styles. At one time, if basques were worn, no one thought of waistbands or pointed bodies. "Nous avons changé tout cela." Ladies and their modistes have a greater choice now, and their taste leads them to discern that what is thoroughly in accordance with one style is eminently unsuitable to another.

Skirts are generally trimmed differently at the back and at the tablier; this is a modification of the manteau de cour, so much worn last season, and likely to be in as great favor as ever within the next few weeks. Bands of curled feathers forming a heading to lace, or chenille fringe, are the most elegantly-worn trimmings, one reason being that they are not (as yet) successfully imitated in any cheap or common material. Satin biais and bindings are also in great favor. A very fashionable way of trimming silk dresses, is covering the tablier with alternate bias folds overlapping one another, of silk and satin; a flounce, or flounces, bound with satin, being placed on the back and sides only of the skirt. Satin revers are also much worn on silk; on thicker materials the satin is replaced by velvet.

Brocades are no longer confined to silken materials, but we now see them in woolen and mixed material. Used as polonaises, or tunics and bodices, over-skirts of plain material, the same color, they are bien portés and effective. Braiding, embroidery, and passementerie are very much worn, the latter interspersed with jet beads, as we predicted.

Bonnets are still worn much the same shape as those in vogue last month; they are generally made of velvet and satin, (two shades of the same color,) trimmed with feathers, flowers, leaves, and bows of ribbon, with long lace lappets or scarf-ends at the back, the strings are mostly of watered ribbon, placed far back, and tied loosely at the throat on the dress, or for dressy toilets de visite they are tied behind. Both bonnets and hats are worn much further back than formerly, disclosing much more of the hair, which is worn very crêpé, and sometimes parted on one side and arranged in curls pinned in shape. This serves to fill up the space we have lately been accustomed to see covered by the bonnets.

The Legion of Honor and its New Members.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "In his farewell speech in the National Assembly, Gen. Trochu blamed France for living on legends, for mutual admiration, and love of orders. Although they had been defeated in the recent war, never, he said, had more decorations been accorded. But Gen. Trochu himself appears to have decorated persons by the hundred. According to the statement of an angry Republican, no fewer than sixteen grand crosses were bestowed on the defenders of Paris and Metz, while only three were given for the Crimean and three for the Italian campaigns. Among the recipients of these grand crosses were two Admirals, each of whom, like my Lord Peterborough, was a land commander and a tar. The French army was also gratified, after recent events, with fifty-two orders of grand officer, while only twelve such orders were given for service in the Crimea and ten for the campaign in Italy; the two Admirals, Excelmans (who was shut up in Strasbourg) and Jauréguiberry, who fought pluckily on the Loire, were among the decorated. Fourteen of these orders were distributed among the defenders of Paris; thirteen were given to officers who served under Bazaine and during the Commune, and four for Reichshofen, which appears to have eclipsed the charge of the heavy brigade at Waterloo and the Oudan road. No fewer than 232 officers received the order of 'commander' for 1870 and 1871, while there were only 25 nominations for the Crimea and 58 for Italy. To the rank of 'officer' there were 1,700 promotions made by the present Government, while there were only 182 for the Crimea and 286 for Italy. As for the simple ribbons of Knight of the Legion of Honor, the defenders of Paris obtained the lion's share, but there is in the military code a law to the effect that no officer who has been captured can be decorated until he has been acquitted by a Court-martial."

Property-Holders and City Railroad Companies—Decision in Illinois.

From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 10.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has just made a decision in the case of certain property owners on South Clark-street against the Chicago City Railway Company, which is of general public importance. Some time previous to the fire, the Company, under the provisions of an old city ordinance, undertook to lay down a track on South Clark-street, from Randolph to Twenty-second. Certain property-owners on that street applied for an injunction in the Circuit Court, but the Court ruled in favor of the Company. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court has now affirmed the decision of the Court below, which leaves the Company free to resume its track-laying. Under the operation of this decision, it is now proposed, in conjunction with the North Side Company, to lay a continuous track from Twenty-second-street to Lincoln Park, charging but one fare for the through trip.

Arrival of Whalers at San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Alta, Nov. 4.

The whaling fleet of the North Pacific has determined to use the Bay of San Francisco as a rendezvous instead of the Sandwich Islands, eight vessels having arrived in port yesterday from the Arctic, viz.: The Northern Light, Sea Breeze, Marengo, Trident, Josephine, Europa, Acors Barnes, and Louisa. Three vessels, the Arnolda, Live Oak, and Joseph Maxwell, are reported having been damaged by the ice. The fleet are anchored in Saucelito Roads, and others will remove to this safe anchorage, should their stay be continued. Following is the cargo of the whalers that arrived yesterday: Northern Light, 800 barrels; Sea Breeze, no report; Marengo, 1,400 barrels; Trident, 1,200; Josephine, 1,200; Europa, 850; Acors Barnes, 750; Louisa, 800.

LIFE IN ABYSSINIA.

Army, Government, and Manners of Prince Kassai's Land.

Strength of the Army and its Constitution—Marrying and Giving in Marriage—The Diet of the People.

The London *Daily Telegraph* gives the following interesting account of recent doings in Abyssinia, and of the mode of life pursued by the natives:

Since the time when Prince Kassai was proclaimed Sovereign of the whole Kingdom of Abyssinia, under the title of King Johannes, His Majesty has built palaces at Gondar, the capital of the Ambaraic provinces, and at Adowa, in Tigre. These buildings, like all the rest of the dwellings in Abyssinia, are constructed of stones and mud, are but one story high, destitute of windows, and are covered with thatch. There, as in more highly-civilized regions, the residence of the Court draws round a number of settlers, and these in the region under notice build houses for themselves and become permanent residents. In this way Adowa and Gondar have of late considerably increased in size. After occupying his official residence for some time, the King, when removing from the place, not unfrequently converts his palace into a church, and gives a fair strip of land around for the support of the priesthood. The land is generally let to respectable persons who occupy a position corresponding to that of a small farmer or cotter, and who pay one-tenth of the produce of their land to the support of the ecclesiastical establishment. High priests are appointed by the King himself; priests in ordinary are selected by the Bishop. The people are particular in their observance of Sabbaths and fast-days, and are scrupulous in their regard for the sanctity of the sacrament.

With regard to the strength of the native army Gen. Kirkham estimates that the King could, in all probability, bring into the field from 120,000 to 150,000 men on any ordinary occasion; but in case of a war, to secure the integrity of the whole country as against Mohammedan rule, he has no doubt that every man capable of bearing arms would be ready to join the force without any pressure on the King's part. Memelek, King of Shoa; Warreman, Governor of the Raas of Ambara, and Ali Berrou, the ruler of Goodjam, have each and all expressed their readiness to fight under Johannes in case of any extensive Mohammedan invasion. The soldiers are armed with the English Tower musket, double-barreled guns of German make, and a few English single-barreled guns, matchlocks, flint and steel guns, spears, swords, axes and shields. Gunpowder is manufactured in the country, but is not grained, and is about seven degrees weaker than English powder. Percussion caps are imported. The cavalry forms a very strong arm of the service, and is exceedingly well mounted on high-spirited and handy little native horses, supposed to be descended from the old stock of the barbs of the higher countries of Egypt. The Gallas, especially, are masterly riders.

Internal government is conducted by the rulers of provinces, who receive from holders of land one-fifth of the produce, and who pay one-tenth to the King. Every man is bound to serve in the army, if wanted, and all from their youth up are necessarily trained to arms, if only for the purposes of their own defense from local invaders. About 2,400 infantry and 5,000 cavalry are employed as the King's Guard. Each Prince of the province maintains as many soldiers as he can. The soil of Abyssinia is of a most fertile nature. Red and black loam, heavy clay, chalk, sandy soil, and slate are found in different regions. Land is cultivated with a rude home-made plow of wood tipped in iron, and drawn by two or four oxen. Farms pass from father to son, the holder paying, as already mentioned, one-tenth of the produce to the King and one-fifth to the Governor of the province. Dwellings are built to contain barn, stables, mill, kitchen, or cooking-place, and living-room, all under one roof. Light is admitted by apertures indifferently protected; but as the climate is mild and warm, little, if any, inconvenience is felt from drafts. Whole families eat, drink and sleep in the same room, the beds of the different members of the household being merely separated by cotton curtains. Youths of both sexes mix freely in sports in the villages, but care is taken to check immorality, and, as a rule, the Abyssinian Christians seem to figure rather favorably in this respect. The young women, especially those of the Woollah Gallas, are handsomely featured and well formed, of from five feet to five feet five in height, and they have remarkably small hands and feet and well-rounded limbs. Their skins are of a warm, reddish, copper color, teeth white and regular, hair black and plaited at the back. The inferior women, who are employed in cooking, drawing water, and fetching wood, and in doing the drudgery of the household, seldom "do their hair" more than once a week. Ladies of quality "do" it at least once a day. The regular dress of a woman is a sheet of white cotton, covering all the person from the neck to the ankle. The *match*, or silk cord, is worn round the neck as a token of Christianity. Ladies of higher rank wear a mantle as well, ornamented with jewelry of silver and gold, and have shoes on their feet. The poorer classes go barefooted. There are, in fact, but two classes in the country—the governors and the governed. The men are wiry and agile, keen in the chase, and clever in feats of horsemanship, but are lazy in point of industry—the fruitful land yielding them all that they require with very little labor.

Marriages are arranged by the parents of bride and bridegroom, the young people being generally disposed of in matrimony about the ages of sixteen or seventeen. A prime consideration is that each of the contracting parties shall be able to bring into the matrimonial engagement an equal amount of possessions in cattle, horses, grain, or other property. These little matters being settled satisfactorily between the parents, the consent of the priests and elders of the village is obtained, and a day is fixed for the ceremony. On that day feasts are made at the houses of the parents of the bride and bridegroom, each party giving the best entertainment they can afford, and inviting as many friends as they can. After the feast, the bridegroom goes to the house of the bride, where the priest gives her to him, and he takes her home. A peculiar provision, the prudence of which in more civilized countries might be doubtfully regarded, is made in Abyssinian contracts of marriage. If, after living together for some time, the husband and wife do not agree, the husband gives back the property the woman brought with her, and then goes to the priest and asks for a separation; but so little is this liberty taken advantage of, that only two cases of separation came under the notice of Gen. Kirkham during his five years' residence in the country. When the married pair have taken the sacrament, however, as they usually do two or three years after marriage, no legal separation can take place between them. In cases where a family may have come before separation, the husband keeps the boys, and the wife takes away the girls. A child born out of wedlock, if a boy, must be supported by the father—when he can be found; if a girl, the mother is burdened with the sole charge.

The staple article of diet is a kind of light, spongy bread, made from a small kind of grain called taff. A quantity is ground into meal between the two stones which form the mill, is then mixed with water, and left for about twelve hours to ferment. More flour, water, and salt are then added, and the mass is flattened out on an earthenware pan, and baked on the fire in the same way as a pancake. A kind of curry, made of the meal of a grain called gram, mixed with beans, peas, vegetable-oil, and beef, mutton, or fowls, and spiced with red pepper, forms another and more savory and substantial part of the meal. On fast-days only one repast per diem is taken, and the meat is omitted from the curry. The family at meal-times squat themselves on a mat around the caldron, and each helps himself with his fingers or with rude wooden spoons. Wine is made from honey fermented with a plant called gasho, which is not unlike English hops, and has much the same power. These, being mixed with water, cleared of the wax, and left in an air-tight jar for three or four days, makes a sweet and palatable wine of no great strength. In ten or twelve days, the wine would become very good vinegar. A sparkling wine is made of the same juices by a longer process; brandy of fair strength and quality is also distilled from the wine in the proportion of one bottle to the gallon, the wine being worth about a shilling English per gallon. Among the higher classes wheaten bread flavored with spices and roasted wheat are used. Vegetables are but scantily consumed, though a kind of potato grows in an almost wild state. Fruits are abundant. The natives invariably retire at sunset, and rise with the return of day.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Official Vote for State Officers and Congressmen.

The Board of State Canvassers of South Carolina met in Columbia on the 9th inst., and canvassed the vote for State officers and Congressmen, cast at the October election. The results are as follows:

STATE OFFICERS.

	Republican.		Bolters.	
Governor	Moses	69,838	Tomlinson	36,533
Lieut.-Gov.	Gleaves	70,347	Hayne	37,169
Attorney-Gen.	Melton	70,521	Green	33,193
Secretary State	Hayne	70,126	Allen	37,949
Controller	Hoge	69,641	Murray	30,389

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

At Large	Cain	68,825	Johnson	36,394
First District	Rainey	19,765	[Scattering, 3.]	
Second District	Ransier	20,061	Gurney	6,549
Third District	Elliott	21,627	All others	1,671
Fourth District	Wallace	14,390	Perry	12,879

For the constitutional amendment prohibiting any increase of the public debt, 42,738 were thrown; against it, 2,035; majority in its favor, 40,703. For the amendment changing the time of holding the State election, 40,996; against it, 1,426.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Young Men Must Take Time for Exercise.

Sport in Summer—Walking—Foot-Ball and the New-York Athletic Club—An Educational View of the Matter.

Notwithstanding the excitement attending the Presidential and Municipal elections, the subject of athletic sports still occupies the attention of a large number of young men. The articles in the NEW-YORK TIMES very naturally struck that class who have an instinctive love of the open air. They asked themselves, can these things be so; is it true, as the TIMES tells us, that we are physically an inferior race to Englishmen? Many of them could, on reflection, answer the question themselves; others gained all the information they sought from any of their acquaintances who had traveled in Europe. They saw the truth of the statements in the TIMES, they saw the force of the appeal that they should practice athletic exercises; they felt rather crestfallen at being obliged to plead guilty to the indictment found against them, but, like true men, like true Americans, they have resolved to put away the slur from them by establishing athletic clubs and becoming athletes worthy of the name. There is not an unprejudiced physician in New-York who will not applaud the resolve and give every encouragement to athletic sports. Many a physician who is tied by the leg in his office all the morning, and who is driving about attending to patients in the afternoon, feels the injury done to his bodily organization from the want of bodily exercise. He grieves over it, but he cannot help it. This, however, is not the case with other young men. Where there is a will there is a way, and where there is a will to make time for athletic sports the way will soon present itself.

In the first place young men must alter their hours a little. If they go to bed in Summer time at 10 o'clock, there is no earthly reason why they should not rise at 5 o'clock. Let them drink a cup of milk or cold tea and eat a cracker or two while they jump into a pair of their flannel trowsers and a light flannel jacket. They can assemble at their club-ground and have a couple of hours of cricket, or they can practice running 100 yards, quarter, half-mile, and mile races among themselves. They can measure the ground and walk against one another for any distance from a quarter of a mile to five miles, and all without interfering with the cricket. In one corner a party of four can play a match at quoits, a splendid game for keeping the liver in fine working order, from the mere swing of the arm in pitching the quoit. They can begin with a quoit of light weight, say one pound and a half, at nineteen yards' pitch. Before the end of the Summer they will be able to throw a three-pound quoit the full distance of twenty-two yards. In another corner bars for jumping and leaping with poles can be erected, and bars for gymnastics. A covered gymnasium is a splendid thing for Winter; but it must ever be remembered that the value of exercise is vastly increased by its being taken in the open air. In this way they can get plenty of exercise by 7 o'clock. Half an hour afterward they can have taken a cold bath and be ready for the breakfast table; and the cold beef will have a relish hitherto unknown to them. If their homes are so situated that they cannot get to a regular exercising ground, there is the Central Park, with its splendid roadways. What finer walking and running ground could be found. The same thing can be done in the evening by putting off the hour of supper till 8 or 9 o'clock. Most young men take a substantial meal in the middle of the day. A good lunch at 2 o'clock will carry any one on till 9, even with a couple of hours of hard exercise.

Another excellent opportunity for athletic exercise is to be found in the practice, becoming every day more common, for business houses to close at an early hour on Saturday. Any young man who does not seize on this chance, may be his only one in the week, of taking exercise, does himself a bodily wrong which he will live to repent some day.

Many people will object that the Summers here are too hot for athletic exercises. This is a tremendous misconception of the workings of nature. Active exercise brings out all the heated particles of the blood, and, while others are fuming and fretting, drinking iced water and fanning themselves, the man who has taken his walk or run is cool and comfortable. One very hot day last Summer a friend called on me and agreed to remain to dine with me. About 5 o'clock I jumped up, saying, "I can't stand this heat; I must have some exercise." He stared at me and exclaimed, "Are you mad?" I explained to him the true theory of exercise in hot weather, and at last succeeded in persuading him to join me in a walk. We started into the Park, and walked for two hours at the rate of four miles an hour. He came back literally dripping with perspiration. After letting him cool off, I turned him into my bath-room, lent him a clean shirt, and sat him down to some cold lamb and salad. He ate ravenously, and vowed that it was the first good meal he had made since the hot weather set in. As we sat smoking a cigar by the window in the evening, he declared that it was the first time he had been cool for two months. He told me next day that he slept like a top all night, though he was "a little stiff in the knees" in the morning. What a confession for a strongly-built young man of five-and-twenty!" "Stiff in the knees" after an eight-mile walk! He is now an ardent convert to the athletic creed, and walks to and from his counting-house every day, and asserts truly that walking is the normal principle of athletic exercise.

Again, a gentleman called at the office of the TIMES the other day to cite his experience of walking. He said that he lived in Thirtieth-street, and that he had been compelled in consequence of the horse disease to walk to and from his office every day. The first two days he felt weary when he reached his office, and unfitted for entering on his business with his usual activity. He was tired when he got home, and had little appetite. But after a few days he began to enjoy the walk; found that his business activity was increased, and his appetite for dinner was as good as ever, and a far more healthy one. He had, too, not known a twinge of dyspepsia for a week. A friend, who had been his companion in his every-day walk, had a similar experience. They have both wisely determined to eschew horse-cars in future, except on wet days.

He also stated that the loss of time by walking was only from ten to twelve minutes each way. This, unless a man is in a desperate hurry, is no very important addition to the time occupied in getting to business.

The attention lately attracted to the subject of athletic sports is already assuming practical shape. It is reported that several athletic clubs are already being organized. A few days ago fifty foot-ball uniforms were ordered at a well-known outfitters. It is to be hoped that before the Winter is well upon us, a dozen or twenty foot-ball clubs may be started. At the last meeting of the Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment, Col. Clarke called the attention of his brother officers to the articles on athletic sports which have appeared in the TIMES, and especially directed their attention to the suggestion that every militia regiment in the City should have its own athletic club. He said that he fully coincided with the spirit of the articles, and agreed with the TIMES that the men of the regiments could not become athletes without becoming better soldiers. A special committee, comprising Lieut.-Col. Ryder, Major Smith, and Quartermaster Weed, was appointed to consider the desirability and feasibility of organizing a regimental athletic club, to report at the next meeting of the Board. As the two first-named officers are themselves accomplished athletes, it is a fair presumption that the Committee will report in favor of establishing a club.

On Tuesday last, the New-York Athletic Club, whose exercising ground is at One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, played their first match at foot-ball among themselves. Twenty-two players put in an appearance, but, although all fine, active young fellows, they were, with one exception, utterly ignorant of the real play of the game. The exception was a young Scotchman, who had played the game at home. There is really as much science in "dribbling" at foot-ball as is desirable in a running game. It seems an easy matter to kick a ball measuring two feet four inches in circumference; but I have often seen beginners run at the ball and kick clean over it, or, on the contrary, dig their toes into the turf, and fall sprawling over the ball. In the game in question, all the players ran recklessly after the ball, seldom reaching it, and needlessly exhausting themselves. When they did get at the ball, they kicked it as hard as they could into the hands of their adversaries. The main object of a skillful player is to keep the ball "dribbling," and dodging it up zigzag to the adversary's goal, like a wary General sapping his way up to a fortress. To do this to advantage, of course, requires considerable practice; but it is the only telling and effective play. A case in point, a visitor who was an old foot-ball player, was asked by the Captain of the Athletic Club to join in the game. Though out of condition, not dressed for the game, and not having played for many years, he buttoned up his coat and went in. Quietly biding his time, the ball soon came to him, and he at once began to "dribble." Five or six of the opposing side planted themselves in front of him, and tried to take the ball from him; but by "dribbling" and dodging he passed the ball through them all. One said, "Well, now, that's very puzzling." Another said, "That's a point in the game we never saw or heard of." All at once saw the manifest advantage, and said they *must* practice "dribbling." And so they must, if they want to play a good game at foot-ball. Three first-class players, backing one another up, would have run the ball through the whole eleven of those novices with ease, and would have scored goal after goal without letting their opponents touch the ball. A match between two picked teams is as much a game of tactics as the marching and countermarching of armies; as desperate, though not so bloody a fight as the battles which Gen. Grant fought on his way to the historic Appomattox apple tree. Still the members of the Athletic Club worked away like Trojans. They appeared to enjoy their game immensely, and expressed their conviction that foot-ball is a splendid Winter game, and just as suitable for men as for boys. That is a great point gained. Hitherto men in this country have insisted that it is too violent a game for them; that accidents might happen. So accidents would happen if they played the Rugby game so graphically described by Tom Hughes. But that way of playing foot-ball is almost entirely confined to Rugby. In the ordinary English games, a roll on the grass, or an occasional graze of the shins, is the worst misadventure to which players are liable.

An Educational View.

From the New-York School Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has recently published some strong articles on the necessity of our young men turning their attention to athletic sports. Some months ago we advocated in our columns the giving of more opportunities for fresh air and out-of-door exercise to the boys and girls in our public schools—the establishment of school play-grounds and gymnasiums. The TIMES is right in urging young men to bestir themselves and to form cricket clubs, foot-ball clubs, and athletic clubs of every kind. But if, as we have maintained, these sports were put in the way of school boys, such an appeal as the TIMES makes would be unnecessary. In England, boys learn every variety of game while they are being taught their Latin grammars. And what is the consequence? Many a school-boy of eleven could make an exhibition of cricket and foot-ball which would put to shame any clubs that we could bring to play against them. It is the same with walking, running and jumping. Such sports are unknown in this country, except among professionals, who, as a general thing, disgrace manly sport by making it an agent for gambling. Every man and boy in this country must be brought to understand that he cannot be healthy and as fine a specimen of his race as he ought to be unless he takes athletic exercise. Even those of delicate physique and constitution can render themselves stronger by a judicious system of regular exercise. Beginning with walking, they can go to running and jumping, rowing and cricket; and though they may never become athletes, they will be astounded when they think of what they were after two or three years of physical activity. The TIMES asks "How many young men in New-York City could there be found who would relish a walk from Fifty-ninth-street, through the Central Park, and along Harlem-lane to Fordham and back? Not very many!" exclaims the writer. We should think not. One might almost count them on his fingers.

We would strongly urge on all parents their imperative duty to encourage their children to practice athletic sports as soon as they can throw a ball or run a hundred yards without fear of falling. These things should be begun in childhood. It is that custom which makes Englishmen such a nation of athletes. We often see school boys riding backward and forward, with their books and slates under their arms, on the horse-cars. Such a thing should never be permitted, except in the case of cripples, or in wet weather. If a boy or girl is not well enough to walk to school, they are not well enough for study. This is a point of the discussion to which we earnestly direct the attention of all fathers of families, and we feel convinced that any competent physician will indorse our view of the case. Exercise your children and they will grow up to be healthy-bodied and healthy-minded men and women. Neglect this obvious duty and your hearts in your old age will suffer for your shortcomings of twenty years ago. Your sons and daughters will be apt to be sickly or vicious; perhaps both. *Mens sana in corpore sano* should be the guiding influence with all parents in rearing their children. It is almost impossible to develop the one unless you develop the other.

Views of a National Guardsman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your articles on athletics are just what is needed, and it is to be hoped that your efforts will crystalize public opinion into the formation of clubs throughout the United States. No better work could be done than that of improving the physique of our young people; outside of a few advocates of physical culture, very little attention is given the subject. Too many are inclined to leave everything to nature, obstructing, rather than assisting, by indulgence in alcohol and tobacco. Were the young men of this City more athletic, Mr. Bergh would not have been obliged to make the piteous appeal he did the other day for the poor dumb horses.

What struck me particularly in your article of last Sunday was the allusion to the National Guard, and the suggestion that clubs could be formed in the various regiments for the game of foot-ball and athletics generally. I like the idea, and in the regiment to which I am attached I intend to urge it strongly, for I believe that on general principles strong, active men are better for soldiers than weak and puny ones.

AN OFFICER OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1872.

THE ALDERMANIC RETURNS.

The following is the vote for all the Aldermanic candidates, as appears by the Police election returns. Those numbered from one to fourteen, inclusive, are undoubtedly elected, but a doubt exists regarding the election of Lysaght, (No. 15.) Mr. Shiels contests the seat, and claims that he is elected by about 200 votes. Lysaght is, according to the following figures, 322 ahead.

There are still six election districts which have not made any returns to Superintendent Kelso, and these Shiels claims will so increase his vote as to put him at least 200 votes ahead of Lysaght. It will require the official canvass to decide the matter.

1.	Peter Gilsey	73,108	25.	Wm. Salmon	44,925
2.	J. A. Monheimer	57,685	26.	Edward Gillon	44,908
3.	S. B. H. Vance	53,125	27.	Gilbert Hunter	44,646
4.	J. Van Schaick	52,201	28.	Nicholas Seger	44,388
5.	O. P. C. Billings	51,997	29.	Jos. C. Pinckney	43,476
6.	O. Ottendorfer	51,830	30.	Abraham Lent	43,263
7.	George Koch	51,774	31.	Fred'k German	35,475
8.	John J. Morris	51,728	32.	D. M. Koehler	35,251
9.	S. V. R. Cooper	51,514	33.	Geo. Burkhard	31,297
10.	Peter Kehr	51,137	34.	Thomas Coman	29,282
11.	John Falconer	49,651	35.	James Fitzgerald	28,312
12.	John Riley	49,191	36.	William Joyce	27,462
13.	R. McCafferty	48,760	37.	John A. Walsh	26,919
14.	Rich'd Flanagan	48,402	38.	Sol. Mehrbach	26,384
15.	Patrick Lysaght	48,108	39.	Samuel A. Lewis	25,864
16.	Thomas Shiels	47,786	40.	Chas. Ganzmann	25,084
17.	G. W. Plunkitt	47,489	41.	Chas. A. Johnes	21,120
18.	Fred'k Zimmer	46,837	42.	H. Clauson, Jr.	11,980
19.	James McLaren	46,832	43.	Peter B. Olney	11,393
20.	Wm. G. Ashman	56,577	44.	Townsend Cox	11,242
21.	J. Kennefick	46,074	45.	H. G. Leask	3,538
22.	Michael Cregan	45,620	46.	Rufus B. Corning	2,768
23.	Geo. P. Bradford	45,472	47.	James B. Traynor	621
24.	Isaac Robinson	45,445	48.	J. Peters	256

Organization of the Board of County Canvassers.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday morning in the County Clerk's office to organize as a Board of Canvassers. Nearly all the members were present. Mayor Hall called the meeting to order, and nominated Daniel D. Conover for permanent Chairman. The County Clerk then swore in Mr. Conover, who in turn swore in the Clerk and the members. Mr. Hall then moved that during this canvass the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen be considered a part of the County Clerk's office. Some objection being made that this would occasion considerable inconvenience, this was amended so as to read that the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, or any other room to which they might by resolution adjourn, should be a portion of the County Clerk's office, and in this form it was carried.

Mayor Hall called their attention to the new law, that the County canvass was to be published in the five newspapers having the largest circulation, and in those only, and moved that the Clerk of the Board be directed at once to invite proposals, with proof of the circulation, from the papers, so that at the close of the canvass they might have data on which to act. Adopted.

On motion of the Mayor, Messrs. Coman, Cochrane, and Vance were appointed a Committee to secure an accurate canvass.

The Board then took a recess to Wednesday at 12 M., when they will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The Fair to be Closed on the 20th Inst.—Success of This Year's Exhibition.

The various outdoor amusements having terminated for the year, the American Institute Fair, at the Rink, commands increased attention, and the closing days are being marked by a numerous attendance of visitors. With the neighboring Park stripped of its Summer glories, and fast losing its many-colored Autumn leaves, the Rink has become quite a fashionable afternoon resort, its miscellaneous collection being all the more attractive from contrast with the cheerless exterior of the building. The Fair itself has lost interest only to its earlier and more constant frequenters, for the material portion of the collection remains intact, while numerous additions have been made since the opening day. The Institute is more especially devoted to material progress than to the lighter arts; more to the farm than garden, and rather to the work of the architect than that of the artist, yet at its annual Fairs both the material and artistic find place. The disappearance of some of the perishable articles makes, therefore, but little difference. The lighter works of science and art continue to instruct and amuse, while the wheels of the more complex machinery revolve with undiminished force and effect, and excite as much wonder as ever.

It would, indeed, be difficult for the visitor, on inspecting the multitudinous collection, to resist the conviction that in substantial mechanism, and, to no inconsiderable extent, in the more artistic branches of ingenuity, American industry keeps pace with that of any other country. Here may be seen the cumbrous implement of agriculture of the latest pattern, surrounded by every appliance for the barn and homestead; near by, the development into tangible shape of some new idea, designed to make at least one branch of city housekeeping more of a recreation than a labor. Everywhere can be seen some new evidence of the march of mind; sometimes an entirely new idea, and oftener an improvement of that which was thought perfect before. To the superficial observer the machinery department is only wonderful, and too complex for average comprehension; but an attentive inspection soon removes this idea, and few leave the compartment without acquiring some useful knowledge.

The Fair is simply a multitudinous workshop and show-room, at once embracing the products of industry and science and the operations of the shaping power. In this respect this year's exposition has proved signally successful, the character and variety of the present collection exceeding any of its predecessors, while the number of visitors has been far beyond the average of previous Fairs.

The Fair will positively close on the 20th inst., leaving yet sufficient time to those who have not seen its wonders to make an inspection of the many useful articles which are on exhibition.

THE DESTITUTE POOR.

The Approaching Winter—Steps Taken to Extend Relief by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The approach of cold weather is filling the poor of the City with apprehension. There is always abundance of opportunities for the exercise of the spirit of charity in this great Metropolis, and there are few places in the world where there is more benevolence shown to the deserving needy. This benevolence does not end with the poor and helpless, but is also extended to the prisoner in his cell.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction under the Corporation, are assisted in their work by many private enterprises, prominent among which are the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor" and the Prison Association of New-York.

Superintendent Kellock said, yesterday, that, judging by the many applications from the out-door poor, there was every indication that there would be as much if not more suffering in the City this Winter than in any preceding year. The Alms-houses were filling up with many of the inmates of last Winter who had left the institutions in the Spring. If the Winter sets in rigorous, in view of the recent strikes and disturbances of labor, we will probably have a season of unprecedented hardship. Everything, he said, was being done that it was possible for the Department to do to relieve the poor. All the public institutions except one are now heated with steam. The exception is the Penitentiary, which is supplied with coal stoves. A number of necessary repairs have been completed, and others are in progress. Until the 1st of January of each year, during cold weather, the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor gives to worthy people in need supplies of coal and fuel, and otherwise relieves them through its visitors. The Department of Charities and Correction actively extends its aid, giving besides coal, small sums of money as partial relief to the deserving. Nearly 6,000 families are thus, by the latter agency, relieved annually, and 23,000 people have had some species of relief afforded them by the Superintendent of out-door poor. The Prison Association have been quite active in their efforts to inaugurate needed reforms in our correctional institutions by suggestions, personal visitations, and exposures of abuses. The committee of the Society are earnest friends of the prisoners, and do all in their power to secure them proper treatment. Dr. Elisha Harris yesterday visited Blackwell's Island and made a tour of inspection in the interests of the Association. An appeal for contributions to a stock of Winter clothing for liberated prisoners, was made a short time ago, and some has been received at the agent's office, No. 19 Centre-street. The donations are inadequate to the demand. Coats, pantaloons, vests, woolen under-shirts, socks, shirts, shoes and boots are wanted. A. W. Sheldon, the agent, says that families who desire to offer such gifts, by sending a notice to him, will have a messenger dispatched for the parcels.

Inundations in Tuscany.

From the Boston Transcript.

The following account of the inundations in Tuscany, from the pen of a Boston lady now traveling in Italy, will be read with much interest:

"The last two weeks in Milan and Florence, as far as weather goes, have been dreary indeed. Rain has been almost constant, only interrupted by occasional fitful gleams of sunshine, that were quickly obscured and chased away by the clouds.

'Beautiful Italy' has cruelly disappointed us this time, and Florence even threatened to be dangerous on Sunday night, Oct. 13. The usually modest Arno forgot its meekness and rose in fury. It dashed over the dam and filled up all below, so that the presence of the former fall was only shown by more agitation in the waves at that point. The signs of limit of navigation were knocked about, and finally fished up by some compassionate beholders, who saw the attacks made upon them by the excited stream. The striped pole, which, standing in the midst of the Arno, had suggested to us that perhaps it was the sign of the barber who shaved the mermen of the stream, disappeared also in the turbid waves. Bushes and pieces of timber came floating down, and crowds of people, with umbrellas, stood along the Lung' Arno in the pouring rain on Monday, the 14th, gazing astonished at their usually placid stream.

In the night of the 13th it had risen so high that from the parapets along the street it was easy to touch it with the hand, and at 2½ o'clock in the morning the danger of inundation was very great. Had it not been that this now wild stream preferred spreading itself in the neighborhood of Empoli and Pisa, the City of Florence would have become, for a time, another Venice.

Not content with bringing alarm within the limits of the metropolis, keeping the city fathers on the *qui vive*, the gas burning all night, extra torches furnished to the Misericordia in case of need, laborers working away in the storm with stone and plaster, upon weak walls, and the telegraphing of messages from place to place, not content with all this, the water-sprites rushed to the Cascine to amuse themselves, driving the waves along the southern promenade, where the liveried carriages of the Florentines were more wont to roll.

On, on in their frenzy went the evil sprites, dashing down the railroad bridge near Empoli, and causing great consternation in the city and suburbs of the Leaning Tower. Before plunging with the excited river into the Mediterranean, near Leghorn, possessed by a deeper desire for mischief, they surrounded many a house on the plain, and had it not been for the brave efforts made to save life, numbers of human beings would have been borne away. As it was, we hear of mothers with their children, and of several families that perished. Still unsatisfied with their work, the sprites attacked also the Ombrone, between Pistoia and Florence, until it rushed wildly about, carrying away sheep and cattle and grain and railway carriages, and forming such a lake on the low country as to quite cut off the communication between the neighboring places. They flew next to the Maremma shore, bringing there also terror and destruction. Storm, wind, thunder, lightning, and waters rising everywhere—what could delight more the water demons! They leap, they dance, they direct the torrents against cottages, huts, and especially their enemy the fire horse and all connected with it, pulling down the foundations of a railway station at Rosignano, and ruining the carriages, locomotives and all within their reach.

The good spirits, too, were not idle that night of the 13th. Poor travelers, delayed on their journeys, were aided and invited into hospitable houses, the helpless and drowning were saved by noble, courageous men, dragoons were sent from larger to smaller towns to furnish assistance so much needed, and watches and patrols kept vigilant guard, warning those in danger, barricading places and carrying light and aid wherever needed."

THE FINE ARTS.

New Pictures—Picture Sales—Death of An Artist.

The art season may be said to have fairly opened. On Thursday and Friday there will be a sale at the Somerville Gallery of works by foreign and native artists. Our picture galleries have all been rehung, and present a most brilliant appearance, though up to the present we have not heard of any sales of important works having taken place. We are informed that very large importations are on the way here, and that the invoices already in the Custom-house Appraiser's hands foot up to $2,000,000. We trust that our importers are not going to overdo the thing. They must remember that pictures are to be classed among articles of luxury which one can very easily do without, and that a tight money market or a trifling depression in trade will leave them with their importations on their hands.

OUR PICTURE GALLERIES.

The Snedecor Gallery presents many attractions, particularly in water colors of the Roman school. In this medium we find a really remarkable specimen of exquisite work and microscopic finish by Bargue, representing an Egyptian guardsman, with his long rifle slung at his back. Strength has been preserved in spite of the elaboration of the work. There are also some graceful Pompeiian scenes and fancy portraits by Bouvier; two fine marine pieces by Le Bar, rich in color, and full of sentiment; a "Woodland Scene," by P. Martin; some gems in black and white, by Meyer Von Bremen, and numerous examples by Vibert, Mrs. Murray, Simonetti, De Netti, Cipriani, Rossi, Agrasot, and others of their school. Several huge portfolios of works by less known names are also on view. Among the oils is a good Ziem, and a small copy of Hebert's noble picture representing a Roman family flying from the malaria, made by the artist himself. Bierstadt's "Domes of the Yosemite," a work which, until it reached this gallery, has been so badly hung that its great merits have been obscured, is also on exhibition.

At the Goupil Gallery we find an unprecedentedly fine collection, comprising specimens by Zamacois, Meissonier, Jacovacci, Pasini, Corot, Bouguereau, Cabanel, Baugniet, and many other leading artists. Cabanel's "Petrarch's Laura" is superbly painted, but has somewhat too fierce and masculine a face for the lady of the poet's love. We cannot imagine that so Laura looked. Here are two pictures hanging almost side by side, one by Baugniet, and the other by T. Maris, which exemplify the extremes of two different methods. In Baugniet's "Last Days of Widowhood," a lady in mourning costume is reclining on a sofa and reading the letter, a proposal, we must presume, that her maid has just brought to her. The face, which is in shadow, is painted with great power and feeling, and the accessories worked up with remarkable skill. This is certainly one of the finest examples of this artist we have ever seen in this City. In direct contrast to this picture, in manner and treatment, is Maris' "Love-letter," representing a lady seated beneath embowering trees and reading the old, old story. It is painted with remarkable freedom and breadth of touch, the texture of the silk dress being indicated by a few broad dashes of color. The expression is admirable, and the whole composition, simple as it is, impresses one with an idea of power and masterly skill. Mr. Reinhart's "Evangeline," in black and white, is also deserving of attention. She is returning from confessional, with "God's blessing upon her." It is a pure and tender face, not of that lofty and aristocratic type of beauty that one of our English artists has given to his conception of Evangeline, but a face that might belong to any farmer's daughter. The figure is well poised, but it strikes us that the head is too large for the slender body. Of other works here we must speak hereafter.

PICTURE SALES.

At the Somerville Gallery there is now on exhibition a collection of specimens by Hubner, Robbe, Lambinet, Sallentin, De Buel, Noterman, Preyer, and other foreign artists of merit. Our own school is represented by Bierstadt, Gignoux, A. B. Durand, Kensett, Sontag, Shattuck, Tait, De Haas, Wm. Hart, and G. L. Brown. The entire collection will be disposed of on Thursday and Friday evenings next. Among the most notable pictures are "A Storm," by Francois Musin, and a shore scene by the same artist. The first is an admirable work, full of good painting. The clouds are swept along by a fierce wind, and the water is churning itself into foam. A finer sky has seldom been put on canvas. The shore scene is full of space and atmosphere. H. Herzog's "View of Trenton Falls," taken when temporarily residing in this country, is a simple composition, but full of power. The rush of water over the dark rocks is painted with a full mastery of the subject. The most recent work of Carl Hubner, and which arrived in this City but a few weeks ago, is well worthy of attention. A dashing-looking young peasant has been caught in the unpardonable sin of courting some old lady's daughter, and is being ordered off by the irate dame. The fierce anger of the old woman, the impudent indifference of the gallant, and the shame-facedness of the daughter are brought out with great power. Some good water colors by T. Hart and others of the English school, especially some Welsh scenes, with specimens by Robbe, Wm. Hart, Shattuck, Chapin, Gignoux, and Bierstadt, will also claim attention.

THE LATE THOMAS SULLY.

Mr. Sully, whose death occured in Philadelphia on Tuesday, 5th inst., at the advanced age of ninety-one, was born in England. At an early age he accompanied his parents to this country, and soon afterward entered the office of a broker. Displaying no aptitude for business, he was then apprenticed to a designer, and subsequently went South where he painted portraits in oil. Procuring letters of introduction to Lawrence and Reynolds, then in the height of their fame, he sailed for England and studied there with great perseverance for many years, forming his style, and learning the art of preparing his colors. On his return to this country, he first settled in this City, and subsequently went to Philadelphia, where he was eminently successful. He painted the portrait of George Frederick Cook as Richard III.; also of the great Kemble, and, during a visit to England, in 1836–7, of Queen Victoria. The latter picture is in Philadelphia, and is certainly a refined and pleasing portrait. Most of Mr. Sully's works, we believe, are owned by residents of the Quaker city.

The Story an Italian Fisherman Told in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 1.

A reporter of the *Bulletin* yesterday, while walking along the city front, perceived a stalwart Italian fisherman engaged in repairing his boat at the foot of Sacramento-street. He was a stalwart, brawny fellow, and, with the exception of a slight lameness, presented a most perfect specimen of his class. The reporter, observing that he took a manifest pride in his craft, remarked that the fisherman's life on this coast was attended with many hardships. The fisherman answered that, with all its perils, fishing on the California coast was a luxurious occupation compared with his labors elsewhere. He had, a few months before his arrival here, been wrecked on the South American coast, and all the crew of the lost bark, hailing from Genoa, were compelled to take to a raft. After four days' existence on a few biscuits saturated with brine, and while suffering from agonizing thirst, he fell asleep on the forward part of the raft, and incautiously hung his legs within a few inches of the surface of the water. About midnight he felt something grasp him by the leg, and he was dragged down to the lower portion of the raft, which was a couple of feet under water. He threw out his hands and felt a slippery body, for it was a shark that had attacked the unconscious sleeper. A terrible struggle ensued. The fish was not full-grown, and his strength was about equally matched with the victim he had chosen for supper. They rolled over and over, the sailor getting his hands into the monster's jaws, and the sharp rows of teeth lacerating them fearfully. At one time the assailant was within a few feet of the water, and almost succeeded in dragging his prey with him; but the man, though sorely exhausted, rallied, and, with one vigorous effort, hauled the shark on the dry portion of the raft. Here his comrades were able to assist him—for, though awakened by his cries at the outset, they were too panic-stricken to lift a hand to help him. Now, with the pieces of a broken oar, they assaulted the intruder, and soon dispatched him. The fisherman had the muscles of his left leg tore away, and he fainted from loss of blood at the end of the struggle. His companions bound up the wound with strips of their clothing, and then made a good supper off the carcass of the man-eater. About two hours afterward the raft grounded on the beach, and the unfortunate waifs landed. They made a large fire of brush, and during the four following days subsisted on nuts and shell-fish. At night the jaguars surrounded their camp, and howled dismally. One of the party, who had some knowledge of herbs, bound up the wounded limbs with leaves, which much relieved the sufferer. A coasting schooner at last picked them up, but all were attacked with the yellow fever. The schooner put in at Rio Janeiro, and there the sick men were put into a little wooden cabin outside the town. All, with the exception of the hero of the shark, have died, and he, after his recovery, shipped for San Francisco. Now he is settled down to fishing, and never cares about venturing on blue water again.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON FURNACES

Activity of the Trade—Great Demand for Iron Product—Description of the Business.

From Our Own Correspondent.

READING, Penn., Monday, Nov. 11, 1872.

If the United States had no other evidence of its material advancement it might be found in the demands at present being made upon the iron furnaces of Pennsylvania. At the present time there is being made in this State more iron than is produced by all the combined furnaces of England and continent of Europe, and every ton of raw pig-metal that finds its way to the forge is run from the native ore in the United States. This is a fact, which, above all America's many noteworthy strides, is the most unprecedented in the annals of its history. The traveler having occasion to pass through the valleys of Eastern Pennsylvania cannot fail to note the wonderful business being done. Through these great belts of coal, iron-ore, and limestone country is where at least three-fourths of our iron is manufactured. Upon the tracts owned by the well-to-do people in that section iron ore is found in one field and limestone in another. Along the mountain sides adjoining the premises they mine coal, and rushing down from the hill tops is a large stream of water. A railroad finds its way along the borders, and for pastime, these Pennsylvanians build furnaces, and along with their usual crops of wheat, oats, and corn they turn out pig iron by way of variety at the rate of one or two hundred tons per day. Wise farmers, these iron agriculturists. Through the Lehigh Valley the manufacture has grown to stupendous proportions. In the Lebanon and Schuylkill valleys is made the bulk of all the iron produced in Pennsylvania. Three or four months ago pig-iron was worth all the way from twenty-five to thirty dollars a ton. Now the same iron commands anywhere from fifty-four to sixty-four dollars. The demand is far greater than the supply, and in consequence of this the many forges hid away along the streams and railways of these particular sections of the State, are roaring, and blowing, and smelting, and moulding bars of pig-iron night and day to their fullest capacities. When England shipped iron to this country our resources were able to supply about seven-tenths of our natural demand. Now, England ships no iron to this country; our natural demand is very nearly double that of a year ago, so readily can be seen the immense trade in prospect, when the fact is considered that our capacity has not at all been enlarged prior to a few months ago. A common expression now in use throughout the various sections I have traveled is "a furnace for every five miles." In the iron ore and limestone country, furnaces are rapidly going up. Millions of dollars of capital are being invested in the extension and development of this branch of Pennsylvania's resources. Pig-iron can be produced at an average first cost of from $13 to $17 per ton, according to location and conveniences at hand. A clear profit of from $35 to $45 per ton is made, and when the produce ranges from one to two hundred tons per day the aggregate profits of a day's business can be readily calculated. All these iron masters are reaping golden harvests. The Colemans, Eckerts, Trexlers, Hannegans, Seyferts, McManuses, McIlvaines, Craigs, Smiths, Bushongs, Hunters, Kauffmans and a host of minor operators of the State, are reaping unparalleled profits in the business. Pennsylvania stands monarch of the iron trade in every respect, and bids fair to double its great wealth in that branch of our country's most important resources before many years to come. Of the most prominent operators in the State may be mentioned Henry S. Eckert, of Reading, Penn. Mr. Eckert stands among the most experienced iron men of the commonwealth, and, thinking to gain additional facts in detail, your correspondent determined to call upon him. Proceeding to his elegant residence, situated upon a commanding height, overlooking the beautiful capital of old Berks, Mr. Eckert was found to be at home, and your representative was ushered into his presence and met a most cordial reception. After complimenting him upon the success of his party in Pennsylvania, and indulging in some introductory conversation, your correspondent ventured the following, which was successful in giving start to the appended conversation.

CORRESPONDENT—I have called, in particular, Mr. Eckert, to ascertain your reasons for this tremendous commotion in the iron world.

This had an effect similar to the explosion of a bomb-shell in a camp of raw recruits. It was quite unexpected, and, for a time, the interviewed indulged in a series of evasive answers very difficult of comprehension, and not at all satisfactory to the interviewer. After a few more indirect interrogatories, Mr. Eckert replied: "The most direct cause is, that this country has been suddenly left to its own resources, England having discontinued shipping pig-metal to this country altogether."

CORRESPONDENT—How may this be accounted for?

Mr. ECKERT—There are a great many reasons given; but I presume the principal one is they cannot afford to consign iron to America as things at present exist. The iron-ore mines of England are all old and well worn. In the cheap times of the Kingdom, ore was plenty, and labor was to be had at very little cost. Now, the opposite is the case. Native ore is extremely rare, and labor is only to be had at advanced rates. England now receives most of its ore from Spain. By the time it reaches English furnaces and is smelted by English labor the first cost of the material is advanced fully 100 per cent. above the original cost of produce.

COR.—What is the average first cost of iron in England?

Mr. E.—I think it is fully as much if not more than it is in this country. At one time the English smelted ore and produced iron at about $10 or $11 per ton; now the cost may reach as high as $18 or $20.

COR.—Could not England compete with America even at that rate of first cost?

Mr. E.—Oh, yes; but England has not sufficient iron for her own consumption. It is not generally known, but for the first time in the history of this country America has shipped iron to England with advantage.

COR.—What has occasioned the increased demand for iron across the water?

Mr. E.—The increased demand is no more than the natural results of the laws of trade. The Prussian war, extension and development of new railway lines, and the restocking and re-railing of old lines, have been the direct means of bringing about the increased demand.

COR.—How stands the matter in America?

Mr. E.—Very nearly the same. The era of new railroads has apparently just set in. All over the country are the iron bands being spiked to the sills. The people of nearly every State are watching the progress of one or two important railroad highways among them. New manufacturing companies are daily being organized; cities are being built every fortnight; trade in all directions is increasing; manufactured iron is gradually finding its way into everything, and supplanting wood and stone; but, above all these, our old railway lines are becoming worn, and new tracks and accompaniments are going down. We are producing iron of the very best quality; steel rails can be made in the United States of the finest quality, and I see no reason now why the iron trade should not continue in its development until the capacities of the State have been doubled. As to our supply of ore it is as unlimited as the coal-fields of Schuylkill and Lehigh. In nearly every State new veins are being developed, and in almost every case an accompanying discovery of coal is announced. The track of furnaces will eventually find its way to Western Virginia, thence to Texas, and in time we may look to the Territories of the Great West for our most valuable pig metal. As England's produce decreases ours will increase, and the day will eventually come when America will furnish that country fully one-half of its consumption. At this point Mr. Eckert was compelled to close the interview. After many thanks for courtesies received, your correspondent withdrew.

With no other epoch in the history of the iron business of America can be associated such encouraging reports. Furnaces are going up rapidly all along the railway lines of the Lehigh, Schuylkill and Lebanon Valleys. Capital invested in this branch of business is considered the most profitable known. To build a score of furnaces, men of known integrity and experience can raise all necessary capital in their immediate neighborhoods. Everybody is about investing in the iron business. Workmen are happy in the enjoyment of the most prosperous times ever known. During the most remunerative periods of the late rebellion they never made as much money as they do now.

It is verily the golden moments of the "Iron Age" of Pennsylvania. The Protective Tariff laws cannot be assigned as the reason. In a few years these manufacturers predict iron shipments to England with the regularity of our grain and petroleum exports. This year's produce of iron will increase that of last year's by fully a million tons, and if the producing capacities continue in like proportion with their present increase, the following years will swell the figure by two or three millions more. The coal, lumber, oil, agricultural and manufacturing interests are thus hopelessly lost for all time in comparison. The wonderful strides of this giant branch of America's trade forms a new epoch in our history, and from present appearances it is likely to continue in its development until the whole country is distinguished from the balance of mankind by the significant title of the Iron World.

THE DELAWARE REPUBLICANS.

Rejoicing Over the Recent Victory—Reforms to be Made in the State.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Del., Monday, Nov. 11, 1872.

The Republicans of Delaware regard their recent success with no ordinary degree of pride, and speculation is already rife as to the probable effects on the future of the State. The Democrats are perfectly panic-stricken, many of the rank and file remarking that the result is a just and fitting rebuke to their leaders, who insulted the common sense of the party by forcing on them a candidate of the most offensive character. On the other hand, the Republicans were singularly fortunate in having Grant and Wilson as their standard-bearers, and also in having Col. J. R. Lofland as their nominee for Congress, who, besides, being a sterling Republican, is a gentleman of great personal popularity in both Kent and Sussex Counties, where the Democrats are largely in the majority. It was, likewise, the good fortune of the Republican Party to have as Chairman of the State Central Committee Mr. H. F. Pickels, a gentleman of real executive ability, of prudence, perseverance, and untiring energy, whom the Republicans of Delaware should remember with gratitude.

It will be noticed that while Kent and Sussex did nobly in reducing their Democratic majorities, it was the large Republican vote of New-Castle County that turned the tide into the national Republican channel and restored the Diamond State to the Union. The success, however, has been won by hard, persistent work—a fact which is appreciated, not only by Republicans, but by all parties.

The New-York Times and the Tammany Ring.

From Harper's Weekly.

For the first time since the Republican Party was organized the New-York *Tribune* was the most bitter and unscrupulous opponent of that party in the late Presidential election. There were many persons throughout the country who feared that its defection would be a serious, if not fatal, blow to the Republican cause. But the NEW-YORK TIMES had already shown the ability to replace the *Tribune* as the chief Republican paper in New-York; and the country knows with what vigor and efficiency it has conducted the campaign.

The great victory of this year is the completion of that reform campaign which was won in the City and State of New-York last year—a campaign which the TIMES conducted, and in which the *Tribune* and *World* were such halting and reluctant recruits. Every observer of the political situation in this country knew that the City of New-York was the plague-spot. The popular principle seemed there to have failed. A despotism, shrewd and threatening, maintained itself by terror and corruption, and all the bulwarks of free government were apparently undermined. There were probably few persons who thought upon the subject at all who supposed that the Ring could be broken without the most bloody disorder.

A year or two before, the New-York *World*, asserting that the Presidential success of its party was impossible if "handicapped" with Tammany, began what is called a "war to the knife" against the Ring. Its declared object was the success of the Democratic Party, and naturally there was very little general interest in a movement to break the Ring for the benefit of a party to which the Ring belonged, and which fitly illustrated the character of a party whose policy for a generation had been the defense of slavery, and which had therefore necessarily and logically pandered to ignorance and immorality. The *World's* "war to the knife" utterly failed, and it became the henchman of the power which it had for a moment defied. In this surrender it abdicated the highest and noblest function of the Press, saying, as it always says, that it must go with its party; as if the Tammany Ring were any less dangerous to the public welfare because it could control its party.

Last year, after long reproaches for what were called "personal" attacks, as if criminals could be brought to punishment impersonally, the NEW-YORK TIMES published, not the charges, but the conclusive proofs of the boundless rascality of the Ring. It was exactly what the Ring had withheld so skillfully, that even papers like the *Evening Post* began to whisper that the charges against the Ring were false, and that it showed itself both an energetic and efficient administration. Presenting the proof, and summoning all good citizens to the battle for the sake of the general welfare, the TIMES intrepidly and persistently led the assault against the most powerful and dangerous political combination ever known in the country. Assailed by private and personal threats, and criticised by weak friends who thought it "going too far," the TIMES did not falter, and the overthrow of the Ring that followed was the most signal illustration in history of the immediate power of the Press when skillfully directed upon an enormous public evil.

Whether we properly characterize the support which the *World* and the *Tribune* gave to this movement as halting and reluctant, we must leave not to those papers, but to those who daily read them at the time, and who recall how the *World* spoke of Mr. Tilden, and how the *Tribune* mentioned Sweeny and Hall. Meanwhile, that there were friends and allies of the Ring within the Republican Party was well known, and it was remarkable that the Democratic tools of Tammany were the first Democrats to salute the nomination of Mr. Greeley at Cincinnati, and that those who were known as Tammany Republicans were his warmest Republican supporters. The Reform Legislature of last year was baffled in many good works by the open or covert hostility of certain Republicans, and most of the conspicuous members of that kind were opposed to the party in the late election. The defeat of the coalition, therefore, in the City and in the State is the final stroke in the great Reform movement of last year, and the spirit, the enterprise, and the vigor of the TIMES have been undiminished from the beginning. It has, undoubtedly, grateful evidence of the popular appreciation of its services in a rapidly enlarging circulation, while the great body of intelligent and honest citizens of New-York will never forget their obligation to the brave journal that grappled with Tammany Hall, and left it vanquished and powerless upon the field.

A Good Word for Andrew Johnson.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle. (Republican.)

Whatever opinion any one may have entertained as to the propriety of sending ex-President Johnson to Congress from this State, it must be conceded by all except Bourbons that his canvass of the State has been productive of good. Nothing else could have so thoroughly shaken and demoralized the proscriptive wing of the Democratic Party, led by Isham G. Harris and his colaborers, as the fight made by Johnson. Under the circumstances there is no man in the State, perhaps, that could have done it so effectually as he has, and for this he is entitled to the gratitude of all conservative men. He has made the fight against the same powerful combination that forced the people of Tennessee in 1861 to attempt a severance of their connection with the Federal Government. He has aided in the defeat of this wicked combination, and for this he will be held in grateful remembrance.

STREET REPAIRS.

Letter of the Commissioner of Public Works to the Corporation Counsel.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has sent the following letter to the Corporation Counsel relative to the immediate expense of repairing streets, imposed upon the City by the granting of the franchise to lay tracks in several streets in this City, and as to the value of such franchise involved in the question of the future expense of maintaining such streets:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NO. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1872.

Hon. Richard O'Gorman, Counsel to the Corporation:

MY DEAR SIR: By section 73 of the charter of 1870 this Department has "cognizance and control of paving, repaving and repairing streets, and keeping the same clear."

By chapter 240 of laws of 1872, the Second-avenue Railroad Company is authorized to construct and use additional tracks through many streets of this City, and in so doing will cause great additional expense to the Corporation for their alteration and maintenance. Section 3 of said chapter 240 provides for compensation to be made to the Mayor, &c., for the value of the rights and privileges granted, and I am informed that Commissioners have been appointed, under said section 3, to appraise such compensation.

I deem it my duty to submit to you a statement of the immediate expense the City will be put to by the granting of such rights, and also an argument and estimate of the value of the new franchise to the Second-avenue Railroad Company, considering that the whole subject of compensation to the City is involved in the question of the future expense of maintaining the streets through which the tracks are to run, and which cannot now be estimated. By Chapter 240 of the laws of 1872 the Second-avenue Railroad Company is authorized to lay new tracks in the following streets and avenues, between the points designated:

	Feet.
Second-avenue, from Twenty-third-street to Houston-street	5,292
Houston-street, from Second-avenue to Forsyth-street	280
Forsyth-street, from Houston to Division-street	3,569
Division-street, from Forsyth-street to Chatham-square, double track, 712x2	1,424
Grand-street, from Forsyth to Christie-street	247
Christie-street, from Grand to Division-street	1,585
Stuyvesant-street, from Second to Third-avenue, double track, 855x2	1,710
Eighth-street, Third to Fourth-avenue, double track, 320x2	640
Astor-place, from Fourth-avenue to east side of Broadway, double track, 522x2	1,044
Sixty-third-street, from First-avenue to 200 feet east of Third-avenue, double track, 1,210x2	2,420
Sixty-first-street, from First-avenue to 200 feet east of Third-avenue, double track, 1,210x2	2,420
First-avenue, from Sixty-third to Sixty-fourth-street, double track, 260.10x2	622
Eighty-sixth-street, from Second-avenue to Avenue A, double track 1,463x2	2,926
Avenue A, from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-second-street double track, 1,618.6x2	3,237
Ninety-second-street, from Avenue A, to East River, double track	....
Worth-street, from Chatham-square to Broadway, double track, 1,871x2	3,742
Total number feet	31,766

which equals 6 2-100 miles of single track, or 3 1-100 miles of double track. The franchise to lay tracks in the above-mentioned streets and avenues will unquestionably be of great value to the Company, as it will enable them to draw business from the great thoroughfares which have heretofore been inaccessible to them, and while it will be a great convenience to the citizens of certain districts, it will materially increase the cost to the whole City for maintaining the streets through which the tracks run, in such manner as its commerce demands. The value of the franchise to the Company may be estimated by a comparison with the operations of other railroads which have good access to the great thoroughfares.

By the sworn reports of the officers of the following New-York City Railroads, made to the Legislature, of their doings for the year 1870, the following facts are shown:

The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company earned, in gross, $812,442, and the net profits were $182,523, or 22 4-10 per cent. of gross earnings, and $30,280 per mile on each mile operated.

The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company earned, in gross, $725,694, and the net profits were $121,026, or 16 6-10 per cent. of the gross earnings, and $30,256 per mile on each mile operated.

The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company earned, in gross, $707,983, and the net profits were $242,24-, or 34 2-10 per cent. of gross earnings, and $30,281 per mile on each mile operated.

The Third-avenue Railroad Company earned in gross $1,432,738, and the net profits were $322,359, or 22½ per cent of gross earnings, and $49,295 per mile on each mile operated.

The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company earned in gross $384,300, and the net profits were $93,276, or 24 2-10 per cent. of gross earnings, and $20,723 per mile on each mile operated.

The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company earned in gross $709,274, and the net profits were $224,300, or 31 6-10 per cent. of gross earnings, and $21,100 per mile on each mile operated.

The average net profit per mile on each mile operated of the above six roads for the year 1870 is $27,157. The cost of a double-track road in a paved street will not exceed $40,000 a mile, and a good equipment for the largest business, exclusive of depots, will not exceed $60,000 a mile. The sworn statement of the officers of the Second-avenue Railroad Company shows that in 1870, operating eight miles of double-track road, their gross earnings were $573,583 and their net profits were $93,994, or 16¼ per cent. of gross earnings, and $11,749 per mile on each mile operated.

The net profits per mile of the Second-avenue Railroad Company are only about forty per cent. of the average of profits per mile of the six roads above named, showing conclusively that only those roads that connect with the great thoroughfares do a large business and that the benefits that will accrue to the Second-avenue Railroad Company by connecting with these thoroughfares will be to not only increase the earnings and profits by the additional number of miles, but will also increase the earnings and profits on the main line of the road.

As one of the immediate causes of expense to the City by granting this franchise may be cited the present condition of Second-avenue from Houston-street to Twenty-third-street, which will require the following work done to put the street in a condition that the wants of commerce demand.

The space in the centre of the avenue between the tracks, which was formerly used as a horse-path for the single-track road between Houston and Fourteenth streets, must be paved with Belgian pavement, same as rest of the avenue, in place of cobble-stone pavement now there; 2,000 square yards, at $3 per yard, $6,000.

From Fourteenth-street to Seventeenth-street, the centre of the avenue between the tracks to be paved with Belgian or Wood pavement instead of cobble-stone now there; 500 square yards, at $3 per yard, $1,500.

To repair the pavement between the tracks and curbs, to make it conform to the grades of the gutters and rails, between Third and Fourteenth streets, 3,500 square yards Belgian pavement, at fifty cents per yard, $1,750.

Between Seventeenth and Twenty-third streets, 1,000 square yards cobble-stone pavement, at twenty-five cents per yard, $250.

Making a total of $9,500.

It may be fairly inferred that when the alterations and additions to the Second-avenue Railroad, authorized by chapter 240 of laws of 1872, are completed, that the profits from the whole road will equal the average of the other roads mentioned in the preceding remarks, and that the cost of so doing is not likely to exceed $300,000. The road, when so completed, will have eleven miles of double track, which, if it produces a profit of $27,157 per mile per year, or equal to the average of the other roads, would be $298,727, or $204,736 more than the profits of the year 1870. If interest at ten per cent. per annum is allowed on the $300,000 needed to build and equip the new three miles of double track, there would then remain $174,736 per year increase of profits.

If it is considered that the value of the rights and privileges or franchise granted is only equal to one-third of the profits realized from it, we should have the sum of $58,245 per year as its worth, and this sum of annual worth, if capitalized at six per cent., would give $970,750 as its present worth.

Respectfully yours, GEO. M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.

A Virginian's Comment on the Election.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Appeal, Nov. 7.

There lived in the Valley of Virginia during the late war a very worthy old gentleman who was a Justice of the Peace, and distinguished for his devotion to the Confederate cause. Through every hour of darkness or sunshine he held to the conviction that the Confederacy could not fail; that it was founded on principles as solid as the bases of the eternal hills, and must prevail. He was in the habit of going to the Post-office, a few miles from his house, to get his mail and hear the news from the war. On such occasions the Postmaster would ask his opinion of the situation, and have himself fortified by the old Squire's hopeful views. Finally, however, about the close of the war the news became worse and worse, until at last the intelligence of the surrender arrived. The sad tale having been recited to the old patriot Squire, he took his seat and assumed a thoughtful attitude. The Postmaster then began to interrogate him.

"Well, Squire, things are looking very dark!"

"Yes," replied the old gentleman, "very black, indeed—very black."

"What will become of us?" inquires the Postmaster. "What shall we do?"

"Well," says the old Squire, after drawing a long breath, "I don't see anything left us except to go back into the Union, and if those Yankees don't behave themselves, *we must whip them again!*"

We have another infamous Grant Radical Administration voted upon us, which we will have to make the best of for four years from the 4th of March next. We will have to accept it; but one thing is sure, if those Radicals don't behave themselves we will beat them again. We are not in the least discouraged.

Ex-Gov. Bard Calls Upon His Subscribers to Pay Up.

From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Herald, Nov. 7.

Those who subscribed for the *Herald* under our proposition to receive the pay after Grant's election, are now requested to come up like men and settle. We went into this thing in good faith, and received a large number of names, and, in this way, diffused among the benighted Democracy a good deal of good Republican literature, for which we now wish to be compensated.

The Deer Dying in the Woods of Michigan.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Nov. 9.

Alderman Bateham, who has been on a visit to his lumbermen in Michigan, twelve miles from Manistee, says his men report that many deer are found dead in the woods, having died from epizoöty. No deer is shot now, and when one is found dead the skin is removed to be made into leather. The horses used in the woods are all sick, and the men treat them to hemlock fumigations and sweats with good results. The lumbermen are "skidding" now, and are not obliged to use horses much.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The well-known Servian leader, Miletics, has contradicted the rumor current that he had been seized by an attack of apoplexy.

Mr. Charles Darwin, author of *The Descent of Man*, is to be proposed as a candidate for the Lord Rectorship of Aberdeen University at the next election.

It is stated that much anxiety is felt at Berlin about the fate of Dr. Prusel, archivist of the Royal Academy and director of that of Sciences, who has entirely disappeared since Oct. 1. The belief is that he has been murdered.

The President of the French Republic and the Minister of Finance were preparing a bill by which a sum of 600,000 francs of the war indemnity paid by the Arab insurgents of 1871 will be appropriated in relief of the inhabitants of Elsass and Lorraine.

La Chronique des Arts contains a note that the Administration des Forêts have sold, or are about to sell, of Fontainebleau Forest alone, 13,298 oaks, of 140 to 300 years old; 4,828 beeches, of 90 to 200 years old; and 1,720 hectares of coppice. The French painters protest with all their might.

Vingt Mois de Présidence is the title of a work brought out, in two parts, by J. Hetzel et Cie., of Paris. It gives the history of M. Thiers' Government from the 17th of February, 1871; and examines the constitutional questions of the day. The book is supposed to be inspired, if not written, by M. Thiers.

The Paris *National* announces that M. Wolowski, who last year brought forward the proposition to establish a card-post in France, is about to resume the attempt, on the ground that experience in England, Russia, Belgium, &c., has shown that far from injuring the Post-office revenues it augments them. M. Thiers is said to be favorable to the project.

Some much injured paintings, which are styled frescoes, have been uncovered in the course of removing whitewash from the front of the old post-office of Fribourg. They are reported to be of Holbein's period; at least, they are in the style which was in vogue at that time. The building was originally the Baster-Hof, or Court-house of Bâle.

Eight fresh lines of Chaucer have been found in the Ellesmere manuscript of the "Franklin's Tale," which are not in any other MS. yet examined. Six of these lines contain one of those pleasant asides with which Chaucer so often breaks the run of his stories. They will appear in the next part of the Chaucer Society's "Six-Text."

The Paris Jardin des Plantes has just received a young Lithuanian auroch, (*bos urus*,) the race of which is now rapidly disappearing. This animal is the largest quadruped in Europe, and attains a height of over six and a half feet; the present specimen is only eight months old, and already measures 1 metre 30 (four feet four inches.) The few which still remain in the forests of Russia are reserved for the imperial hunting parties.

M. Dufaure, the Minister of Justice in France, is preparing a bill on dueling. The principal dispositions are as follows: The project will have for its basis the present legislation in vigor since 1837; in case of wounds or death a very considerable fine will be imposed; the seconds are to be jointly responsible; no prosecution is to be instituted against any wounded man who did not provoke the quarrel; lastly, the provocation, not followed by a duel, is to be considered as an indictable offense, and punished with a penalty.

The English *Army & Navy Gazette* understands that the reports from the various regiments, after a six months' trial of the boot proposed by Major Palliser, are very favorable. The Palliser boot is a combination of a shoe and a gaiter. Its peculiarity consists in the back part being made so as to fit well over the heel, while plenty of spare room is left over the instep for pulling the boot on and off. When the boot is on it is fastened round the instep like an ordinary shoe. A further trial on a much more extended scale will be made.

A patent called the "Electro Magnetic Motor" has just been tried on board the yacht Miranda, in the Birkenhead Great Float, and for the moment the result is of that nature which enables the inventors to state that at full power the motor made 1,400 to 1,500 revolutions per minute, while not connected with the screw. The yacht was worked for about five minutes, but before she could be brought up she had torn all the fastenings away from the great vibrator. The fact is, remarks the London *Daily News*, that the motor was twice too powerful for the yacht, and there is no doubt that it will take some time to bring the new invention into general use.

As is known, says *Galignani's Messenger*, a sort of abortive conspiracy occurred in Portugal a few weeks back. It seems to have had at its head the Marquis d'Angeja, formerly representative of his country in Belgium, and who was arrested, and is to appear before the Chamber of Peers, sitting as a Court of Justice, in conformity with the Constitution. Great obscurity, however, still prevails concerning that mysterious affair. An article in the *Jornal do Commercio*, which has produced a certain sensation in Lisbon, attributes the movement to a sort of coalition of the Jesuits, the Miguelists, the Internationals, and the partisans of an Iberian Federative Republic, naturally involving the union of the country with Spain.

Galignani's Messenger remarks that since the operetta of "Héloïse et Abélard" has been played at the Folies-Dramatiques, in Paris, great numbers of persons have visited the tomb of those personages at Père-la-Chaise. The mausoleum, which is situated in the right of the cemetery, close to the Jews' burying-ground, has the form of a canopy supported by columns, and is constructed in part with relics of sculpture taken from the old Abbey of Nogent-sur-Seine. The two lovers are represented in a recumbent posture, and their bodies are at this moment almost covered with wreaths, several quite fresh. The tomb is surrounded by flower-beds kept in perfect order, and protected by an iron grating sustained by four pillars on which thousands of names and devices are inscribed. The monument thus reconstructed dates from 1817.

The Driffield correspondent of the Liverpool *Courier* sends to that journal the item following: There is at present living in Driffield, in vigorous health, a fine large tortoise, reputed to be 200 years old. It was one of the live pets of the late Miss M. B. Tonge, of Driffield, who died a few weeks ago. On the sale of her effects it was presented to Mrs. Scotchburn, of Driffield, in whose possession it now is. It is stated to have been in Miss Tonge's family 100 years, and it bears marks on its shell which indicate that it is 200 years of age. Those acquainted with the habits of the tortoise know that it adds an additional scale to its shell every fifty years, and this tortoise has four such scales. The common age of the tortoise is reckoned at eighty years, but there are many well-authenticated instances of their having lived a much longer time. There was one in the Archbishop of Canterbury's garden, at Lambeth, which was known to have lived above 120 years.

The English newspapers report the opening of the annual cat-show at the London Crystal Palace. The present show, we learn, is regarded as the most complete collection of home and foreign animals of the species that has yet been brought before the public in England. The range of specimens of this class of the feline tribe is wide, there being importations from Siam, Java, Smyrna, Algeria, Archangel, &c. There is also a speciality in the shape of a tiger-cat from Santos, in South America, which, while in repose at any rate, does not look very fierce. Among the prizes gained was one for an Angora cat, and two others for the best tabby and white he-cats belonging to working men. Some curiosities are notable, namely, a singular colored cat from the Azores, a characteristic example from Java, which has one eye blue and the other green, and there is one remarkable animal, which does not lap milk, but puts it into her mouth with her paw.

According to the Wolverhampton *Chronicle*, during the visit of her Majesty the Queen to Dunrobin Castle, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, a few weeks ago, the following incident occurred: The Duke is having a shaft sunk on his estate, for the purpose of proving some valuable mines, and there are engaged in the work several colliers from Shropshire, servants of the Lilleshall Company. The Queen being told of the mining operations, expressed a desire to visit the spot, whither she was escorted by the Duke. While Her Majesty was standing on the bank inspecting the work, it commenced to rain. A few yards off, one of the men, named Cooper, was sawing some timber for the shaft, and, heedless of the rain, continued his work without a coat. Presently he was surprised to feel a light touch, and, on looking up, perceived the Duke, who laid a costly rug over his shoulders, at the same time exclaiming: "The Queen requested me to present you with her own rug; you may keep it and wear it." The proof of the story, namely, the "rug," is in the possession of the poor man.

The Roumanian Jews.

The London *Times* says that the sufferings of the Roumanian Jews have now led to an attempt at concerted action on the part of their brethren which may ultimately cause a real improvement in the state of oppressed Jewish communities. The recent persecutions having given rise in the chief cities of Europe and in America to the formation of committees for the purpose of protecting the victims from further outrage, and for making their sufferings known, it occurred to the Berlin Committee and Prof. Lazarus to summon at Brussels a conference of Jewish delegates, which there is some hope of continuing in subsequent years for other needs if they arise. The Conference meets to-morrow and on Wednesday. Sir Francis Goldsmid, M. P., and Mr. Frederick D. Mocatta, the delegates from the Roumanian Committee in England, left London by an early train Nov. 1. Jewish bodies in Austro-Hungary, Germany, France and the United States will be represented by Messrs. Crémieux, Goldschmidt, Sevin, (Alliance Israélite, Paris,) Lazarus, Julius Bleichröder, Neumann, (of Berlin,) I. Seligmann, (of New-York and London,) Pixotto, (Consul-General of the United States at Bucharest,) and several other gentlemen. M. Goldschuleger, a principal sufferer by the riots at Ismail, will attend, with other Roumanians, to give information. The draft of agenda comprises five questions: 1. What steps should be taken to secure for the Jews of Roumania civil and political equality with their fellow citizens? 2. What steps shall be taken to raise the social, intellectual, and civil status of the Jews in certain spheres? 3. To what extent can and will the measures adopted be carried out by the Jews of Roumania independently and by their own exertions? 4. To what extent would foreign support and co-operation be necessary and admissible? 5. To what extent is voluntary emigration to be supported? With regard to the last item of the agenda, it may be mentioned that the Jewish population of the Principalities is from 200,000 to 250,000 souls. It has been incorrectly stated in an evening paper that Sir Moses Montefiore will be present at the Conference.

THE AMERICAN CENTENARY.

Address of the Centennial Commission to the People.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The Centennial Commission has issued an address to the people of the United States, signed by President Joseph R. Hawley, for subscriptions to the fund of $10,000,000 required to make the Centennial such a success as the patriotism and pride of every American demands. The Commission looks to the unfailing patriotism of the people of every section to see that each contributes its share of the expenses and receives its share of the benefits of an enterprise in which all are so deeply interested. It would further earnestly urge the formation in each State and Territory of Centennial organizations which shall in time see that county associations are formed, so that when the nations are gathered together in 1876, each Commonwealth can view with pride the contributions she has made to the national glory. Confidently relying on the zeal and patriotism ever displayed by our people in every national undertaking, we pledge and prophesy that the centennial celebration will worthily show how greatness, wealth, and intelligence can be fostered by such institutions as those which have for 100 years blessed the people of the United States.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Grant's Majority in the State 11,000—Miscellaneous Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—Additional returns of the election in this State increase Grant's majority to about 11,000, and those figures will not be changed much either way by the returns yet to come in.

Further returns from Oregon make Grant's majority 3,000 in that State, but the Democratic counties yet to be heard from will reduce those figures considerably.

Harrison Jones, Deputy Collector of Revenue at Los Angeles, died last night.

The Boston fire affects San Francisco but little commercially. It will be felt principally by the boot and shoe trade. The destruction of wool will benefit the growers.

The So-Called University of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—C. H. T. Collis, City Solicitor, has received a letter from the American Consul at Hamburg, stating that advertisements have been published in German newspapers offering to procure degrees from the University of Philadelphia for $120 in gold. He has notified the Consul that the charter of the so-called university has been repealed by act of the Assembly, and that all such advertisements should be disregarded.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged; all sales on private terms. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, $1 12@$1 14, according to location; No. 2 Spring, $1 02¼ on spot or November; $1 03¾ December; No. 3 Spring, 91½c. rejected, 81½c.@82c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed sold 31½c.@32c. cash or November; Rejected, 29c; High Mixed afloat, 33c. Oats in fair demand and advanced; No. 2, 21c.@21¼c. for regular and fresh. Rye steady; No. 2, 51c.@52c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Fall, 58c.@58½c. Provisions quiet and weak; old Mess Pork, $15; New Mess Pork, $13 50@$13 75. Lard easier at 7½c.@7¾c. Bulk Meats, 15 to 20 days in salt quoted: Shoulders, 4½c.; long Clear Sides, 6¾c.@7c.; short Rib Middles, 7c.@7¼c. Bacon—Shoulders sold 7c., packed. Whisky in fair demand, and advanced ½c.@1c.; sales at 90c. Lake Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 9c.; Wheat, to Buffalo, 10c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 30,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 121,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N.Y., Nov. 12.—Flour steady; sales 2,300 bbls; $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter; $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales, 800 bushels White State at $1 80. Corn quiet; sales, 2 cars at 61c. Barley inactive; Up-lake Canada held at $1 02@$1 05; Bay Quinte, $1 05@$1 08. Corn-meal, $1 40 for bolted; $1 35 for unbolted, ₽ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $17; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $21 ₽ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 12c. Barley, 10c. to New-York. Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 50@$5 75 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 52c. Receipts by Lake—60,000 bushels Barley, 1,513,000 feet Lumber. Shipped by Canal—6,700 bushels Wheat, 87,000 bushels Barley, 1,907,000 feet Lumber. Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon, as far as ascertained, was 1,777,000 bushels Wheat, 2,714,000 bushels Corn, 240,000 bushels Oats, 791,000 bushels Barley, 23,000 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Spring lower; No. 2 at $1 08; Winter dull; No. 3 Red, $1 50; No. 2 Red, $1 75. Corn firmer, but irregular; No. 2 Mixed, 33c.@34c. Oats easier at 24½c.@25c. Barley dull and unchanged; prime Iowa, 60c. Rye steady; No. 2 at 54½c.@55c. Whisky steady at 90c. Pork quiet at $14, new; $16, old. Dry-salted Meats lower; small cash lots Shoulders, fifteen days in salt, at 4½c. packed; order lots Shoulders at 5c.; Clear Rib at 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Sides, 8½c. Bacon—stock scarce, small business; small cash lots Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Lard nominal; jobbing lots prime sold at 8c. Live Hogs steady at $3 90@$4 10. Cattle scarce for best; fair to extra, $3@$6. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 17,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Nov. 12.—Lake imports—12,633 bbls. Flour, 358,555 bushels Wheat, 360,268 bushels Corn, 66,830 bushels Oats, 55,291 bushels Barley, 30,249 bushels Rye. Canal shipments—52,418 bushels Wheat, 91,817 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Rye. Rail Shipments, from elevators—14,050 bushels Wheat, 38,150 bushels Corn, 30,809 bushels Oats, 15,600 bushels Barley, 10,499 bushels Malt. Canal Freights—Wheat, 16c.; Corn, 14c.; Oats, 9½c. Flour active; Western Spring, $7@$7 25; Bakers', $7@$7 50; Amber, $8 50@$8.75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat dull; sales, in small lots, No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 38; No. 1 Duluth, $1 43. Corn dull; sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 at 48c.@49c. Oats quiet; sales small lots No. 2 Toledo at 37c.; No. 2 Chicago at 35c. Other articles unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12.—Tobacco active; sales, 66 hhds.; Lugs, $6 50@$8; low to fair Leaf, $8 25@$12. Flour in fair demand; Extra Family, $6 25; A No. 1, $7 50; Fancy, $8 25 for round lots. Wheat quiet at $1 40@$1 60 for choice grades. Corn quiet; Mixed, 45c.; White, 47c. Oats in fair demand; in bulk, 28c.@30c.; sacked, 38c. Rye quiet at 65c. Barley in fair demand at 65c.@90c. Provisions in fair demand. Pork, $14. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 4¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8c., packed. Lard, 8¾c.@9½c. for strictly prime leaf. Bacon—Shoulders 6c. Whisky steady at 91c. Live Hogs steady; yards well cleared; receipts, 4,200 head; range, $4@$4 35; bulk sales of extra heavy at $4 25; a few lots of extra heavy sold at $4 35.

TOLEDO, Nov. 12.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 White Wabash at $1 80; No. 2 do., $1 75; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 57; No. 2 do., $1 40; Amber Michigan, $1 42½; seller November, $1 42; seller December, $1 43@$1 43½; No. 1 Red, $1 51½; No. 2 do., $1 41½@$1 42. Corn quiet; High Mixed, 40¾; New, 39c.; Low Mixed, 40c.; New, 38c.; Yellow, 41½c.; White, 41c.; no grade, 39c. Oats dull and unchanged at 28c. for No. 2. Freights—To Buffalo dull, at 4½c.@9c; to Oswego, 11½c.@12c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $7@$7 25. Wheat steady at $1 48@$1 55. Corn firm at 42c.@43c. for Old, and 37c.@38c. for New. Rye firm at 67c.@70c. Oats steady at 27c.@33c. Barley very dull. Pork nominal at $14 for New. Lard steady at 7¾c. for steam on spot; Kettle quiet at 7¾c. Bulk Meats dull and lower; sales of Shoulders at 4¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. Bacon quiet; sales of Shoulders at 5¾c.@5½c.; Clear Rib Sides at 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 16c.@17c. Live Hogs steady at $4@$4 10. Whisky firm at 91c.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—Wheat more active, but lower; sales of two cars Extra White Michigan at the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Depot, not graded, at $2; three cars No. 2 Amber State at $1 67¾; and one car No. 2 White state on private terms. Rye quiet and firm. Corn dull; 63c. asked for Western Mixed. Barley quiet; sales of 9,500 bushels Canada West, to arrive, and one car of No. 2 State, six-rowed, on private terms. Oats—No sales.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 13; No. 2 at $1 03¼. Corn, demand light and holders firm; No. 2 Mixed, 32c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2 at 23c. Rye steady; No. 1 at 53c. Barley firm; No. 2 Fall, 60c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 11c., to Oswego 15c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 123,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—20,000 bbls. Flour, 196,000 bushels Wheat, 100 bushels Barley.

DETROIT, Nov. 12.—Wheat dull and lower; Extra, $1 70; No. 1 White, $1 60½@$1 61½; Amber Michigan, $1 42. Corn steady at 45c.@45½c. Oats in good demand at 28c.@29c. Dressed Hogs declining at $6 50@$6 60. Freights—To Buffalo, 6½c.; to Oswego, 13c. Receipts—5,600 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—Cotton active; Good Ordinary, 17½c.; Low Middling, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 9,142 bales; gross, 10,174 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,055 bales; sales today, 1,500 bales; last evening, 6,500 bales; stock, 117,901 bales.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal: No. 1 Red Winter, $1 55; No. 2 do., $1 42. Corn inactive and unchanged. Oats steady; No. 1 at 34c. Refined Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

MOBILE, Nov. 12.—Cotton steady; good ordinary, 17c.; Low Middling, 17¾c.; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 1,566 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 748 bales; coastwise, 878 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 28,914 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 12.—Cotton nominal; Good Ordinary, 16c.@16¼c.; net receipts, 1,658 bales; exports to the continent, 1,175 bales; coastwise, 26 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 47,537 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 12.—Cotton quiet; Middlings, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; net receipts, 2,281 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 35,785 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 West. Union... 76¾	200 New Cen. Coal... 47
100 do... 76¾	500 Lake Shore... 88
200 do... 76¾	200 do... 88
300 do... c. 76¾	200 do... 88⅛
1000 do... 76¾	400 do... c. 88½
100 do... c. 76⅞	2400 do... 88⅝
200 do... 76¾	200 do... 88¾
500 do... 76⅞	900 do... 88⅞
300 do... 76⅞	300 do... 88⅜
200 do... 77	100 do... 88⅞
400 do... 77⅛	200 do... 88¾
100 do... 77⅛	1100 do... 88⅝
1000 do... 77¼	100 do... 88⅝
300 do... 77¼	1000 do... 88¼
1000 do... 77⅜	100 do... c. 88½
100 do... s3. 77⅜	100 do... 88⅜
100 do... 77⅞	100 Tol. & Wab... 68
200 St. Paul... 52¾	100 do... c. 68⅜
200 do... 53	100 do... 68½
200 do... 53⅛	200 do... 68
300 do... 53¼	100 do... 68
100 do... 53¼	200 do... 68⅛
500 do... 53⅜	100 do... 68
100 do... 53¼	100 do... 68
100 Union Pacific... 33¾	100 do... 68
100 do... 34¼	400 do... 68
200 do... 34¼	200 North-western... 83¾
200 do... 34½	100 do... 83¾
300 do... 34¼	200 do... 83¾
100 do... 34⅜	200 do... s3. 83⅞
300 do... 34¼	500 do... 83⅞
400 do... c. 34¼	100 do... 83⅞
1000 do... c. 34⅛	300 do... 84
1100 do... 34½	100 do... 84
800 do... 34½	200 do... 83⅞
100 do... 34½	400 do... 84
100 do... c. 34⅜	500 do... 84
400 do... 34½	300 do... 84⅛
100 do... s3. 34⅜	200 do... 84
600 do... 34⅜	200 do... s3. 84
100 Pacific Mail... 84	200 do... c. 84
100 do... 84	200 do... c. 84½
200 do... c. 84¼	100 do... c. 85
100 do... 84½	100 do... 84½
200 do... 84⅛	100 do... 84¼
900 do... 84¾	100 do... 84⅞
2200 do... 85	500 Rock Island... 107
100 do... c. 85	100 do... 107⅛
300 do... 85⅛	100 do... 107⅛
600 do... 85¼	100 do... 107⅛
100 do... c. 85⅜	300 do... 107⅛
100 do... 86	200 do... 107¼
100 do... c. 86	200 do... 107¼
100 do... c. 86¼	200 do... 107⅜
100 do... c. 86⅜	200 do... 108
100 do... 86½	1400 do... 108⅛
100 do... 86⅝	100 do... 108⅛
200 do... c. 86⅝	300 do... 108
100 do... s3. 87	300 do... 107¾
300 do... 87⅛	300 do... 107⅝
100 do... 87¼	100 do... 107⅜
500 do... 87⅝	600 Ohio & Miss... 43¾
500 N. Y. C. & H... 93	200 do... 43⅞
200 do... 93¼	100 do... 43⅞
700 do... 93⅜	1200 do... 43⅞
700 do... 93⅝	500 do... 43⅞
100 do... c. 93⅞	200 do... 43⅞
300 do... 93¾	400 do... 43⅞
2000 do... 93⅞	800 do... 44
500 do... 94	200 do... 44⅛
1800 do... 94	2100 do... 44⅛
100 do... s3. 94	200 do... 44⅛
400 do... 93¾	1000 C., C. & I. C... 31⅜
200 Erie Railroad... 48¾	500 do... 31½
1200 do... 48¾	300 do... 31⅜
500 do... 49	100 do... 31
200 do... 49⅛	100 do... c. 31
100 do... 49¼	200 do... 31⅜
200 do... 49⅛	100 do... 31
200 do... 49⅛	500 do... 31⅛
300 do... 49¼	100 do... 31⅜
600 do... c. 48¾	300 do... 31⅜
100 do... 48¾	300 do... 31⅜
200 do... 48⅝	100 do... 31¾
100 do... 48¾	100 do... 32
200 do... 48¾	100 do... 31⅝
400 Bos., H. & Erie... 8¾	100 do... 31⅝
100 do... 7⅞	100 do... 31⅝
200 do... 7⅞	100 do... 31½
400 do... 7¾	100 do... 31⅝
500 do... b3. 7⅞	500 do... 31¾
300 do... s3. 7⅞	300 do... 31⅝
100 do... 7¾	200 do... 31⅝
600 do... 7½	200 do... 31¾
500 do... 7¼	600 do... c. 31⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,R.,'81.c.114⅛	$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65..112¾
6,000 U. S. 7s, R., '81.114⅛	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.114¾
5,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '64.c.112	15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.107⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, old... 74½	300 N. Y. C. & H.b.c. 93¾
40,000 do... 74½	100 do... 93¾
10,000 Va. 6's, Defer'd... 15	100 do... 93¾
2,000 Tenn. 6s, new... 74½	200 do... 93¾
25,000 S.C.6s, n.J. & J... 23½	300 do... 93¾
3,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s,'83. 90	400 do... 93¾
2,000 C., P. & Ash, n. 93¾	100 do... 93⅞
2,000 Cen. Pac. G'd bds. 100¼	200 do... 93¾
3,000 do... 100¼	300 Panama... b.c. 138
5,000 do... 100⅛	10 Amer. M. Un. Ex. 69¾
1,000 do... 87	10 do... 69
12,000 U. Pac. R. 1st... 87	50 L. S. & Mich So. 88¼
15,000 U. Pacific 7s, L.G 76⅛	200 do... u.r.c. 88⅜
15,000 do... 76	100 do... bet. call. 88¼
10,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 79	200 do... 88⅜
6,000 do... 79	200 do... 88⅝
6,000 do... 78⅞	200 do... 88¼
5,000 do... 78¾	200 do... 88½
2,000 do... 78⅝	200 do... 88⅜
10,000 Buff. & Erie, n. 95½	200 do... c. 88⅜
10,000 Gt. West. 1st,'88 95	100 do... 88½
2,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 102	200 do... u.r.c. 88⅝
2,000 do... 101⅞	600 do... 88½
15,000 Bost.,H.&E.1st. 37	1500 do... 88¾
60,000 do... s3. 37	200 do... 88⅝
5,000 N. J. C. 1st, n.c.102	300 do... 88⅝
1,000 C., & P. c. S. F. 92	700 Union Pac.b.c. s3. 34¼
1,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 84	100 do... 34
1,000 C., C. & I.C.1st. 87	400 do... c. 34
5,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,cn. 86¼	200 do... s3. 34
1,000 do... 86¼	300 do... 34¼
4,000 do... 86	100 do... 34¼
1,000 M. & St. P. 7s,G 97¾	500 do... 34⅜
1,000 Mil. & St. P.1st. 91¾	700 do... 34⅛
100 Phenix Bank... 101	100 do... 33⅞
10 German Am. B'k.102½	100 do... 34
10 do... 102	300 do... 34
100 Canton Co...b.c.b3.103	200 do... 34
10 do... 103	200 do... 33⅞
200 Erie Railroad.b.c. 48¾	30 Mich. Central... 113½
700 do... 48¾	360 Cleve. & Pitts.G'd 89
300 do... 48⅝	200 Del., L. & West... 95¾
600 do... 48¾	10 do... 95
500 do... 48¾	10 Chi. & N. W... 84
100 do... 48¾	100 do... bet. call. 84
200 do... 48⅝	100 do... 84
300 do... 48⅝	400 do... 85
400 do... 48⅝	600 do... c. 85
300 do... 49	100 do... 84⅞
100 do... 49	100 do... 84⅞
800 do... 49	400 do... 84
100 do... 48¾	100 do... 84⅞
200 West. Union... 77¾	10 N. J. Central... 102
200 do... bet. c. c. 77¼	100 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 68⅛
700 do... 77¼	200 do... 68¼
400 do... c. 77¼	100 do... 68⅛
100 do... 77¼	300 do... 68⅛
200 do... 77⅜	100 do... c. 68
300 do... 77¼	300 Chi. & R. I... 107⅞
900 do... 77¼	300 do... bet. call. 107⅞
1000 do... 77¼	200 do... c.108
700 do... 77¼	200 do... 108
200 do... 77¼	100 do... 108⅛
300 do... 77⅜	100 do... 108⅛
100 do... 77¼	500 do... 108
300 do... 77⅜	500 do... u.r.c. 108
300 do... 77⅜	300 do... 108⅛
900 do... 77¼	300 do... 108⅛
400 do... 77¼	800 do... 108
700 do... 77⅛	200 do... 107⅞
200 do... 77⅛	600 do... 107⅞
800 do... 77⅛	600 do... c.107⅞
1400 do... 77⅛	300 do... 107⅞
100 do... 77	100 do... 107⅞
600 do... 77	100 do... 107⅞
35 Del.& Hud. Canal.115⅜	100 M. & St. P..b.c. c. 53⅛
200 Adams Express... 92	100 Bos., H. & E...b.c. 7⅞
20 Wells-Fargo Ex... 84⅛	300 N. J. Southern... 26
100 United States Ex. 77	200 Han. & St. Jo. R.R. 48⅛
200 Atlantic Mail... 15¼	100 Han. & St. J. Pf... 48⅞
300 Pacific Mail... 87¼	100 do..bet. call. 48¾
200 do..bet. call. 87½	700 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 44⅛
200 do... 87⅝	100 do... 44⅛
2200 do... 87¾	200 do... 44⅛
200 do... c. 87¾	100 do... 44⅛
200 do... 87¾	900 do... 44⅛
100 do... 87⅞	400 do... 44⅛
200 do... 87⅞	200 do... 44⅛
100 do... 87⅞	300 do... 44⅛
200 do... 87⅞	400 do... 44
100 do... 88	100 do... 44
100 do... 87¾	200 do... 44
300 do... c. 87⅞	100 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 31⅝
100 do... 87⅝	600 do... 32
300 do... 87⅝	300 do... 31⅝
100 do... 87⅝	200 do... 31⅝
300 do... 87½	400 do... 31⅝
600 do... 87½	1500 do... 31⅝
2100 do... 87½	200 do... s3. 31¾
1200 do... 87⅜	1700 do... 31½
1000 do... 87⅜	400 do... 31½
200 do... 87⅜	200 do... c. 31
100 do... 87⅜	200 Maryland Coal... 21⅛
100 do... b3. 87⅜	100 do..bet. call. 21⅛
200 do... 87⅜	100 Con'n. Coal.b.c. s3. 47
100 do... c. 87	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.115	$25,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'67.115⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.. '62.112	5,000 U. S. 10-40 C...107⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.112⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

100 Consol. Coal... 46½	100 Han. & St. Jo... 31
300 New Central Coal. 47½	100 do... 31¼
100 do... s3. 47½	1300 Union Pacific... 33⅞
500 Western Union... 77¼	2300 do... 33⅞
2800 do... 77¼	200 do... c. 33⅞
400 do... 77½	200 do... 33⅞
600 do... 77⅜	200 do... 33⅞
800 do... 77⅜	500 do... c. 33⅞
1200 do... 77⅜	200 do... 33⅞
200 do... 77	300 do... c. 33⅞
100 do... c. 77	300 do... 33⅞
100 do... 77⅛	300 do... 34
200 do... 77⅜	800 do... 34⅛
500 do... 77⅜	100 do... s3. 34⅛
500 do... 77⅜	100 do... 34⅛
100 do... c. 77⅛	100 do... c. 34⅛
100 do... b3. 77⅜	1300 do... 34
1500 do... 77⅜	100 do... 34⅛
100 do... 77⅜	500 do... 34⅛
300 do... 77⅝	100 do... 34⅛
100 do... 77⅜	200 North-western... 84⅛
200 Canton Co... 104	300 do... 83⅞
100 Quicksilver...b3. 45½	200 do... 84
100 Quicksilver Pref... 55½	100 do... 84
300 Pacific Mail... 87	100 do... 83¾
400 do... 86¾	100 do... 83⅞
600 do... c. 86⅜	100 do... s3. 83⅝
400 do... 86⅞	100 do... 84
1500 do... 87	100 do... 84⅛
300 do... 87	100 do... 84⅛
100 do... 86⅞	100 do... 84⅛
2400 do... 87⅜	100 do... 84⅛
300 do... 87⅛	100 do... 84⅛
100 do... 87⅜	200 North-west. Pref... 86⅜
200 do... 87⅛	100 St. Paul... c. 53⅛
100 do... 87	100 Tol. & Wab... c. 67⅝
300 do... 86⅜	100 do... 68
100 do... 86⅞	100 do... c. 67⅞
100 do... 86⅞	100 do... 68
100 do... 86⅞	100 Rock Island... 107⅞
700 N. Y. C. & H... 93⅞	100 do... 107⅞
500 do... 93⅞	100 do... 107⅞
100 do... b3. 94	100 do... c.107⅞
100 do... 93⅞	100 do... 107⅞
100 do... 93⅞	100 do... 107⅞
1400 do... 93⅞	100 do... 107⅞
100 do... c. 94	100 do... 107⅞
300 Erie Railroad..b3. 48⅝	100 do... 107⅞
200 do... 48½	200 do... 107⅞
100 do... b3. 48⅜	100 do... 107⅞
300 do... 48⅝	100 do... 107⅞
200 do... 48½	100 do... 107⅞
100 do... 48⅝	200 do... 107⅞
1000 do... 48⅝	200 do... 107⅞
400 do... c. 48⅝	100 do... 107⅞
100 do... 48⅝	400 do... 107⅞
200 do... 48⅝	200 do... b3. 108
500 do... 48⅝	100 Ohio & Miss... 44⅛
1000 do... 48½	200 do... c. 44⅛
500 do... 48⅝	500 do... 44
700 do... s30. 48⅝	100 do... s3. 44
300 Harlem... 113¼	300 do... 44
100 do... 114¼	100 do... 44⅛
200 Lake Shore... 88⅛	100 do... 44⅛
700 do... 88⅛	200 do... 44⅛
100 do... 88⅛	400 do... 44⅛
200 do... 88⅛	100 do... 44⅛
300 do... 88⅛	300 do... 44⅛
300 do... 88⅛	1000 do... 44⅛
100 do... 88⅛	700 do... 44⅛
300 do... 88⅛	200 do... 44⅛
300 do... 88⅛	300 do... c. 44⅛
200 do... 88⅛	400 do... 44⅛
100 do... s3. 89	300 C., C. & I. C... 31⅜
100 do... c. 89⅛	1000 do... 31⅜
300 do... 89⅛	200 do... c. 31⅜
100 do... 89	100 do... 31⅜
100 do... c. 89	100 do... 31⅜
200 Bost., H & Erie... 7¾	300 do... 31½
100 do... c. 7⅝	300 do... 31½
200 do... 7⅝	300 do... 31⅜
100 Del., L. & W... 95½	100 Panama... 138
50 do... 95⅝	100 Atlantic Mail... 15½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 N. C. 6s, sp. tax. 19	100 Erie R....bet. call. 48⅝
7s & c. aff. 18	2300 do... 49
5,000 Un. Pacific 1st. 87	100 Cle. & Pitts. Gt'd. 89
4,000 Lat. R. & M. 1st 88	100 L. S. & M. S. b.c. 88⅜
9,000 B. C. R.& M. 1st 89½	300 do... 89
4,000 C. & N. W. Cons. 88	1000 do... 88⅝
4,000 M. & Es. 1st R.bs. 100½	1000 do... 88⅝
100 Cons. Coal of Md... 47	1000 do... 88⅜
300 New Cen. Coal.b.c. 47⅛	400 do... 88⅜
300 American Coal.b.c. 80	300 do... 88⅜
1300 West. Un. T.b. c. 77⅛	800 do... 88⅜
300 do... 77⅛	300 Chi. & R. I... 107⅞
700 do... 77⅛	300 do...bet. call. 107⅝
300 do... 77⅛	500 do... 107⅞
1200 do... 77⅛	300 do... 107⅞
800 do... 77	50 Union Pacific... 35
100 Quick. Mining... 45⅛	100 do. bet. call. 34⅜
100 Quick. Pref... 55⅛	300 do... 34⅜
65 Am. M. U. Ex... 69⅛	600 do... 34⅜
32 do... 69⅛	200 do... 34⅜
100 do... 69⅛	200 do... 34⅜
100 do... 69⅛	400 do... b3. 34⅜
100 do... b30. 71	200 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 88
300 Pacific Mail... b.c. 87⅛	1000 Chi. & N. W.b.c. 84
100 do..bet. call. 87⅛	20 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 87⅛
400 do... 86⅞	100 Mil. & St. P..b.c. 53⅛
600 do... 86⅞	100 Tol., W. & W... 68⅛
100 do... 87	100 B., H. & Erie.b.c. 7⅛
400 do... 86⅞	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 44⅛
200 Mariposa Pref... 3¼	400 do... 44⅛
100 United States Ex. 77⅛	100 do... 44⅛
100 Atlantic Mail... 15	100 do... 44⅛
400 N.Y.C. & H. R.b.c. 93⅛	300 do... 44⅛
500 do... 93⅛	500 do... 44⅛
100 N. J. So..bet. call. 26	700 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 31⅝

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

500 Consol. Coal... 46⅝	200 North-west. Pref. 86⅜
200 New Cen. Coal.b3. 47⅛	100 Union Pac... c. 34⅛
400 do... 47⅛	500 do... 34⅛
7100 Western Union.. 77⅛	200 do... s3. 34⅛
2400 do... 77⅛	200 do... 34⅛
200 do... 77⅛	100 do... 34⅛
1500 do... 77⅛	2600 do... 34⅛
500 do... 77⅛	25 do... 34
1800 do... 77⅛	100 do... s3. 34⅛
300 do... 77⅛	500 do... 34⅛
400 do... 77⅛	700 do... 34⅛
300 do... 77⅛	900 do... 34⅛
600 do... b3. 77⅛	200 do... 35
700 do... 77⅛	500 St. Paul... 53⅛
3700 do... 78	100 do... 53⅛
800 do... 78⅛	100 do... 53⅛
300 do... b3. 78⅛	100 do... 53⅛
200 Atlantic Mail... 15⅛	100 do... b60. 53⅛
200 Pacific Mail... 86⅛	100 do... 53⅛
200 do... 86⅛	100 do... 53⅛
100 do... 86⅛	600 St. Paul Pref... 74
200 do... s3. n.r. 86⅜	500 Rock Island... 107⅛
100 do... 86⅜	100 do... 107⅛
300 do... 87	300 do... 107⅛
100 do... 86⅞	1100 do... 108
200 do... 86⅞	200 do... 107⅛
100 do... 86⅞	400 do... 108
2800 do... 87	200 do... 108
600 do... 87⅛	100 do... 108⅛
1000 do... 87⅛	400 do... 108⅛
100 do... 87⅛	100 do... 108⅛
700 do... 87⅛	1500 do... 108⅛
100 do... 87⅛	100 do... 108⅛
1600 do... 87⅛	200 Del., L. & W... 95⅛
200 do... 87⅛	400 Bos., & & E... 7⅛
1000 do... 87⅛	200 Toledo H Wabash. 68⅛
100 do... 87⅛	100 do... 68⅛
300 N. Y. C. & Hud... 93⅛	100 do... 69
100 do... 93⅛	100 do... 68⅛
400 do... 93⅛	200 do... b60. 70
200 do... 93⅛	200 do... 69⅛
1000 do... b3. 94	200 do... 69⅛
400 do... 93⅛	200 do... b60. 70⅛
500 do... 93⅛	500 do... b3. 69⅛
300 do... s3. 93⅛	200 do... 69⅛
300 do... 93⅛	100 do... b3. 69⅛
100 do... 94	300 do... 69⅛
500 do... 93⅛	100 do... 69⅛
300 do... 48	300 do... 69⅛
700 Erie Railway... 48⅛	1000 do... 69⅛
700 do... 48⅛	200 do... b3. 70
400 do... b3. 48⅛	10 Kansas & Texas.. 33⅛
200 do... 48⅛	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 58⅛
200 do... 48⅛	200 Ohio and Miss... 44⅛
100 do... 48⅛	200 do... 44⅛
100 do... 49	100 do... 44⅛
500 do... 49	100 do... 44⅛
200 Lake Shore... 88⅛	400 do... 44⅛
700 do... 89	800 do... 44⅛
300 do... 88⅛	700 do... 44⅛
200 do... 89⅛	100 do... 44⅛
100 do... 88⅛	100 do... 44⅛
500 do... 88⅛	100 do... 44⅛
600 do... 88⅛	400 do... 44⅛
200 do... 88⅛	100 do... 44⅛
900 do... 88⅛	100 do... 44⅛
100 do... 88⅛	100 do... 45
400 do... 88⅛	100 do... 45⅛
600 do... 88⅛	100 do... 45⅛
100 do... 89	190 C., C. & I. C..b3. 31⅛
200 do... 89⅛	100 do... 31⅛
200 North-western... 84⅛	1500 do... 31⅛
500 do... 84⅛	1000 do... 31⅛
300 do... 84⅛	100 do... 32
800 do... 84⅛	100 do... 32⅛

TUESDAY, Nov. 12—P. M.

The Boston fire and the London telegrams continue to be widely discussed in our Wall-street markets, but the full effect, in either case, is not yet realized—possibly not duly appreciated. As touching the condition of the English Money market and the consequent extreme rate of Sight Exchange here on London, we are justified this afternoon in reporting that about $3,000,000 in Gold will go out by the steamers sailing to-morrow and next day. These shipments are timely for London and not undesirable, so far as American interests abroad are concerned. They will, however, be mostly drawn indirectly from the Banks, and thus lessen the lawful Money averages of the week, at a time when they are already close down to the standard of 25 ₽ cent. If this standard is to be regarded in the present emergency, which is doubtful, it would seem to be desirable that the Treasury should make large extra sales of Gold to-morrow or next day, the proceeds to be left temporarily with the Government Banks, as in October, unless there should be a large offering of United States 5-20s to the Sinking Fund to-morrow, which at present looks very questionable. The bankrupt and crippled Fire Insurance Offices of New-England, as well as the Offices here upon which part of the Boston losses fall, hold very few of the Public Funds of the United States of any description. The case may be different in Hartford and Philadelphia, but it is doubtful whether, altogether, the exigencies of the fire will bring out $3,000,000 United States 5-20s for realization in the open market or at the Treasury Office. Aside from this consideration, there is a demand today for 5-20s on Exchange orders for German and English account, and it is found that the market is quite bare of Stock. It is possible that private holders will avail of the purpose of the Treasury to buy liberally for the Sinking Fund.

Exchange is selling today at 108¼@108⅜ for 60 days London, and 110⅜@110½ ₽ cent. Sight. The current settlements, both on Mercantile Credits and on loans of Bills to the Stock Brokers 60 days ago, are understood to be large. These are made as in Exchange, payable on demand in London, and of course imply, at 110½ ₽ cent., the shipment of American Gold Coin.

Money is dear today, and the Stock Market higher than last night. This apparent inconsistency has no weight with speculators, for the moment, and in seasons past we have known such a state of things go on week in and week out, the Brokers paying extra rates for Money every day. The bonus over 7 ₽ cent. paid today was about ⅛ ₽ cent., while near the close of Bank hours many of the Stocks carried forward at this cost are 2½ to 4 ₽ cent. higher than last night.

It is fortunate for the Stock Exchange, in the present Boston crisis, that many of the leading speculative or active Stocks are in strong hands, or in very strong control. The fact was patent yesterday, on the early recovery of a good part of the decline in prices on the opening of the Exchange, at 10 o'clock A. M., when there was a great rush to sell on the first bids. The same influence was at work this morning, when, in place of a moderate reaction from the best prices of last night, the market moved steadily up on orders to buy such Stocks as Western Telegraph, North-west Common, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, &c. In the case of North-west, the best figure of the season, 85 ₽ cent., was made before 11 o'clock A. M., being 2 ₽ cent. higher than last week. This is a sample of the confident speculation on the part of certain bold operators on the *Bull* side of the account. The illustration is the more forcible because the Stock is a non-dividend paying security, and the recent rise of 15@18 ₽ cent. is in the face of the adverse views (so rumored) of the inside management of the Road. The guaranteed 7 ₽ cent. Stock of the Company is selling at 87@89 ₽ cent., while a new issue of Convertible Bonds has recently been notified to the intended total of $10,000,000. The Common Stock sold largely yesterday morning at 78 ₽ cent., at which figure the *Short* interest was probably increased, in place of being closed up, judging from the course of the Stock last night and this morning.

When the Chicago fire occurred last Fall, the bearish interest in the market was much larger, in proportion to the business then doing, and more compact than at present. The opposite interest was also wealthy in support of many of the Stocks, like Lake Shore, that suffered most. But the trouble was the want of pluck against the intense stringency of the Money market which immediately followed the fire. Some of the great *Bears* of that time who made their harvest out of the so-called William-street party and their following, are now bold and persistent *Bulls*, and without stopping to calculate the later effect of the Boston calamity and the singular state of financial affairs in London, on our own Money market, they enter the arena of the Exchange, not only to sustain their previous holding, but to buy more Stocks on yesterday's lower range of prices. And it is clear that they are not without a numerous outside following.

The sales of Gold opened at a decline of ⅛@¼ ₽ cent., 113⅛@113¼ ₽ cent., but subsequently returned, on the report of intended shipments to-morrow and next day to 113½@113⅝ ₽ cent., closing at 113½ ₽ cent.

After 3 o'clock the Stock market continued generally strong, the favorites of the leading *Bull* party, such as Pacific Mail, Western Telegraph, and North-west, showing much stubbornness against heavy sales through the day. The closing sales near 4 o'clock were about the highest of the day on Western Telegraph, Pacific Mail, &c.

A defalcation by the Cashier of the Gold Exchange Bank, (Gold Room Clearing-house,) to the extent of $15,000 was announced this morning at the Stock Exchange.

It was not known on the Street whether the Treasury will or will not increase its purchases of United States 5-20s, or its sales of Gold Coin this week. Something will depend on the extent or the offerings of Bonds. In the open market they close higher and scarce.

In regard to the City Bank movement, as well as the conduct of the National Banks in Boston, the impression is that the Department at Washington will be very forbearing, in the present crisis, on the point of the Lawful Money reserve. A good many of the Banks here are now running below the 25 per cent. standard.

Closing Quotations—Nov. 12.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	109½	109⅝
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	112½	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	114⅞	115⅛
American Gold	113⅜	113½
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	93	94⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	107	108⅛
North-west Common	83	84⅜
Pacific Mail	84	88
St. Paul Preferred	72½	74
St. Paul Common	52	53⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	43¾	45
Western Union Telegraph	75⅞	78⅛
Erie	48½	48⅞
Union Pacific	33⅝	34⅞
Lake Shore	88	89
C., Chicago and Ind. Central	30⅞	32
Toledo and Wabash	67½	70

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange the speculation in the New-York and Western Roads, and Telegraph and Pacific Mail Stocks was unabated. Some of the last prices were not quite up to the best sales of the Afternoon.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1872.	
Gold receipts	$314,434 99
Gold payments	375,940 17
Gold balance	45,362,343 31
Currency receipts	124,143 34
Currency payments	592,286 37
Currency balance	22,816,378 78
Customs	260,000 00

The reports of losses by the Boston *Fire* by the Orient Company of New-York are not only untrue, but wholly inconsistent with the character of the Office, that of Mutual *Marine* Underwriters.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the City Bank Stocks, which are not affected by the general disturbance in the market of the last day or two:

New-York	130	Metropolitan	130
Manhattan	150	Citizens'	130
Merchants'	116	East River	115
Mechanics'	133	Market	120
America	148	Corn Exchange	128
City	250	Marine	165
Phenix	104	Commonwealth	95
Tradesmen's	148	Park	148
Fulton	150	Manufact's&Merchs'	100
Gallatin National	118	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	97
State of New-York	106	Central National	97
Mercantile	132	Fourth National	109⅛
American Exchange	112	Tenth National	85
Bank of the Republic	110	Oriental	170
Hanover	90	German American	102
Irving	125		

The last prices of the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81	115	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65	114⅛
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81	116⅛	5-20 reg., '67	114⅛
5-20 reg., '62	112⅛	5-20 coup., '67	115⅛
5-20 coup., '62	112⅛	5-20 reg., '68	114⅛
5-20 reg., '64	112⅛	5-20 coup., '68	115
5-20 coup., '64	112⅛	10-40 reg.	107⅝
5-20 reg., '65	112⅛	10-40 coup.	108
5-20 coup., '65	112⅛	5s coup., '81	109⅝
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65	114⅛	6s currency	113⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	98½	
City 6s, New	102⅛	102⅝
Camden & Amboy	...	124⅞
Pennsylvania Central	55	55⅛
Reading	113¾	113⅞
Lehigh Valley	58¾	58⅞
Catawissa Preferred	42	...
Philadelphia & Erie	25	26
Lehigh Navigation	36½	37
Lehigh Gold Loan	92½	92¾

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $5,365,829.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-street, New-York.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND ALLOW interest on balances; issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT available in all parts of the country; MAKE COLLECTIONS in all parts of the United States and Canada, and execute orders for STOCKS and BONDS at the STOCK EXCHANGE, on commission, for cash.

We deal in GOVERNMENT BONDS, and in the following FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD SECURITIES, which we can recommend for safe investment from a thorough knowledge of their character and value, viz.:

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS, six per cent., gold, $100, $500 and $1,000 denominations. Interest May and November.

CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, six per cent., gold, denomination $1,000. Interest January and July.

WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, six per cent., gold, denomination $1,000. Interest January and July. All of which we buy and sell at current market prices.

We have just published, in connection with the payment of the November interest on the Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, and the early opening of the road through to the Ohio River, a full statement of its advantages, character and prospects, and interesting geological Reports of the iron, coal and other minerals along its route, which may be had upon application. FISK & HATCH.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

Of the First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN of this Company there remains but a small amount unmarketed. When it is considered that this new Great Trunk line is now so nearly completed, we cannot avoid the conviction that these bonds, at $20,000 a mile, secured by a First Mortgage, are particularly desirable and safe. For sale or exchange for marketable securities by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Bills of Exchange, circular notes, travelers' and commercial credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed on all daily balances.

Collections made. Investment orders executed.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	13	Leather, sides	21,818
Bees-Wax, pkgs.	3	Spirits Turp., bbls.	140
Broom-corn, bales	4	Resin, bbls.	189
Copper, bbls.	57	Oil, bbls.	50
Cotton, bales	2,348	Oil-cake, pkgs.	110
Flour, bbls.	8,497	Beef, pkgs.	1,204
Meal, bbls.	120	Cut-meats, pkgs.	543
Meal, bags	1,647	Lard, tcs.	519
Wheat, bushels	166,360	Butter, pkgs.	3,198
Corn, bushels	125,320	Cheese, pkgs.	6,067
Oats, bushels	28,0?4	Grease, pkgs.	140
Rye, bushels	125	Tallow, pkgs.	333
Barley, bushels	82,001	Stearine, pkgs.	12
Seed, bags	176	Skins, bdls.	20
Eggs, bbls.	1,658	Starch, pkgs.	125
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	249	Spelter, pcs.	211
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Tea, pkgs.	2,466
Hops, bales	56	Tobacco, hhds.	81
Hides, No.	237	Tobacco, pkgs.	99
Hides, bdls.	1,11.	Wool, bales	216
Moss, bales	8	Whisky, bbls.	629

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the bark Rodolfo Donavara, for Cork and orders—25,208 bushels Corn.

By the bark Osmi Dubrovacki, for Cork and orders—36,368 bushels Corn.

By the bark Dessi Dubrovacki, for Cork and orders—31,079 bushels Corn.

By the ship J. A. Stamler, for Havre—3,755 tcs. Lard, 15 boxes Bacon, 25 bbls. Bungs, 2,749 bags Coffee, 137 bales Cotton, 78 bags Orange Peel, 810 pkgs. Tallow, 6,372 Staves, 30 bales Hair, 59 Hides, 485 bales Hides, 47 casks Whale-oil, 24 tcs. Rice, 83 sacks Seed, 31 pkgs. Casings, 20 logs Maple, 57 logs Mahogany, 9 logs Wood, 100 cases Champagne, 20 cases Lobsters, 50 bbls. Pegs, 40 boxes Fish.

By the steamer Steinman, for Antwerp—142 cases Tobacco, 151 hhds. Tobacco, 1,58 boxes Bacon, 1,800 tcs. Lard, 4 bbls. Flour, 100 boxes Shoulders, 35 bales Hog-hair.

By the brig Mary Gibbs, for Cette—2,908 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Wanderer, for Trieste—1,500 cases Refined Petroleum, 2,544 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been quiet but steady at $8 25 ₽ 100 lbs. Pearls dull and wholly nominal.

BEES-WAX—Has been in limited request at 33½c.@34½c. for Yellow, ₽ lb.

BRICKS—Have been in demand at steady rates, including Common at $5; Jersey and North River, $6 50@$8 50; Croton, $12@$16; Philadelphia Front, $40@$45 ₽ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quiet but quoted firm. Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 20c.; Paraffine, 30c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.@33c.; Sperm, patent, 42c.@43c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c.

COAL—Has been selling more freely, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $14 50@$15; House do., $12@$13 ₽ ton of 2,240 lbs; Anthracite, $4 50@$5 75 ₽ ton.

COCOA—Has been in light request, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c.@32c.; Caracas at 16c.@17c.; Guayaquil at 13½c.@14c.; and San Domingo at 7½c., gold, ₽ lb.

COFFEE—The general market has been quiet and rather weak, though quotations for invoices have not been altered. Buyers of Rio seem disposed to await the auction sale announced for Friday. The only important sale reported today was of 4,500 bags Rio, by the Peggy, to arrive, from Hampton Roads, on private terms. The available supply of Rio and Santos in first hands at the distributing ports today was 74,044 bags, including 23,841 bags here, as given in our last. The jobbing inquiry was represented as having been rather more satisfactory, with prices quoted as before.

COTTON—Has been more actively sought after for early delivery at rather stronger rates, though the official quotations have not been altered; sales, 3,353 bales, (of which 290 bales were to arrive,) including 2,503 bales to shippers, 886 bales to spinners, 4 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. For forward delivery the transactions have been fair, and prices have been quoted up ⅛c. ₽ lb. Sales, 20,700 bales, (7,000 bales last evening and 13,700 bales today,) basis Low Middling, with November contracts closing at 18⅛c.; December, 18 5-16c.; January, 18⅜c.; February, 18 11-16c.; March, 18⅞c.; April, 19 1-16c.; May, 19¼c. The receipts at this port today were 2,348 bales, including 271 bales from Fernandina, 1,520 bales from Galveston, 557 bales per rail. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows, viz.: November, 18.26c.; December, 18.19c.; January, 18.34c.; February, 18.53c.; March, 18.71c.; April, 18.94c.; May, 19.13c.; June, 19.50c. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 22,957 bales, and thus far this week 55,006 bales, against 69,262 bales same time the preceding week, and since September 839,077 bales, against 678,828 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	16¾
Good Ordinary	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	18⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	18 5-16	18⅜	18⅞	19
Low Middling	18¾	18⅞	19	19⅛
Middling	19	19⅛	19¼	19⅜
Good Middling	20	20⅛	20⅜	20⅞

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been comparatively fair, since our last, within the previous range as to prices, though the advantage has been rather in favor of buyers. The inquiry has been chiefly for shipping stock. Sales have been reported of 15,400 bbls., including very interior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 15, chiefly at $5 90@$6 10; inferior to good Extra State, $6 80@$7 25, chiefly at $6 90@$7 25; good to extra choice do. at $7 25@$7 85; poor to good shipping extra Western at $6 75@$7 10; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 85@$7 25 ₽ bbl. and trade and family extras at proportionate rates. The bulk of the business in full lots was in shipping extras within our range, part for late November and early December delivery.

Southern Flour has been in limited demand at rather easier and irregular prices. The main call has been for the better grades, in job lots. Sales have been reported of only 500 bbls., in lots, at from $5 75 @$7 85 for very inferior to very good, and $7 85@$12 75 for very good to very choice extra, ₽ bbl. Rye Flour has been in request at from $3 75@$5 20 for inferior to fancy, ₽ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal has been moderately inquired for at $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western; $3 10@$3 50 for White do., and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine; the reported sales were 350 bbls., in lots. Buckwheat Flour has been rather quiet since our last, within the range of from $3 75@$4 15, chiefly at $4@$4 15, for State, and $4 20@$4 35 for Pennsylvania, ₽ 100 lbs., as the extremes.

FRUITS—Business has been more active, especially in Raisins, prices of which close more steadily. Sales, 4,500 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 20; 23,000 boxes loose Muscatel do., on private terms held at $2 70@$2 75 ₽ box; 1,150 bbls. Currants, on private terms, quoted firm at 7½c.; 25 cases Citron at 45½c.; 300 bags Brazil Nuts; 400 cases Figs, and 250 bags Filberts, on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been more freely offered and purchased, opening somewhat lower as to values, especially on other than prime stock, but closing with rather more steadiness, with less urgency apparent on the part of holders to realize on really desirable samples at the ruling figures. Winter Wheat has been very quiet, but generally held with firmness. The main call for Spring has been from export buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 149,000 bushels, at $1 58 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 49@$1 50 for very good to prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., $1 46 for straight No. 2 North-western Spring; $1 43½@$1 44 for straight No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 42 for Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed; $1 36@$1 40 for ordinary to good No. 3 Spring; $1 27@$1 30@$1 35 for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 59 for strictly prime Canada Club; $1 63@$1 65 for Red and $1 70 for Amber Western, and $1 90@$1 95 for White do....Corn has been more active, opening more firmly, but closing easier under freer offerings. The demand most of the day was good, especially for shipment, at the ruling figures, but the market closed dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 135,000 bushels at 64½c.@64¾c., closing at 64½c.@64¾c. for sailing-vessel grades of Mixed Western, afloat; 65c.@65½c. for choice do.; 63c.@64c. for ordinary to good steamer grades new Mixed Western, afloat; 65½c. for Yellow Western, and 72½c. for strictly choice White Western, (a single car load)....Rye quiet; 500 bushels new State sold at 86c.; old do. quoted at 90c.@92c. ₽ bushel....Barley in fair request and about steady; sales 2,500 bushels Upper Lake at $1 10, and 500 bushels ordinary State at 80c.; also two boat-loads of Canada West, (one to arrive,) reported on private terms. quoted at $1 17@$1 19....Barley-malt quoted as before on a limited inquiry for supplies....Oats have been in better request and quoted ½c.@1c. a bushel higher in the instance of desirable samples, which have been offered much less freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels at 43c.@45½c. for ordinary to very choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 44c.@44½c. for fair to good; 4c.@44½c. for ordinary to prime Black and Dark Mixed; 46c.@49½c. for new White Western; 47½c. for old Mixed Western, in store; and 44½c. for Mixed State.

Stock of Grain in Store in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1872. Nov. 11.	1872. Nov. 4.	1871. Nov. 13.
Wheat, bushels	573,591	429,760	2,552,135
Corn, bushels	4,580,950	4,783,425	1,604,403
Oats, bushels	2,187,360	2,191,364	2,450,197
Barley, bushels	270,839	376,750	296,590
Rye, bushels	27,384	31,274	285,072
Peas, bushels	9,961	3,469	10,076
Malt, bushels	248,912	250,936	136,756
Grand total, bushels	7,898,697	8,067,077	7,335,779

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been held with firmness, though not active, including Bags at 14¼c.@15c.; Bagging, 10¼c.@11c., and Domestic Cloth at 12c.@12½c. for full, and 12½c.@13c. for small lots.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in more demand and firmer at from $1 05@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 55 for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw inactive at from 80c.@$1 25 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₽ 100 lbs., on meagre offerings of stock.

HEMP—Has been very quiet, but quoted about steady; 100 bales Jute rejections sold at 3½c., currency, 60 days. We quote: American, $120@$130 for Undressed, and $175@$230 for Dressed, ₽ ton; Manila, 11c.; Sisal, 9½c.@9¾c., gold; Jute, 3c.@5½c.; Jute Butts at 2½c.@2¾c., currency, ₽ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been in fair request at $2 25 ₽ thousand.

LUMBER—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for suitable kinds of stock, within the previous range, including Southern Pine, $30@$40; White Pine Box Boards, $21@$23; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $22@$25; Clear Pine, $60@$70; Poplar and White Boards and Planks, $54@$56; Cherry Boards and Planks, $75@$85; Oak and Ash, $45@$55; Maple, and Birch, $35@$45; Black-walnut, $107@$130; Eastern Spruce, $16@$20, the later for selected schedules; Shingles, $3@$5 50.

METALS—Copper has been dull and weak as to price; 100,000 lbs. Lake sold at 31½c., and 50 tons English at 23½c....Scotch Pig-iron has been offered more freely at lower prices, leading to a livelier trade; sales, 300 tons Eglinton, at $48 50; 300 tons Glengarnock, at $51@$52, and 200 tons Carnbroe, at $49@$50 ₽ ton. American Pig-iron quoted firm but quiet. Iron rails in less request at former rates....Lead, Spelter, and Zinc dull, within the previous range....Tin very quiet, with Straits quoted at 32c. and English at 31½c., gold. A sale of 300 boxes Charcoal Terne sold on private terms; Plate, otherwise, dull at former figures. Of Regulus Antimony, 37 casks sold on private terms, quoted at 13½c., gold.

MOLASSES—There has been a better inquiry for desirable lots at steadier prices. Refining qualities have been offered sparingly, and holders have shown confidence. The trade call for the finer qualities of grocery stock has been more satisfactory. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 296 hhds. and 40 tcs. Cuba Muscovado, for boiling purposes, at 24½c., and 200 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 82½c.@85½c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin steady and moderately active; sales 1,800 bbls. Strained at $4 20@$4 45, and 300 bbls. Pale at $4 50@$6 25 ₽ 280 lbs....Tar, dull at old figures....Of Spirits Turpentine, only 75 bbls. changed hands at 62½c., closing weak at about 62c. for full lots.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, quiet at 14½c.... Refined in rather light demand and quoted at 27½c., with sales of 5,000 bbls., first half of December delivery at this rate....At Philadelphia contracts to the amount of 2,000 bbls. were resold at 25½c.; regular way quoted at 27c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 33½c. ....Naphtha at 18½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately sought after in a jobbing way, at about previous rates. Full lots have not attracted much attention. Sales have been reported of 580 bbls. at $15 90@$16 for new Western Mess, in a jobbing way, with $15 75 asked for full lots; $12 70@$12 75 for Extra Prime, and $15 for Prime Mess. For forward delivery no sales were reported. Western Mess, (packing of 1872-3,) seller December, quoted at $14 50 bid; and seller January, $14 50 asked. ....Dressed Hogs have been in rather slack demand, within the reduced range of 5½c.@6¼c. for extra heavy to average medium; market Pigs at 6⅞c.@7¼c. ₽ lb....Cut-meats have been in moderate request, with Pickled Hams ranging from 12½c.@14c.; Shoulders at 6c.@6½c.; and Bellies at 8¼c.@8½c.; Smoked Hams at 14¼c.@16½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 6¾c.@7¾c., and Dry-salted Shoulders at 6¼c.@7c.; sales equal to 145 pkgs. Also, 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, averaging 11 lbs., in bulk, at 8½c.; 16,000 lbs. do., various averages, at 8¼c.@8¾c.; 3,300 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 13¼c.@13¾c. for medium to light, and 12½c. @12¾c. for extra heavy; and 1,250 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 6c.@6¼c. ₽ lb....Bacon has been in more urgent demand, especially for early delivery, and has been quoted stronger in price, with sales reported since our last of 405 boxes Long Clear, early deliveries, in lots, at 8¼c.@8⅜c.@8½c., and fancy at 9c.; 112 boxes Short Rib, prompt deliveries, chiefly at 8¼c.; 500 boxes City Long Clear, last half of November delivery, at 8¼c.; 700 boxes do., first week in December delivery, at 8¼c.; 200 boxes Long Clear, December delivery, on private terms; 200 boxes Short Clear, same delivery, at 8¾c., and 600 boxes Long Clear and Short Clear, January delivery, at 7¾c....Western Lard has been in fair demand, but at lower prices. City product has been dull and weak. Refiners have not been disposed to operate to any considerable extent at asking rates. Holders have been more accommodating in their views, but not disposed to concede as much as buyers claim. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 tcs. and bbls. (mainly Western) for early delivery, at 8¼c. for prime old Western Steam; 8¼c. for new do.; 8¼c. for City; 8¼c. for No. 1, 8⅜c. for Western Kettle, and 9¼c.@9¾c. for Refined. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 500 tcs. Western, seller January, at 8¼c. ₽ lb. Refined was quoted at 9¼c. for strictly choice brands, November delivery, and 9¼c. for December....Barreled Beef has been decidedly more active since our last at $3 75@$7 75 for inferior to fine brands Old Mess, and $8@$11 for Old Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for New do. do.; 490 bbls., including 300 bbls. New Mess, at $12 50. Tierce Beef has been unusually brisk within the previous range. The demand has been mainly speculative. We quote at from $15@$15 for Old Prime Mess; $15@$20 for Ordinary to Prime Old India Mess; $21 50@$22 for New Prime Mess, and $23@$25 for New India Mess. Sales have been made of 4,000 tcs. New India Mess and 2,500 tcs. New Prime Mess, (comprising most of the packing of a prominent firm,) within the range of our quotations. Export buyers were operating with reserve....Beef Hams were quoted strong at $33 ₽ bbl., at which rate 125 bbls. were sold, to arrive.

RICE—Has been in limited demand at former rates, including Carolina at $7 50@$8 25; Rangoon, $6 87½@$7 25 ₽ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in fair request at uniform rates, including Liverpool Ground, $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 40@$3 10 ₽ sack, from store; Turk's Island at 35c. ₽ bushel; Syracuse, $1 33@$1 35; Factory filled, $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@33c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Dull and heavy at 7c., gold.

SEEDS—Have been quiet since our last, with values quoted about steady, including Clover at 9½c.@9¾c., ₽ lb.; Rough Flax, $1 90@2; Timothy, $3 12@$3 50 for fair to very choice, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 35@$2 37½, gold, ₽ bushel.

SPICES—Have been in light demand, with No. 1 Nutmegs quoted at 92½c.@95c.; Mace, $1 20@$1 25; Cassia, 29c.@30c.; White Pepper, 34c.@35c.; East India Pepper at 18¼c.@17¼c.; Ginger, 10¼c.@11¼c.; Pimento at 11¼c.@11½c.; Cloves, 21c.@22c., gold, ₽ lb.

SUGARS—Trade in Raw has been comparatively tame today on the basis of about previous quotations. The inquiry was mostly for refining stock, the bidding for which was rather less confident. The trade demand was slow. Sales have been reported since our last of 634 hhds. and 1,800 boxes, including 140 hhds. fair refining Cuba, at 9¼c.; 175 hhds. Demerara, to the trade, mostly at 10¼c.@10½c., though in part at 11¼c.; 1,800 boxes Derosne, (about No. 12,) at 10¼c.; and 319 hhds. Melado, on private terms, quoted at 7c.@7¼c. ₽ lb.; refined steady, but not active.

TALLOW—Has been more active at steady rates; sales, 28,000 lbs. at 9c.@9 5-16c., chiefly at 9¼c.@9 5-16c. for the best samples. Of Grease Stearine, 7,000 lbs., in hhds., sold at 7¼c. ₽ lb.; Prime unchanged, but dull.

TEAS—Have been slow of sale within the former range; 500 half-chests Green, 500 half-chests Japan, and 900 half-chests Oolong, changed hands on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in fair demand at unchanged prices; sales, 300 hhds., for home use, and 125 hhds. for export, at 9¼c.@15c. ₽ lb. Seed-leaf has been very quiet at former rates; sales, 50 cases new Connecticut at 50c.@55c., and 50 cases o.d. Sundries at 12c.@25c. Of Havana, 100 bales sold at 95c.@$1 10 ₽ lb. Manufactured unaltered.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of only 120 bbls., in lots, at 95½c. ₽ gallon; market steady.

FREIGHTS—There was a freer movement noted in the line of berth freights, chiefly in the way of Grain shipments, at steady rates. The chartering business was on a moderate scale, checked in part by the firmer views of ship-owners, particularly for Grain and Petroleum vessels, which were in most request....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last include, per sail, 300 bales uncompressed Cotton at 3-16d. ₽ lb.; 5,000 bushels Wheat at 8¼d. ₽ bushel; 850 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₽ 280 lbs.; and by steam, 47,000 bushels Wheat at 9¼d. ₽ bushel; 800 bbls. Apples at 5s. ₽ bbl. Also, a British bark, 572 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, at 60s.@70s.; a British ship, 745 tons, with do., from do., at 78s. 6d.@67s. 6d....For London, by sail, 40,000 bushels Grain, part at 8¼d. for Corn, and 9d. for Wheat; 7,800 bushels Wheat at 9¼d.; and by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₽ bbl.; 650 bbls. Apples at 4s. 6d.@5s. ₽ bbl.; 350 tcs. and 100 bbls. Pork at 7s. 6d., and 5s. 3d.; 50 tcs. Beef at 7s. 6d. ₽ tierce; and 40,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₽ bushel. Also, an American ship, 1,424 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a German brig, 240 tons, with general cargo, reported from Bahia, at 30s....For Penarth Roads and orders, a British bark, 370 tons, hence, with about 2,600 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d., or, if direct, at 6s. 6d. ₽ quarter....For the British Channel and orders, a British bark, 391 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, at £1 800, privileges extending to the Continent; another, 725 tons, with do., from two Java ports, at 80s. And two German brigs, 221 and 207 tons, with general cargo, reported from Bahia, at 35s. and 37s. 6d., and a Danish brig, 172 tons, with do., from do., at 35s....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 417 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 7s. 9d., or, if direct, at 7s. 6d. ₽ quarter, showing an advance....For Antwerp, by sail, 600 tcs. Lard at 4s. 3d. ₽ ton....For Bremen, a German bark, 458 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. 3d. ₽ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, a small quantity of Beef at 6s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; 26 cases Tobacco at 40s., and 25 pkgs. Merchandise at 40s....For Valencia, an Italian brig, 393 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Tobacco, at 43s. for Virginia and 48s. for Kentucky hhds....For Boston, a brig, 700 tons, from Caledonia, at $1; and a brig, 500 tons, and two schooners 120 and 100 tons, with Salt, from Inagua, at 12c. and 13c.... For Baltimore, an American brig, 230 tons, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $12 50....For New-York, a schooner, 325 tons, from Caledonia, C. B., at $4 50; and three brigs, from Pernambuco, at 30s.@32s. 6d.... For San Francisco, a British ship, 1,300 tons, with general cargo, from two Java ports, reported at 70s.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 12—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92 for money, and 92⅛@92¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 90⅛; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, '87; new 5s, 88⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 39⅛.

2½ P. M.—Consols for the account, 92⅛; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 90⅛; 1867s, 92⅛; new 5s, 88⅛. Erie Railway shares, 38⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway shares, 37⅛.

5½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for money, and 92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 90⅛; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 87; new 5s, 88. Erie Railway shares, 38⅛.

PARIS, Nov. 12—A. M.—Rentes opened at 52f. 77c.

P. M.—Rentes, 52f. 80c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 11.—United States 5-20 Bonds 96 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened heavy; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 11th inst. have been 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 32,000 quarters, including 17,000 quarters American.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is heavy. The sales of the day are still estimated at 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. Sales of Middling Uplands for January at 9 1-16d.

2½ P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat 12s. 8d. ₽ cental for average California White; 11s.@11s. 10d. for Red Western Spring, and 11s. 4d. for Red Winter. Flour 29s. 6d. ₽ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn 28s.@28s. 3d. ₽ quarter.

3½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Middling Uplands for January at 9 1-16d. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 19d. ₽ gallon.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Trade Report—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firmer, and prices are generally higher, especially for cloths. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn at this port for the past three days have been 16,000 quarters, including 4,000 quarters American. Provisions—Beef, 64s. ₽ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 55s. ₽ bbl. for Prime Mess.

Evening.—Common Resin 12s.@12s. 6d. ₽ cwt. Bacon, 37s. ₽ cwt. for short Rib Middles.

LONDON, Nov. 12—Evening.—Linseed-oil £33 10s. ₽ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 38s. 6d.@39s. ₽ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 12.—Petroleum, 53½ f. for fine Pale American.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, Nov. 12.—Cattle—Receipts today, including 22 cars reported to have arrived, 493, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 1,319 head, or 107 cars, against 57 cars for the same time last week; market dull at ½c. advance on last week's closing rates for medium Cattle; good to prime stock held at ½c. above buyers' ideas; appearances indicate a light run this week; market not yet fairly opened; buyers holding off until to-morrow; sales of 148 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,175 lbs. to 1,387 at $5 37½@$6 12½; 18 Ohio Stockers, averaging 924 lbs., at $4; 98 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,220 to 1,322 lbs., at $5 50@$6 75; 30 Indiana Steers, averaging 1,065 lbs., at $4 50; 20 Indiana Cows and Heifers, ranging from 907 to 1,181 lbs., at $4 25@$5 50; 29 Michigan Cows, averaging 925 lbs., at $3 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts today, 3,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 5,800 head against 2,400 head for the same time last week. Market not yet opened. Hogs—Receipts today, 3,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 17,800 head, against 17,300 head for the same time last week. About 5,000 head were sold yesterday, at prices ranging from $4 50@$4 80. Today the market drags at 10c. ₽ cwt. off. Light York Hogs are bringing $4 50@$4 70; heavy Hogs for the Boston market are affected by the recent fire and the derangement of business in that city, buyers holding off for a decline and further advices. Sales of 562 Michigan Hogs, ranging from 200 to 230 lbs., at $4 65; 400 Indiana Hogs, averaging 220 lbs., at $4 70.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA TRAVIATA (Italian Opera)—Miss Kellogg, Signor Vizzani.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ARRAH NA POGUE—Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM—Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALADDIN—Miss Lydia Thompson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern, Miss K. Rogers.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NO. 718 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben Cotton, Emerson, Laura, and others.

FOOT HOUSTON-STREET.—BAILEY'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE. Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Messrs. Rubenstein and Wieniawski.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

We have not observed that the phenix metaphor has been trotted out yet, to do justice to Boston's recovery from the effects of the late fire. There are, nevertheless, all the signs of readiness to begin a rapid reconstruction of the burned portion of the city and a general return of business to its usual channels. Later indications tend to confirm the correctness of our general conclusions of yesterday morning in regard to the proportions of the disaster, pecuniarily considered, as well as in regard to the distribution of the insurance effected on the burned district. It is again stated that the Boston companies will probably pay an average of fifty per cent. on their losses. All the mutual companies will pay in full. None of the banks are seriously affected by the disaster, and from the general feeling of helpfulness developed in commercial circles toward the Boston merchants who have suffered from the fire, it seems unlikely that business failures will be either numerous or considerable. Altogether, the most sanguine expectations in regard to the ease with which Boston could recover from this calamity are being realized.

President HITCHMAN, of the Fire Department, favors us with a communication, about which the most remarkable thing is that it should have been written at all. Mr. HITCHMAN very justly observes that he has not been in the habit of defending himself in the newspapers. He and his fellow-Tammanyites have, however, discovered to their cost the power wielded by an honest press, backed by an intelligent public opinion. Mr. HITCHMAN asks us to believe that under Tammany administration the Fire Department of the City has had an unimpeachable record. We have no charge to bring against the rank and file of the Department. In spite of being subject to incessant political interference, often of the most unscrupulous kind, the men have preserved intact the training and the discipline which they owe chiefly to the régime of a Republican Commission. We are not prepared to deny that capable enough firemen might be made out of the majority of the existing Board. That they are ridiculously unfit for an administrative position of so much importance is pretty generally admitted, in all circles where the ideal of a Fire Department is other than that of a mere political machine. Messrs. HITCHMAN, HENNESSY, and BLAIR are simply second-rate Tammany politicians, and that is equivalent to saying that the sooner the City can get rid of them the better. Gen. SHALER and Mr. GALWAY we believe to be respectable men, and we understand they have disapproved of many of the recent acts of their associates—notably in regard to their refusal to allow their accounts to be audited by the legal authority.

After being prorogued for a fortnight, the Prussian Diet has met again. Members of the Upper House may reasonably be expected to have discovered in the interval how hopeless is their contest against the power of the Government in regard to the passage of the Country Reform bill. The Ministry is evidently as firmly resolved as ever to pass that measure, though it should be at the expense of swamping the Catholic Conservatives of the Upper House with a perfect inundation of new peers. As the cable reports but six dissenting voices to the election of the Ministerialist Baron STOLBERG to the Presidency of the Upper House, it seems probable that Prussian "junkerdom" has made up its mind to swallow the liberal medicine with as little grimace as possible.

Some rather interesting testimony will be found in the report of yesterday's investigation into the Harlem Court-house job, Superintendent JOHN SCALLON furnished local civil service reformers with some very good texts for future reference. Take the following for example: "Mr. GRANT sent me some men to be put to work who were pretty poor mechanics and pretty good politicians." "Men were sent by the politicians to me from all parts of the City, not to work on the Court-house, but to make time." "Before election day, there were so many men at work on the Court-house that they crowded each other and made it difficult for work to be done." These things were considered matters of course by the excellent SCALLON, and he seemed to be as little disposed to consider the payment of the sinecurists fraudulent, as he was to admit that it was a swindle to pay for materials never furnished.

Taking into account the magnitude of the fire at Boston, the amount of personal suffering caused by it is astonishingly small. Quite a number of persons have, indeed, been thrown out of employment, but as the waste district is to be immediately rebuilt, the demand for labor in a few days will be sufficient to call every one into active and remunerative service. The committees for relief of sufferers, which have been formed in the various cities, are, as a general thing, unnecessary. A tithe of the clothing and provisions that were sent to Chicago would enable each of the present sufferers to establish himself in the second-hand clothing or grocery business. The aid which would be acceptable to the citizens of our sister city is of that nature which business men know how to extend, either in the form of concession to a creditor, or in generous treatment to a debtor.

"The Future of the Democratic Party."

A painful anxiety appears to prevail among the leaders and organs of the so-called "Democracy," since the Presidential election, as to the future of the Democratic Party. This anxiety is perfectly natural under the circumstances, and it is not a matter of surprise that any man, or set of men, who had experienced the effects of such a stunning blow as the Democratic Party received on the 5th of November, should begin to concern themselves about a hereafter. But we apprehend that the high priests of the Democratic faith will not be able to make much headway in prognosticating their future destiny, until they have accepted as true, and have reconciled themselves to the painful fact, that the old Democratic Party, which was once their glory, but of late years has been their shame, is at last dead—dead as JULIUS CÆSAR.

It planted the seeds of dissolution within itself more than twenty years ago, when it allied itself with the propagandists of human slavery. It aggravated the disease by its conduct during the war for the preservation of the Union, when its leadership was allowed to remain in the hands of men who sympathized with treason and were disloyal, not only to their country, but to the fundamental articles of Democratic faith. Having thus fallen into general disrepute at the close of the war, it sought a lodgement in Tammany Hall as its last great stronghold, where, as might have been expected, it sank deeper and deeper in disgrace, and was finally engulfed in pollution and infamy.

Vainly endeavoring to recover itself, it committed, in its last extremity, the stupid and foolish act of ignoring or repudiating all its former principles, and adopting its most obnoxious enemy as its candidate for President. The result was, that the Democratic Party was borne out of sight and out of existence on a "tidal wave" of popular indignation, ridicule, and contempt. The final death of the Democratic Party is to be ascribed to HORACE GREELEY; and it ought to be, and doubtless is, a satisfaction to him, in brooding over his own calamities, to know that he has been the means of annihilating his oldest and bitterest antagonist. It is, at all events, a matter of general congratulation with the people of the United States, and they will feel disposed to forgive Mr. GREELEY many of his past follies, inconsistencies, and contradictions, in consideration of his agency in sweeping bonus Democracy from the face of the land. It was such a striking illustration of the way in which good may be wrought out of evil, and the powers of darkness be made to subserve the purposes of right and justice, as cannot fail to increase the general faith in an overruling Providence.

And is there, then, it may be asked, to be no resurrection of the Democratic Party—no possibility that the dead may be again brought to life? None whatever, we should say—at least, none for the Democratic Party that has been known among men for the last twenty years. When a party has sunk everything, ignored everything, repudiated everything, properly belonging to itself, as the Democratic Party did at Baltimore, and then finds that its last desperate effort to prolong its life is met with the laughter and the scorn and the indignant "No" of the people, it may as well make up its mind to die—gracefully, if it can, but, at all events, to die. The insignificant vote that was cast for the candidate of the few old Bourbons who were still faithful to the Democratic creed, shows that the people have had enough of the Democratic Party, in whatever shape it may show itself, and that they never want to hear of it again.

If the leaders are wise, therefore, they will cease to bother their heads any longer about the "future of the Democratic Party," and will study how they can best convert themselves and their small handful of disciples into plain, honest, loyal Republican citizens. Perhaps, at some distant day, their children, or their children's children, may again enjoy the felicity of rallying under the banner of a resuscitated, regenerated, and purified Democratic Party. But they must first pass through a term of probation and purgatory, and we fear it will be a long term. Philosophers tell us that nothing can ever be totally destroyed, and it may be that the few atoms which composed the Democratic Party at its death will, by some mysterious process of assimilation, pass into other and more comely forms of political organization and life; but for the party itself, as a unit and a power in the country, there is, and can be, no future.

Our Paupers and Criminals.

For the first time in the history of our country, it is possible to make a comparison of the amount of poverty and crime in the various States, with a feeling of reasonable security that the results do not greatly deceive us. For this we have, largely, to thank the intelligence and discrimination of Gen. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Superintendent of the Census of 1870. He has made a faithful attempt to supply as nearly as possible the same facts with reference to all the States, and has measurably succeeded. He modestly disclaims "any high degree of statistical authority" for his statements, owing to the defects of the law under which the census was taken. But he has at least made it possible for us to avoid the gross and palpable blunders of the censuses of 1860 and 1850—two as discouraging documents as any student of figures ever undertook to grapple with. We are in no danger of trying to persuade ourselves, for instance, that the proportion of pauperism in New-York is four in one hundred, while in Pennsylvania it is five in one thousand, and that while New-York supported her paupers at an average cost of nine dollars, Pennsylvania paid something over forty dollars.

In regard to pauperism, Gen. WALKER decided to use the powers confided to him—insufficient as they were—in ascertaining two general facts: first, what he calls the "solid pauperism" of each State, obtained by dividing the total expenditure for the support of paupers by the average cost per head; and, second, the number of persons receiving support June 1, 1870. It will be generally conceded by those who follow his argument on the subject, that he has made the best practical use of the powers he possessed.

Some curious facts are discovered by a comparison of the figures submitted by Gen. WALKER. The total number of persons supported by the public in the United States during the year ending June 1, 1870, was 116,102. The average cost of their support was $94. The total cost was $10,930,429. The proportion of paupers thus determined to the entire population was three to one thousand. The proportion of persons actually receiving support on June 1, 1870, to the entire population was 1.9 to 1,000. Of this number the proportion of foreigners, as compared with the total foreign-born population was as 4 to 1,000, thus showing that a percentage of foreigners more than twice as large as that of natives may be classed as paupers. Among the natives are included the great body of the colored people, and these, although less than five years before in a condition of slavery, furnished, on the date mentioned, precisely the average percentage of the whole country, viz., 1.9 to 1,000, and no more.

In comparing the various States, it will be found that New-York, being in 1870 the leading State in wealth and population, also possessed the largest amount of "solid pauperism," though Massachusetts followed close behind. The proportion of persons supported in New-York during the year ending June 1, 1870, was 6 to 1,000, (of the total number, some four-sevenths were foreigners.) The proportion in Massachusetts was 5.5 to 1,000; in Pennsylvania, 4.5 to 1,000; in Ohio, 2.4 to 1,000; in Illinois, 2.3 to 1,000.

The returns of crime, according to the census of 1870, are much more trustworthy than any previously given, though necessarily far from conclusive. They show the total percentage of criminals of the grade usually tried in courts of record, to be almost exactly one-third the number of paupers, and about one-thousandth of the total population, the exact percentage being .0009. Of the criminals, both foreigners and colored supply more than the average, calculating according to the number in prison on June 1, 1870. Of negroes 1.6 to 1,000 were thus confined; of foreigners 1.4 to 1,000, or in both cases about fifty per cent. more than the average.

Comparing, with reference to crime, the States previously compared as to pauperism, we find the following results: Criminals convicted during the year ending June 1, 1870—in New-York, 10 in 10,000; in Massachusetts, 10 in 10,000; in Pennsylvania, 9 in 10,000; in Illinois, only 6 in 10,000.

Unfortunately, no materials are afforded by the United States Census for any trustworthy comparison of the above facts with similar facts in 1860.

Theories and Facts.

In the days when every American who visited Europe felt it his bounden duty to write a book, giving his "impressions" of the brutal despotisms and effete populations of the Old World, it was the fashion to assert that our Volunteer Fire Department was infinitely superior to the united Fire Brigades of England and the Continent. Since then we have abolished the volunteers as a nuisance that had become intolerable, and have supplied ourselves with a really efficient fire brigade, by the side of of which the Parisian firemen and the syringe-bearers of Florence do not make a very brilliant show. And yet, in spite of our bold firemen and their steam machinery, our cities have a fashion of vanishing in flames, while Paris refuses to burn, even when urged to that fiery course by Communists, petroleum, and besieging bombs; and Florence, with its sister Italian cities, has not seen a really large fire within the memory of at least the present generation.

It is conceded that the burning of Boston was not the result of an incapable Fire Department, and it is equally certain that the immunity from fire which Paris and Florence enjoy is not due to efficiency of their feeble fire brigades. We must, therefore, decide that Chicago, Portland, and Boston are far more inflammable than the average European city. The theory just now prevalent, that Boston and Chicago failed to resist the flames because they were built, to a great extent, of stone instead of brick, is met by the fact that Paris is built extensively of stone, and is nevertheless practically fire-proof. Neither is the other theory, that attributes the destruction of the business quarter of Boston to its narrow streets, tenable, while Florence, which has scarcely a single street that is not both narrow and crooked, has no reason to dread destruction by fire. And, lastly, Paris, with its innumerable Mansard roofs, seems to repute the theory that the Mansard roof, when properly constructed, is necessarily an invitation to the flames.

The reason why fires spread beyond the control of the firemen must be found in the lack of thoroughness with which buildings, whether professedly fire-proof or not, are constructed. When the walls of a building are made of stone or brick, and its roof covered with slate or metal, our builders fancy that they have made it fire-proof. The fact that the floors, the staircases, and the partitions are of wood, seems to them a matter of no importance. Neither do they consider that the elaborate provision for draughts which they furnish, in constructing walls and floors with wide spaces through which the air may circulate, militates against the fire-proof qualities of the building. Of course, the wooden Mansard roof is an admirable tinder-box, but there is no municipal or State law which compels the architect to build his Mansard roof of well-seasoned and carefully-dried pine timber.

Had the Boston stores and warehouses been built with the thoroughness of an ordinary Florentine dwelling-house they would be standing today. If their granite walls had inclosed tiled floors, carefully deadened with plaster; had the staircases been built of iron or stone; the spaces between the walls and the plastering filled in with some uninflammable substance, and the Mansard roofs constructed of anything but wood, Boston would have been as secure against fire as is Paris or Florence. When we build with the thoroughness of the European architect, we shall render such calamities as those of Chicago and Boston impossible, and can afford to reduce our costly Fire Department to the insignificant and inexpensive dimensions of the very European Fire Brigade which American tourists have so often ridiculed.

Sailors' Boarding-house Keepers and the New Shipping Law.

Under cover of the excitement which prevailed during the recent Presidential contest, the sailors' boarding-house keepers of this City made a very vigorous effort to regain a slice of the power they have been shorn of by the act of Congress regulating the shipment and wages of seamen. It appears that about two-thirds of the most unprincipled of the fraternity formed an association, and, after the first meeting, dispatched a formidable delegation to the office of Commissioner DUNCAN, with instructions to demonstrate in a *forcible* manner the necessity for his compliance with the following modest demand: "That he, the Commissioner, shall make all engagements through the proprietors of boarding-houses designated by the Association, instead of employing them, as he has been doing of late, at the Exchange. And further, that instead of furnishing the men so shipped directly with the advances of wages, said amounts be handed over to the boarding-masters with whom said men may be living at the time, and permit them to settle matters according to their own notions of right and wrong." Commissioner DUNCAN, we are told, was for several days besieged by this delegation, none of the members of which had intelligence enough to understand that to comply with such an absurd request would be to violate the law in a most essential point. The truth is, these sharpers have been accustomed for so many years to act pretty much as they please with the unfortunate sailor, that they cannot, or rather they will not, now see that their reign is over, and that they must be content to do business in an upright manner, or leave the field open to those who are satisfied to make money by fair means.

Having failed to gain their terms, they have gone to work in order to make their displeasure felt. Poor Jack, ever innocent and confiding, is pursued from house to house by the emissaries of the boarding-house men, by whom he is being induced to believe all sorts of improbable stories about the oppressions of the new shipping law. The Commissioner, according to the programme, is represented as being in league with cruel captains and hard-hearted, mercenary owners. The immediate result of these tactics has been to cause considerable delay in the clearing of ships from the port, a great many of the men whose fears have thus been operated upon, having hidden in out-of-the-way saloons rather than take the chances of signing articles for long voyages. But, of course, the inconvenience arising from the opposition of the boarding-house men cannot last very long. At the utmost, it will only take two or three months to convince them that there is no use fighting where there is not the remotest chance of success. The decision recently rendered by a Justice of the United States Court at Philadelphia, ought to convince them at once that the best thing they can do is to submit quietly to the inevitable. The case referred to was instituted to some extent as a test. The boarding-house keepers and their harpies claimed the right to continue to ship men for coasting vessels, under the presumption that there was nothing in the law to prevent them. The presiding Judge's interpretation of the act was to the effect that to the Commissioners alone belongs the privilege of shipping seamen for foreign voyages, while for the coasting trade it can only be done by either the Commissioners, the Captains, owners, agents or consignees. No point being now left in doubt as to the rights of seamen, the prospects of this long-suffering and most useful class of men ought to undergo a sensible improvement. Under the new law it will not be possible for Captains and masters to continue to perpetrate those cruelties, accounts of which have been so frequently spread before the readers of American newspapers. During the present year, it seems that upward of one thousand destitute seamen, hailing from the United States, have been sent home from foreign countries at the expense of our Government. Most, if not all of these men, were deserters from vessels, on board of which they had been treated with persistent cruelty. By their desertion, the Captains were enabled to pocket considerable sums of money that ought to have been paid to them for services. There is no doubt whatever of the fact that a great deal of the bad treatment received by sailors at the hands of Captains, was due to the desire for gain. Happily, one of the most important duties of the Commissioners being to see that all the conditions of the shipping contracts are faithfully fulfilled, the opportunities for further swindling of this nature will, in the future, be greatly restricted, if not entirely destroyed.

An Unlimited Lover.

To elope with a lady, doubtless, presents itself to the romantic young man as a bold and delicious diversion, but it may be doubted whether it is really an unalloyed pleasure. The lady who steals out of the house at midnight to meet the lover who has a buggy (chaises and pairs belong to the last century) in the lane, must either abandon her wardrobe, or complicate her flight with bandboxes and bundles that will speedily prove a burden to the eloping flesh. The lover, too, must get himself into difficulties in connection with the buggy, for he must either send it back to the livery-stable by a messenger, who will thus be able to set pursuers on his track, or he must incur the suspicion of having deliberately stolen it. Perhaps, it is owing to these, and other unpleasant features of an elopement, that so few men or women ever elope more than once in their lives.

There is, however, one young man who, if the journals of Sullivan County and of Long Island are to be trusted, makes elopement the pleasure and business of his life. He began his exploits in Sullivan County by eloping with the wife of the minister of the village in which he temporarily resided. He was pursued, but not captured, and in the course of a few weeks public interest in his achievement nearly died out. Not so, however, his interest in the fair ones of Sullivan County. Suddenly he reappeared, and carried off a young lady, of whose beauty and accomplishments the local reporter speaks with the utmost enthusiasm. Again he was pursued, both by an avenging brother and a swindled proprietor of a livery-stable, but he vanished completely, and mystery shrouded the lover, the lady, and the buggy. Again we hear of him in a small town on Long Island—for the hero of the Long Island newspapers is unquestionably the same who is the terror of the Sullivan County husband and father. He spent a few weeks in this village, and paid assiduous attention to several young married women. With one of these he eventually disappeared, taking with him, of course, the inevitable buggy. Pursuit was again useless, and again a wronged husband and a deluded livery-stable keeper were compelled to bear their woes without the solace of vengeance. Other victims were soon to be added to the list. Only a few weeks had elapsed when this indefatigable eloper returned under cover of night, and, putting another wife into another buggy, drove away into the unknown. Thus four women and four buggies have been stolen by this insatiable young man, and there is no reason to suppose that he has yet reached the limit of his larcenous desires.

It is easy to understand that a man may be led by uncontrolled passion to carry off another man's wife; but what can possibly be this comprehensive lover's purpose in carrying off four separate women—to say nothing of the four buggies? What does he do with his female prizes during the intervals when he is engaged in making fresh raids? Obviously it would be unsafe to leave four jealous women together, unless they are securely handcuffed; and equally obviously it would create suspicions were he to add new horses and second-hand buggies to his stables weekly throughout the year. He probably deposits the women in solitary confinement in secluded caves, and sells the horses and buggies in remote country towns. In time, however, he will find himself in difficulties. No man can feloniously accumulate wives, horses and buggies without limit. Some day the vengeance of the combined livery-stable keeper and the consolidated husbands, who shall have banded together to redress their wrongs, will smite him, and there will once more be peace and safety for the husbands and horses of Sullivan and Kings counties.

The Dead of the Fire.

Nothing is more impressive about the Boston fire than the terrific swiftness with which the flames leaped from point to point. The inexperienced are often greatly deceived in this matter of the rate at which fire may travel. So, to his bitter cost, was the unfortunate artisan, ERIN ADYRE, who, we are told, rushed, on Saturday morning, into the burning building in Twenty-seventh-street, to save his tools, and never came out alive. Strong wind and light wood make destruction awfully swift, and, when a granite building is literally melted to the earth in twenty minutes, we see that rapidity of combustion is not necessarily confined to the most inflammable materials. It is known that on the prairie, fire has absolutely run down and destroyed people flying before it on fleet horses, the flames, like ravening wolves, seeming to know and exult in their fearful power. The accounts, so far, from Boston are imperfect as regards the loss of life by the late conflagration. It is certain that that loss can by no means approach the dismal slaughter at Chicago. Happily, the later calamity was almost exclusively confined to places of business, scarcely any dwellings having been consumed. Yet even places of business often shelter janitors, porters, watchmen and their families, and we fear, when full inquiries are made, the missing reported, and the whole sad story written out, it will appear that there has been, even in Boston, a large sacrifice of human life. The fact that in the new and costly warehouses, the rooms assigned to such care-takers are almost always in the highest stories, must have increased the risk of mortality from the flames; but, of course, in the general bustle and confusion, the absence of particular individuals might easily be unnoticed for a considerable time. The fierce intensity of the fire seems to have left no traces such as are described by Christopher North in *Blackwood*, and which so pitifully suggest the tale of horror he narrates as just past:

"—And by to-morrow's sunrise, said the steaming stones,
A chain of gold half melted, and a few small, white bones,
And a few rags of roasted flesh, alone shall show where died
The noble and the beautiful—the baby and the bride."

The poor souls who have thus passed away are not to be restored to their mortal tenements. Unlike the granite warehouses that proved their funeral piles, they have passed away forever. Boston will be rebuilt more splendidly than before. Her massive structures will again tower to the sky, and this time will be protected by all conceivable safeguards of science and prudence of architecture. But the dead cannot be brought back to life, or, save by soothing time, can those they have left be consoled. The latter are, however, likely to belong to the classes to whom material help in their bereavement may be useful and necessary; and we hope these stricken survivors may not be forgotten. We are told that the rich men of Boston can easily stand their loss. But with the widows and orphans of those who have perished it is doubtless far otherwise. For them there is no insurance, for them no hope of something new which shall surpass the old. Let us trust that tender hands and hearts will be about them, and that, mingled with the requiem that assoils their dead, will be found the sweet, low voice of abundant charity.

The Beneficent Battery.

Reference was made in these columns, a few days since, to the proposition of an English philanthropist, that the galvanic battery should be used in British prisons as an instrument of punishment. It now appears that galvanism is at the present moment in use, in the Parisian Jardin des Plantes, as a means of taming wild animals. An ingenious Frenchman has harnessed the zebra and the wild ass to a light wagon, which contains, in addition to himself, a small galvanic battery, with wires leading to the respective noses of his team. No sooner does either the zebra or the ass manifest any signs of insubordination than a galvanic shock is promptly administered to the unruly beast. The result is that he is instantly brought to a condition of absolute immobility, while the unpleasant nature of the punishment produces a wholesome dread of its repetition, which the severest application of the whip would fail to excite.

The success of this new application of galvanism will doubtless lead to its introduction into the family circle. If wild animals can be tamed by the battery, surely the riotous small boy, the unruly husband, or the obnoxious mother-in-law, would be benefited by being subjected to its calming influence. The small boy, who is actively engaged in disturbing the peace of the neighborhood by any of those countless devices of which he is the malignant master, could be shocked into complete harmlessness and a full conviction of the error of his ways; the unpleasant husband, who might undertake to upbraid his wife with unnecessary extravagance or injudicious flirtation, could be compelled to instant silence by a smart application of the battery; and the most undaunted of mothers-in-law, who should unloose a torrent of reproach upon the head of the helpless husband detected in the act of smoking in the drawing-room, and thus bringing down to early graves the combined hair of his wife and her fearless mother, could be converted into a speechless statue, quivering, perhaps, with the violence of the galvanic current, but absolutely unable to continue her oration, and firmly decided never again to incur the galvanic cruelty of her heartless son-in-law.

The same agent that tames the wild beast and enforces family discipline might, with equal success, be used to drill armies, control legislative assemblies, and keep in subjection the after-dinner orator. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive of a field of human activity, in which the influence of one man over another is a matter of moment, wherein the galvanic battery could not be introduced with the most beneficial results. If the promise held out by the means of galvanism, in connection with the zebra, is fulfilled, steam will be effectually dethroned, and instead of describing the present period as the century of steam, accuracy will require that it be henceforth referred to as the glorious age of galvanism and the era of the beneficent battery.

MINOR TOPICS.

A Mr. WETMORE, who is apparently the attorney of the stage companies in their present difficulty with Mr. BERGH, sends us a long letter, consisting, for the most part, of what seem to be extracts from law pleadings, protesting against the conduct of Mr. BERGH in arresting omnibus drivers. The argument of the companies simply amounts to this, that they can tell when a horse is unfit for work quite as well as can Mr. BERGH, and that his interference is, therefore, unnecessary and vexatious. The real question is, do the companies voluntarily remove horses that are unfit for work? Mr. BERGH says they do not, and, therefore, undertakes to compel them to treat their animals humanely. There is not a man who has been arrested for cruelty to animals who does not share the companies' opinion that Mr. BERGH is meddlesome, and ought to be prevented from interfering with any one. The public, however, hold a contrary opinion, and will sustain Mr. BERGH in every effort to protect animals from abuse.

According to the reports from Maine, it appears that the Swedish settlement in that State has become exceedingly prosperous. Although not yet quite two years in existence, the settlers have succeeded in building three steam-mills and a sufficient number of good, comfortable houses to shelter them in Winter. The lands set apart for their use have been cultivated with great care, and have yielded abundant crops, in spite of the heavy rains which have fallen so incessantly this season. It is always pleasant to be able to chronicle the progress of new settlements, for their success directly encourages the immigration of farmers, already well-to-do in their native countries, thus increasing the wealth and prosperity of the United States. The Swedes are remarkable for thrift and perseverance, and, moreover, they make such excellent citizens that we cannot possibly have too many of them.

Brooklyn architects are apparently rather more ignorant and reckless than the average New-York builder. At least such is the impression produced by the constant habit of unexpectedly falling down which characterizes the Brooklyn building. Every few months we are told of a new brick building in Brooklyn which has suddenly, and without the least warning, fallen down, and buried a few Brooklyn people in the ruins. One of these eccentric edifices performed this feat on Friday last, without, however, actually killing anybody. Of course it is not our province to dictate to the Brooklyn people what sort of buildings they should erect. If they like the occasional excitement of having their houses tumble about their ears, that is their own affair. In the interests of good architecture it is, nevertheless, to be regretted that the Brooklyn architect never, by any chance, happens to be among those upon whom his buildings fall.

The loungers about the City Market of San Francisco were astonished, the other day, by the sudden apparition of a small boy, wrapped in flames and screaming dismally. No sooner was he put out than a second boy, likewise burning fiercely, rushed on the scene and demanded to be extinguished. He, in turn, was followed, after a few moments, by a third flaming boy, and the spectators abandoned themselves to the belief that a general conflagration of the small boys of San Francisco was in progress. They waited, however, in vain for any further burning boys, and finally ascertained that the three boys who had so astonished them had picked up three separate sticks of phosphorus and placed them in their respective pockets, in which warm receptacle the phosphorous had burst into flames. These particular burnt boys will doubtless, hereafter, dread phosphorus, but it need not be supposed that their fate will deter other boys from confiscating and hiding in their pockets, every bit of phosphorus which may fall within their reach.

Whoever is responsible for keeping the sidewalks of the City in repair, could find plenty of work in the neighborhood of Union-square. The flagging is at present in such a broken condition, and so full of holes, that it is dangerous to trust to it after dark. A few evenings since a young lady residing in Stuyvesant-square narrowly escaped breaking her right ankle. While walking from Association Hall, along Fourth-avenue, one of her boots was caught between two flags, directly fronting the new club-house, near the Clarendon Hotel, and so firmly held that she was compelled to draw her foot out of it. Whatever excuse there may be for having traps of this kind in unfrequented places, certainly none can be offered for a populous thoroughfare like Fourth-avenue, and the streets intersecting it, between Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth. The repairs needed in any of the streets mentioned could be made inside of a week by one smart workman, and the sooner they are attended to the better.

The other day a poor Italian, who is utterly friendless in a strange land, and ignorant even of the language of its people, found his wife in company with her paramour, and in a fit of jealousy stabbed them both. Here is precisely the sort of person upon whom to vindicate the majesty of the law. We have a choice assortment of convicted murderers now in jail, who are apparently in no danger of hanging, and there is a still larger number of persons who have shot or stabbed their enemies, and who have not been and never will be sentenced to death. This Italian, however, has no political influence, and, not being a woman, cannot plead the momentary insanity which secured the escape of Mrs. HYDE and Mrs. FAIR. It will, therefore, be easy to hang him. To be sure, Gov. HOFFMAN has just pardoned a murderer, who killed a man for an alleged insult to his sister, but the pardoned murderer was not a friendless Italian, and his case, therefore, affords no precedent for the pardon of a foreigner who killed his wife's paramour.

At this season of the year when so many vessels are wrecked, and so many lives sacrificed, the value of the Signal Service Bureau is strikingly demonstrated. So far, wonders have been accomplished by it; and men and women have become as much accustomed to consult the report in the morning journals as if they had been in the habit of doing so during a great many years. As we have frequently said before in these columns, much has been done within the past year to make the department effective, but there is a great deal more yet to be accomplished. Among the few practical suggestions that have been lately made to the gentlemen having charge of the bureau, one, that of a Maine sea-captain, is particularly worthy of consideration. He recommends that arrangements be effected for showing signals from light-houses in case of impending storms. Vessels near shore, he claims, could thus be immediately warned, and would have time to get out of danger. Communication with light-houses for purposes of this nature would certainly necessitate the almost constant employment of telegraph lines. However, the expense otherwise incurred would be comparatively trifling in comparison to the vast amount of benefit to be derived. If only as a life-saving medium, the cause of humanity demands that the experiment should be tried.

"Ichabod" has been the cry of the supporters of the nation since the last day of last year, when the King of Italy rode triumphantly into Rome. No more religious ceremonies; no more gayeties in the carnival week; no more illuminations; no more anything, in fact, calculated to draw men into the City of the CÆSARS. These Vatican vaticinations seem, however, to be as accurate as those of the arch-enemy CUMMING; for the prophets of Crown, Court, and of St. Peter's, when prophecy is concerned, meet on common ground. When VICTOR EMMANUEL left for Naples the other day, he intimated his intention of returning to his capital for the Winter, and some of his family are already at the Quirinal. A very gay season is anticipated and it seems likely that Rome in the Winter of 1872-3 will have nearly all its old attractions and many that are new to boot. Good old Pius IX. may "lead a jolly life" yet.

WASHINGTON.

Current Topics at the National Capital.

Danger Ahead for Civil Service Reform—Personal Matters—The New Solicitor-General—A Change in the Agricultural Department.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—There is an impression prevailing among a large class of politicians throughout the country that the civil service reform rules were made simply for their good appearance during the campaign, and that they are in some way to be evaded as soon as the time of "reckoning" for political services approaches. The opposition papers which professed to be truly in favor of reform, helped to encourage this belief, and some political managers of more zeal than authority or discretion, or perhaps even principle, gave assurance to their followers to the same effect. As a result there will be a great rush for places, and the usual lively demand for rewards of political merit. Indications of a terrific onslaught for offices, in many cases by those who were only active in support of President Grant when they thought the chance of rewards was clearly on that side if any, are increasing. Civil service reform, especially in that most important phase which depends upon severing the connection between political work and civil appointments, will from now till next March meet with a severe trial, and great firmness will be required to carry it through the crisis safely.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Delano returned from Ohio this evening. All the members of the Cabinet except Gen. Belknap, are now here, and he will return in about a week. Hon. Ulysses Mercur, Hon. James Brooks, Hon. H. H. Starkweather, and Hon. A. C. Harmer, all members of the House, are in the city today.

THE PHILADELPHIA POST-OFFICE.

The Philadelphia Post-office is likely to soon become a matter of very deep interest for the Pennsylvania politicians, by reason of the election of Gen. Brigham to a local office in that city. Already there is one applicant in the field in the person of Deputy Postmaster Wunder. Gen. Brigham is here today.

THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

The appointment of Mr. Phillips, of North Carolina, to the office of Solicitor-General, is fully decided upon, as stated in these dispatches on Monday, and will be announced officially as soon as Col. Bristow's resignation is received.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

A change is regarded as certain to take place, if not soon, at least on the 4th of March, in the Commissionership of the Agricultural Department. There was a strong demand made a year ago, and for several months afterward, by the most prominent men of the country interested in improving agriculture, for a change. They did not place the blame for what they regarded as mismanagement of the Department upon Commissioner Watts exclusively, or even chiefly, and a correction of some mistakes was hoped for. With the increasing excitement of the canvass, the pressure for a reconstruction of the Department was withdrawn, but there are indications that it will be renewed with the assembling of Congress, unless it should become evident that the desired result can be secured without any further demonstrations of dissatisfaction.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Governments of Russia and Spain have instructed their representatives here to present officially the congratulations of their respective Governments to the President on his re-election to a second term of office.

BACK AGAIN.

The President, members of the Cabinet, and all the army and navy officers, who went to Philadelphia to attend the funeral of Gen. Meade, returned this morning.

BOARD OF EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed as a board to examine surgeons in Brooklyn, Drs. Wm. McCollom, N. W. Leighton and Albert E. Sumner. The two former belong to the regular school and the latter is a homeopathist.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

INTERNAL REVENUE AND THE TARIFF.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimates the receipts of the Bureau for the present fiscal year at $105,000,000, or $30,000,000 less than last year, with a natural increase annually of three per cent. The receipts of the first quarter were larger than those subsequently collected, being accumulations on account of past indebtedness and other causes. So far as the Bureau is aware, both the tobacco and the spirit interests are satisfied with the late law of Congress, and therefore there is no reason to believe that any modification of it will be recommended, unless in the manner of the administration and reorganization of the districts, in order to render the system more compact and to reduce expenses. Nor is it probable that the Tariff act will undergo any material changes.

REDUCTION OF INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.

Under the new Internal Revenue law, the force of Assessors and Collectors of that office, now numbering 230 of each class, is to be reduced to 80 by the 1st of January next, and Commissioner Douglass will soon begin the work of consolidating districts in order to make the reductions. In some States there will be but one or two Collectors assigned, but in the larger States and densely-populated cities there will be a sufficient force to do the work without inconvenience to the business interests.

THE RECENT DIPLOMATIC CONGRATULATIONS.

As explanatory of the recent diplomatic call on President Grant to congratulate him on his re-election, it can be truthfully stated that the Ministers from Spain and Belgium last week severally received telegrams from their respective Governments, instructing them so to act. This was the origin of the arrangement among the foreign Ministers now here to call in a body at the Executive Mansion. Secretary Fish, at the time of the arrangement, was absent, and heard of it only on his return to this city. What he did on that occasion was at their own request, and therefore contrary to statements in the newspapers. No annoyance was caused by him to the senior diplomats, in consequence of the alleged disagreeable position in which they had been placed by the paying of the courtesy of congratulation in advance of the declaration of the Electoral College.

PARDON OF APPLETON OAKSMITH.

The President has pardoned Appleton Oaksmith, who was taken to Fort Warren in 1861, it being alleged that, as a ship agent in New-York, he had aided in fitting out vessels engaged in the slave-trade. From the fort he was transferred to Boston Jail, and, while legal proceedings were pending, escaped, and ever since has been a fugitive. About a year since a paper was signed by a large number of gentlemen asking the President to pardon him, accompanied by documents tending to show his innocence of the charge.

NO COMMUTATION.

United States District-Attorney Fisher, to whom the Attorney-General referred the petition for the commutation of the sentence of Barney Woods, convicted of the murder of Mr. Cheeseman, of New-York, in August, has returned the petition to the Department with an unfavorable response, and the presumption following this action is that Woods will have to meet the requirements of the law as sentenced. He is to be hanged on the 27th inst.

WASHINGTON SCHOOLS.

The Minister Resident at Washington of Nicaragua, Mr. Bernard, who has been examining the public schools in this city, pays a graceful tribute to them by saying that however favorable the last annual report may be, he considered it far behind the reality. Not only Nicaragua, but other countries, have instructed their Ministers to examine into the public school system, being desirous of profiting by American example.

PENSION BOARD OF SURGEONS IN BROOKLYN.

The long-pending contest over the composition of the Brooklyn Board of Examining Surgeons, has reached a conclusion by the action of the Commissioner of Pensions, who today reorganized the entire Board so as to make its membership as follows: Doctors, William McCallam and N. W. Leighton, Allopaths; and Dr. Albert E. Sumner, Homeopath.

Personal.

Viscount de Norie, French Consul at St. Louis, and ex-Gov. Laurence, of Rhode Island, are at the Brevoort House. Mr. Garcia, the Argentine Minister, is at the Westminster Hotel. Mahlon Chance, United States Consul at Nassau, N. P.; Hon. William Mudget, of Rochester, and James L. Howard, of Hartford, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Judge C. O. Simpson, of Chicago, and Gen. C. B. Stuart, of Boston, are at the Sturtevant House. Major-Gen. Mott, of the Egyptian Army, is at the Hoffman House. Ex-Mayor W. L. Putnam, of Portland, Me., is at the Grand Hotel. Ex-Gov. Saunders, of Omaha; Gen. S. D. Hungerford, of Adams, N. Y.; Hon. Chas. Foster, of Ohio; Hon. J. W. Page, of Maryland; Hon. Julius Hotchkiss, of Connecticut, and Hon. George B. Linderman, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge E. H. Rosekrans, of Glenn's Falls; ex-Mayor W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, and Hon. C. T. Hulburd, of Washington, are at the Astor House. Gen. Albert Pike, of Washington, is at the Coleman House. Judge W. B. Sheldon, of Penn Yan, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

LETTER FROM SENATOR BROWNLOW.

A Review of the Contest Just Closed—The Result in Tennessee and the Nation—What He Thinks of the New-York Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 9, 1872.

When, during the past Summer, I addressed a brief communication to our Republican State Convention urging them that we select our strongest men and run them as candidates for every place to be filled, from Governor down to the lowest officer, some of my best friends thought I had made a mistake.

That course was adopted, however, and the result wholly vindicates the propriety of the policy adopted.

The Republicans have literally swept the State, electing eight of the ten members of the next Congress, while the race for Governor is close, both parties claiming it.

At the moment I write it is not yet known whether Grant or Greeley has carried the State. So close is the contest it will require the official vote to decide it.

With a sufficient number of Grant speakers to have thoroughly canvassed the entire State, I doubt not the Republican ticket would receive the electoral vote of Tennessee.

As to the Legislature, we have as many members as the reactionary, secession element, and by the aid of the progressive men, the loyal men elected as "Johnson Democrats," we have a majority.

Such a spectacle as a majority in both branches of the Tennessee Legislature loyal to the Federal Constitution, as amended and elected by the free, unshackled suffrage of the whole people, is indeed cause for hearty congratulation with every well-wisher of his State and country.

For nearly four years the Legislatures of Tennessee have mainly consisted of men openly hostile to the progressive legislation of the times, and original secessionists, boasting of their attempts at the dissolution of the Union. Now we have a majority, national in feeling and progressive in spirit; men attached to the Federal Union. With such men in power, Tennessee may look forward to immigration, to manufacturing, to the building up of a liberal system of free public instruction, and to the development of her vast mineral and other resources.

For this overwhelming triumph of Republicanism in Tennessee, the State is largely indebted to the able, just, and firm Administration of President Grant.

While more vilely slandered and misrepresented than any of his predecessors, his character has been completely vindicated, and his Administration more heartily indorsed by his countrymen, than any President since Washington.

If the popularity of the President shall continue, as I doubt not it will, it is more than probable he will be re-elected for a third term. Indeed, rather than put in power this corrupt old Democratic Party, I would favor the election of Grant for life.

Any description of the contest in Tennessee would be incomplete without reference to the canvass of Horace Maynard with ex-President Johnson. The vigor and ability with which Maynard met Andrew Johnson, and vindicated the principles of the Republican Party and the Administration of Gen. Grant, have never been equaled in any canvass in Tennessee. It has been a great while since a Southern man was Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and the Southern Republicans will, in all probability, put forward Horace Maynard as their candidate.

His great ability, familiarity with parliamentary law, and services rendered the party, eminently qualify him for the Speakership, and, in the opinion of his friends, give him claims to that high position.

To the NEW-YORK TIMES I return thanks for its great service to the Republican cause in the contest just closed. Southern Republicans look to it as their national representative paper.

In conclusion, I would say the Republican Party in Tennessee was never as strong or hopeful as now. Respectfully,

W. G. BROWNLOW.

The Bar Association—Action Upon the Matter of a New Building.

The regular monthly meeting of the Association of the Bar of the City of New-York was held last evening at the head-quarters, No. 20 West Twenty-seventh-street, Mr. E. S. Vanwinkle, Vice-President, in the chair. Several members were elected. The Judiciary Committee reported progress and promised a full report at the next meeting of the Association. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, for the Building Committee, made a verbal report, first stating that the present building was inadequate—the library being imperfectly lighted, many of the books still without shelf-room, and the building not having sufficient accommodation for the meeting of the members. He then explained the work done by the Committee, the suggestions made to them for the site of the new building, and showing the advantages of having the head-quarters at some spot convenient for City travel. He offered resolutions, which were adopted, empowering the Committee to obtain the refusal of a suitable site, and suggesting the raising of subscriptions among the members to meet the requisite expense, which was expected to be about $150,000. The amendments to the constitution and by-laws were then taken up and discussed, the first article changing the name to the "Association of the Bar of the City of New-York," and the other amendments relating principally to the internal management of its affairs. Mr. Vanderpoel offered a motion, which was adopted, inviting the Court of Appeals to hold their session during the month of December in the City of New-York. The meeting then adjourned.

Prof. Pepper's Lecture on the Polarization or Division of Light.

Prof. J. H. Pepper delivered one of his scientific lectures, before a large and select audience, at Irving Hall, last evening. "Polarized Light and its Phenomena" was the subject announced, but the greater portion of the evening was taken up in the consideration of the transmission and effects of ordinary light, the Professor explaining and illustrating the theory of transmission by transparent vibratory bodies, such as water and glass, on the basis of this vibratory or wave theory, it being contended that the light of the heavenly bodies could not reach the earth without the intervention of ether, a vibratory atmosphere. The Professor then considered the effects of light, concluding by an interesting experiment, by which a wheel was made to appear perfectly still, when actually making 300 revolutions to the minute. The subject proper was then taken up, the lecturer explaining that polarized light was simply light divided or "split up" into different rays, as opposed to concentration or intensity. By aid of these rays a variety of beautiful colors were produced, proving conclusively that pigments were not necessary to color, and incapable of such results as produced by the action of cristallized bodies on polarized light. The Professor illustrated his subject by experiments with apparatus on the platform, and the lecture met with a very flattering reception from the audience.

Sale of the Belmont Collection.

The sale of the Belmont collection of paintings took place at the Clinton Hall salesrooms, last evening. The attendance was large, but the bidding slow. The following were the prices obtained for the principal works: "Capri," by A. Achenbach, $1,950; "Norway," same artist, $1,150; "Sheep," by Ansdell, $2,600; "Return from Pasture," by Rosa Bonheur, $5,050; "Italian Mother and Child," by Bouguereau, $4,000; "The Alps," by Calame, $1,750; "Marino Faliero," by De Keyser, $2,200; "Paying Toll," by Dillens, $650; "The Emigrants," by De Taye, $775; "Peasant Woman," by Eybel, $600; "Pillage of Rome," by Robert-Fleury, $2,400; "Drink of Water," by E. Frere, $600; "Baron Munchausen," $4,700; "Diogenes," by Gérome, $6,800; "Peasants," by Hamman, $450; "The Savoyard," by E. Johnston, $1,300; "Pastor and Poacher," $4,600; "Maid of Saragossa," by Leutze, $1,700. The entire collection did not realize over $70,000, several of the pictures being sold below their value. Messrs. Goupil, Stewart, White, and Kennedy were among the principal buyers.

Facts About Intemperance.

A grand temperance demonstration, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance of this City, was held last evening at Association Hall, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The proceedings commenced with an overture on the organ, "Crown Diamonds," by Prof. Antonio L. Mora, after which Rev. Dr. John Hall adressed the assemblage. In the course of his remarks he referred to the growing power of the brewers and the liquor-dealers in this country. He averred that a system of revenue that depends to a large extent upon the tax on intoxicating liquors could not be a healthy state of affairs. The United Kingdom in 1871, paid $500,000,000 in gold for intoxicating liquors; now, said the speaker, if the people of those "two tight little islands" had stopped drinking for one single day, and had handed the money over to some one, instead of spending it in the usual way, it would have paid the whole of the Alabama claims. But, said the speaker, we are no better in this country, and 33½ per cent. of the deaths in our midst may be traced to the evils of the bar-room.

Dr. Hall closed an eloquent address by calling upon all those present to do all in their power to aid the work of the Order. The principles of total abstinence, he said, should be instilled into the minds of the young especially, so that they may grow up temperate from conviction and habit.

Rev. G. H. Hepworth afterward addressed the audience. During the evening Miss Maria D. Moore sang two songs, and Mr. W. Macdonough was loudly applauded in a recitative and song, entitled "The Dream of the Reveler."

FATHER BURKE'S LECTURE.

Reply to James Anthony Froude—A Review of Irish History.

Last evening, Rev. Thomas N. Burke, the celebrated Irish Dominican orator, delivered the first of a series of lectures, in reply to those recently given by James Anthony Froude, in relation to the causes of Irish grievances and the means suggested for their settlement. The Academy of Music, where the lecture was delivered, was densely crowded, and the orator was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm. Briefly premising his remarks by observing the singularity of the position of the Irish people after 700 years of English government, he proceeded to observe that among the late visitors to this country was one gentleman, distinguished in Europe for his style of writing and for his historical knowledge—the author of several works which created a profound sensation at least for their originality. Mr. Froude frankly admitted that he came to this country to deal with the Irish question from an English standpoint, and demanded from the American people the declaration that England was right in its treatment of the Irish during the past seven hundred years. According to this learned gentleman, the Irish have been badly treated, but it was only what they deserved. They were outraged, robbed, and degraded, but it was for their good, and during those long years the heart of England has pulsated with sympathy for the interests of Ireland. [Laughter.] Regarding Mr. Froude personally, the reverend orator distinctly discredited the surmises publicly canvassed, as to his motives in constituting himself the advocate of the English cause. He believed that his purpose was simple, straightforward, honorable, and patriotic, and as that gentleman's motives had been misconstrued and misrepresented, he had no doubt but that it would be alleged against himself that he was the emissary of revolution and rebellion, [applause,] and was endeavoring to excite religious and political hatred. Protesting altogether against the imputation of such designs to himself, he assigned three reasons, showing Mr. Froude's entire unfitness for the task of properly representing the true condition of the Irish question. Firstly, because in his writings Mr. Froude declared that he despairs of ever finding a remedy for Ireland, and that he gives it up as a bad job. [Applause.] The second reason was that he was no exception to the whole body of the English people, who entertained a profound contempt for everything Irish, and the third reason was because of the more than contempt and bitter hatred and detestation in which he held the Catholic religion and the Catholic Church. [Applause.] Father Burke read numerous quotations from Mr. Froude's essays, in which the Catholic Church was described as a serpent whose poisonous fangs had been withdrawn, and on this subject the very gentlemen who surrounded him in New-York did not deem him worthy of credit. [Applause.] He criticized Mr. Froude's representation of the character of Henry VIII., which was so apparently false as not to deceive the most bigoted Englishman, and he denounced that monarch as a monster in human form. Sharply glancing over Mr. Froude's arguments in justification of the invasion, he directed attention to the statement recently made by him, that the ancient *raths* were the homes of the Irish, when he had in his published book, in 1865, declared that he could form no conjecture as to their use. Replying to the theory that every Irish family before the time of Henry the Second endeavored as best it could to maintain itself, he explained that a family in Ireland meant a sept or clan, subjected to a regular code of laws, and extending over several counties. He defended the character of the people from the charges of ignorance and immorality, contending that the extremest bigotry alone could draw such an inference from the pages of history. He characterized Pope Adrian's bull, and Pope Alexander's letter, as forgeries, asserting that none of them being thoroughly cognizant of King Henry's murder of Thomas à Becket, and his incestuous character, would charge him with the preservation of the morals and religion of the Irish people. Rapidly following in the wake of Mr. Froude's arguments, he maintained that the intestine struggles of the Irish were attributable to causes arising from their determined and victorious resistance of the Danes, that, through Europe at this period anarchy was the rule, not the exception, and that in their bitter contest with English power, the only gleam of sunshine exhibited through the darkness and gloom of its history, was furnished by the heroism, the devotion to faith, and morality of the Irish themselves. Father Burke eloquently related Ireland's history within the period embraced in Mr. Froude's first lecture, distinctly contradicting that gentleman's statement of facts, and, on concluding his lecture, was warmly cheered.

POISONING.

Verdict Against the Wife and Daughter of an Episcopal Clergyman Suspected of Poisoning Him.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 12.—The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict today in the case of Rev. Dr. J. Brinton Smith, supposed to have been poisoned by members of his family on the 1st of October, that the deceased came to his death from the effects of strychnine mixed in a dose of seidlitz powder, administered by Frances L. Mann, and that Mary E. Smith was the custodian of the key of a closet in which was found a vial of said poisonous drug.

Mrs. Mann is the daughter and Mrs. Smith the wife of deceased, Dr. Smith was an Episcopal clergyman, and President of the St. Augustine College, of this city. The affair has caused great excitement, as all parties held high social position. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Mann were committed to the county jail this evening. Applications will be made by counsel for their release on a writ of habeas corpus. The sentiment of the community is divided as to the guilt of the parties. The stomach and brains of deceased were examined by Dr. Geuth, of Philadelphia, upon whose professional opinion the jury rendered a verdict.

The Hudson County Election Difficulty.

The Hudson County Board of Canvassers met again, yesterday, but did little or no work, and last evening Hudson County had no Sheriff, there being no one competent to act. The first business of the Board was to regularly elect Messrs. Vredenburgh and Lime as counsel. The count was then resumed on all except Sheriff, but did not proceed far enough to give any new figures. On reaching the First Ward of Hoboken the returns were found to be irregular, and they were laid on the table temporarily. A dispatch was then received stating that the Supreme Court would not allow the Board to go behind the returns. On reaching the Third Ward of Hoboken the returns were again found faulty, and they were returned to the judges for correction.

At this point a second dispatch was received, stating that the Supreme Court would require the Board to count the returns from the Sixth Precinct of the Second District, and of every other township and precinct of the county, and not allow them to go behind the returns. Upon this there was a considerable display of enthusiasm on the part of Sheriff Reinhardt and his friends. The dispatch stated that the papers were on their way, and the Board adjourned until today, when the mandamus will be served and the Court continued, possibly concluded.

At 1½ o'clock Sheriff Reinhardt appeared before Judges Randolph, Bohnstedt, and Sturgis, and demanded to be sworn in. The Court said that while the official count was unfinished, and the matter was pending in the Supreme Court, the Court could not administer the oath. As all the county officers' terms expired yesterday by limitation, and no new ones have been declared or sworn in, Hudson County is today without Sheriff or other county officer.

The Jersey City Police Troubles.

The Jersey City Police question came up yesterday, before the Supreme Court at Trenton, on the motion to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued compelling City Clerk Scott to swear into office Messrs. Hort, Fleming, and Monks, the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Parker to fill an alleged vacancy. Mr. Ransom, for the relators, argued that the old Commissioners were disqualified, and that the first appointment having been by commission, the second superseded it.

Mr. Dixon, of counsel for the defendants, answered that no vacancy existed; that the appointment by Gov. Parker was unlawful; that the City Clerk could not lawfully administer the oath; the old Commissioners were not appointed by commission, but directly by the Legislature, and that the Governor could only fill an actual vacancy, not create one. The argument was of some length, and Mr. Dixon was immediately followed by Cortlandt Parker, during whose argument the Court adjourned. The case will be concluded today, and, as the matter is one of pressing importance to Jersey City, whose police force has been unpaid for two and a half months, the Court will probably render a decision not later than Monday. The matter is almost purely a political one, and the friends of the members of both Commissions are confident of success.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

The Herald's "News" Dissected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the *Herald* boasts so loudly of its facilities for obtaining news and the accuracy of its statements, (which we all know are about as far from the truth as a whistle is from a pig's tail,) I send you the following comparison between their letter of Nov. 10, in yesterday morning's edition, and the truth of the matter as I know it.

In the first place, the main part of the dry-goods trade was not in Winthrop-square, there being only five concerns in that business in the whole square.

Secondly, James M. Beebe & Co, had no store there, and have not had for about eight years. He had only an office on the second floor, where he managed his money matters, &c. The firm went entirely out of business about eight years ago, their business being then divided up among two or three other concerns. The block was not owned by Beebe, but by William F. Weld. In fact, he had nothing to do with it, excepting that he hired an office on the second floor, which was occupied by A. T. Stewart & Co.'s Boston branch, and of course he had no New-York branch. They (A. T. Stewart & Co.) occupied only one-half each of the second and third floors of this building, the upper floors being used for storage purposes. One-half of the first floor and basement was occupied by Eneas Haughton, Perkins, Woods & Co., dry-goods jobbers. They were by no means as large dealers as many others in other parts of the city. The other half of the first floor and basement was occupied by Messrs. Anderson, Heath & Co., as he says, but they were a large dry-goods jobbing house, and had no house in New-York. He calls them a "Boston and New-York woolen house."

Gardner Brewer & Co. are not a dry-goods house, in the sense that he means it, but were agents for the sale of cottons, woolens, and dress goods, made by the Salisbury and Hamilton Mills. Their store was an old, dirty-looking brick building, with no modern improvements, and was not in Winthrop-square.

Jordan, Marsh & Co. had no store in Winthrop-square, and did not do exclusively a wholesale business. On the contrary, they did, and still do, the largest retail business there, on Washington-street, and their store was not burned at all. Their wholesale department was in the same place, and did not get touched by the fire.

John Pray & Co. had no house on "Harley-street," and there is no "Harley-street" in Boston. Moreover, there never was.

Stanfield, Wentworth & Co. are not a woolen house and were not in Winthrop-square, not even in sight of anything but the entrance to it. They are a commission house for the sale of cottons, prints, woolen, &c., and their store was in Franklin-street.

Francis Skinner & Co. There is no such concern either in Boston or New-York, and has not been for some years. Mr. Skinner died several years since, and after his death the concern failed, (though not immediately after,) and their accounts were divided up between two other houses.

Faulkner, Kemball & Co. is now Faulkner, Page & Co. and has been for some years.

James A. Little & Co. should be James L. Little & Co.

He says: "Smith & Richardson is a heavy loser." I did not know Smith & Richardson were one man before, but they may be. The concern was Smith, Richardson & Co., and they were only a small concern and had no branch in New-York City.

Hoyt, Spragues & Co. had only a small branch in Boston, and very little stock. They are a large New-York commission house.

Hermann & Co. are also a large New-York importing house, and they only had a few sample pieces in a little office in Boston. Their loss could not have been half of $100,000.

Smith, Stebbins & Co. are not a dry-goods firm, and never were. Their stock was only woolen goods, and they did the largest woolen-jobbing business, with one exception, (that of Barnes, Ward & Co., in Winthrop-square,) in the City of Boston.

Frothingham & Co. were as much a fancy-goods house as a silk purse is a sow's ear. They were commission dry-goods merchants, dealing mostly in cottons.

Dale Brothers & Co., the "silk manufacturers," as it calls them, are also dry-goods commission merchants, and deal mostly in flannels.

Wm. K. Blodgett & Co., of No. 18 Kingston-street, lost everything. Theirs was one of the most worthy young commission firms in the City of Boston, and did a very handsome business in imported goods.

As the *Herald* is so ready to accept such statements for facts, (probably because it knows nothing to the contrary,) I would like to see its letter reprinted, side by side with this correction, for the benefit of your numerous Boston subscribers.

A BOSTONIAN.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1872.

Mr. Hitchman Rises to Explain.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in your paper of today that, "with men like Hennessy, Hitchman, and Blair in control of the Fire Department, the possibility of a large conflagration in this City assumes new terrors." The desire to gratify personal or political spleen should not prevent a recital of truth.

The Fire Department, like all other departments, is controlled by a majority of its Commissioners, and the results of its management, for nearly three years, has been to give this City comparative immunity from danger by fire, and without egotism, convinces that majority that it will still be able to afford our citizens the protection its organization was intended to give. As an individual, I have generally refrained from seeking cheap popularity by rushing to the newspapers for approval or commendation of my acts, and, while connected with this Department, have been content to allow its operations to speak for its management, and the services its Commissioners and other employes are rendering the public. Without referring to the causes which led to the disasters by fire in Chicago and Boston, it is proper to say that, in the ordinary course of fire management, I deem their occurrence in this City almost impossible.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. HITCHMAN, President.

Queens County Official Canvass.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors met at the County Clerk's office, Jamaica, yesterday, and made the official canvass. Theodore J. Coggeshall, Esq., the Republican candidate for member of Assembly in the Second District, appeared before the Board and entered a protest against the counting of the vote in the Second Ward of Long Island City, as he intends contesting the election. In this ward the Supervisor and Marshal were driven from the polls. No residences are attached to the names of the voters on the poll-list, and the list is signed only by the poll clerks. The following is the official canvass:

For President—		Justice of Sessions—	
Grant	6083	John S. Sneedeker	6282
Greeley	5654	James M. Seaman	5333
Governor—		Congressman at Large—	
Kernan	5417	Cox	6070
Dix	6500	Tremain	5930
Lieutenant-Governor—		Congress, First District—	
Depew	5730	Corut	5922
Robinson	6283	Scudder	6094
Canal Commissioner—		Assembly, First District—	
Hubbard	5750	L. B. Prince	3196
Stroud	6279	D. R. Rogers	4
State Prison Inspector—		School Com., First Dist.—	
Brooks	5755	Grumman	2307
Graves	6279	Lincoln	2571
County Treasurer—		Assembly, Second Dist.—	
Roe	5648	Oakley	3457
Bergen	6348	Coggeshall	3343
Superintendent of Poor—		School Com., Second Dis.—	
Pellit	5255	Lossu	3252
Titus	6617	Garretson	3409
Coroner—		For State Debt	257
Burns	5479	Against	85
Reimer	6473	Court of Appeals—For	1323
		Against	10

Fire and Loss of Life in Danville, Penn.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DANVILLE, Penn., Monday, Nov. 11, 1872.

A horrible casualty occurred in this place on Saturday, which has cast a gloom over the entire surrounding country. A kerosene lamp exploded in the house of Mr. Michael Sanders, in the Second Ward, and quickly set fire to the building. The occupants all left the house as soon as possible, but Mr. Sanders, a man seventy years of age, went back into the house to get some money belonging to the borough, he being Collector of Taxes. He did not reappear, and it became at once too evident that he had been overpowered by the smoke and burned to death. The fire extended to an adjoining building, and they were both consumed. A man named Daniel Pensil, in attempting to enter the house after Mr. Sanders, narrowly escaped with his own life. He went as far up as the second story through the flame and smoke, and discerned Mr. Sanders lying on the floor, with the fire rapidly approaching him. Mr. Pensil seized hold of the body, and turned to make his way out, but found his retreat cut off by flames. He saw that he could not escape with his burden, so he was obliged to leave it food for the fire, and rushed back through the burning mass. He succeeded in getting as far as the outer door, where he fell to the ground unconscious. He was quickly pulled out of danger, and found to be terribly burned. The charred remains of Mr. Sanders were subsequently found among the *débris* of the house in the cellar. The deceased was the father of J. S. Sanders, Esq., editor of the Hazleton, Penn., *Sentinel*.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of the Day.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Mme. Lucca's indisposition had lost much of its alarming character yesterday, but the reappearance of the lady to-night would have been most imprudent. Her return to the Academy of Music will, therefore, not be effected until Friday, when she will repeat her admirable and fascinating personation of *Cherubino* in "Le Nozze." This evening Miss Kellogg will sing in "La Traviata."

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

Messrs. Rubinstein and Wieniawski were heard, with other artists, in a concert of chamber-music, given at Steinway Hall, last evening. The programme of the affair included Mendelssohn's trio in C minor; a quartet, by Beethoven, and Hummel's septet, in D minor, and it was recited with all the effect to be wrought in so large an auditorium by the distinguished soloists, and the excellent orchestral performers who seconded their efforts. Where artists like Messrs. Rubinstein and Wieniawski are concerned, the labors of the most proficient of executants can only result, of course, in the production of a capital accompaniment for the work of the principal musicians. Mr. Rubinstein's piano-playing especially, reduces to insignificance the exertions of his associates, and as in chamber-music one part should not be exalted over another, critical amateurs might ask for more Rubinsteins, or else for better opportunities for the assertion of that gentleman's talent than trios and quartets can afford. Hence we avow a preference for the "miscellaneous" bills of the first series of Rubinstein concerts, and we are quite sure that our ideas on this point are generally shared. Until a fresh succession of these entertainments is announced, however, chamber-music performances are to take place. The second may be attended at Steinway Hall, to-night. The vocalist, last evening, was Miss Liebhart, who was much applauded.

Dramatic.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. Maeder's drama of "Buffalo Bill" was produced at this theatre Monday evening, with Mr. J. M. Ward in the principal character. The piece is in four acts. It represents the life of a hunter on the plains, the opening scenes being laid in Kansas, and those subsequent among the Cheyennes. The hunter finally falls in love, returns to St. Louis, meets with many mishaps and adventures on the way, and at last succeeds in punishing the man who has betrayed him. The scenery is new, and the piece, judging from its reception Monday, is likely to prove attractive for some time. At the matinées, this week, "The Silver Demon" is played; in this spectacle Misses Markham, Grattan, Arnott, Howitt, and other favorite performers appear.

ARKANSAS.

Republican Majority in the State Nearly 5,000—Both Houses of the Legislature Also Republican.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 12.—Returns from all but three counties give a Republican majority of 4,830. The six counties yet to hear from will not materially change the result. Both Houses of the Legislature are Republican, with a majority on joint ballot of 27, which secures the election of a Republican Senator in place of B. F. Rice.

H. L. COOPER,
Secretary Republican State Central Committee.

ILLINOIS.

Grant's Majority About 54,000—The State Ticket About 10,000 Less.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 12.—Official returns have been received from seventy-seven counties, which give Grant, 158,175; Greeley, 126,811, and O'Conor, 1,749. Others from other counties swell the majority to about 54,000. In the seventy-seven counties, Oglesby, for Governor, has 154,493, and Koerner, 132,237. Oglesby's majority will be from 10,000 to 11,000 less than Grant's. The whole Republican State ticket is elected by about 44,000.

KANSAS.

Grant's Majority Over 33,000—Only Two Counties Give Majorities for Greeley.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Nov. 12.—Election returns, official and reported, from all the counties in the State except nine, make Grant's majority 30,485. The counties yet to hear from are Republican, and will increase the majority 3,000. Only two of the sixty-two counties in the State give Greeley majorities.

THE RING SUITS.

A Statement from Judge Ingalls as to His Decision.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The *Whig* will publish a statement from Judge Ingalls to-morrow morning, showing that the alleged staving off of the Ring suits, as charged by the *World* and *Tribune*, yesterday, because of his decision about the Ingersoll complaint, is wholly incorrect. He says the matter stricken out was only what Mr. O'Conor declared in the argument before the General Term to be irrelevant, and not bearing on the cause of action. The decision only simplifies the case, and facilitates a settlement of the real issue.

PHILADELPHIA RINGS.

Investigation and Exposure in Progress—Tammany's Ring Rivaled.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 12.—The investigation into the charges of corruption and bribery in the City Councils commenced today, and, so far, the testimony shows an amount of venality rivaling that exposed in New-York last year. The testimony of a trustworthy witness, fully corroborated, shows that there was a wood-paving Ring designed to swindle the city; that a large sum of money was raised for the purpose of bribing members of the Councils to vote for the wood-pavement on Broad-street; that the affair was concocted and carried on in the office of one member of the Councils, and that when a member threatened to go back on the whole concern, threats were made to kill him. The testimony, so far as taken, implicates many outsiders. It is believed that those who are exposing the affair do so at the risk of their lives, some of those implicated in it being also implicated in the Brooks, Mara, and Dougherty affair.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen, with clearing weather and prevailing north-westerly winds, on the lower lakes, and thence over New-England and the Middle States; in the South Atlantic and Gulf States fair weather and light variable winds; from Tennessee to Michigan, and thence to the Upper Mississippi Valley, south-easterly winds and partly cloudy weather. In the North-west and on Lake Superior south-easterly to north-easterly winds, threatening weather, and light snow prevail.

PROBABILITIES.

In the North-west, and thence over the upper lakes south-easterly to northerly winds, veering to north-westerly, with cloudy weather and light snow, but clearing weather by the afternoon, in the North-west; from the Upper Mississippi Valley to Indiana and Tennessee south-easterly winds and cloudy weather, with occasional rain; in the Western Gulf States, southerly winds and cloudy weather, but in the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States generally clear weather and northerly winds; on the lower lakes, and thence over New-England and the Middle States, clear, cool weather and northerly winds.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 52°; 6 A. M., 53°; 9 A. M., 56°; 12 M., 58½°; 3 P. M., 60°; 6 P. M., 59°; 9 P. M., 45½°; 12 P. M., 40°; average temperature yesterday, 53°.

The Indiana Legislature—Special Session Opened.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 12.—A special session of the Legislature will convene to-morrow. A Republican caucus to-night nominated Mr. W. K. Edwards, of Vigo County, for Speaker, and Mr. G. W. Friedly, of Lawrence County, for President of the Senate. The Republicans will hold a caucus to-morrow night for the nomination of a candidate for the position of United States Senator.

CUBA.

Extent of the Government Censorship of Telegrams—Incendiaries to be Tried by Court-Martial.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—The impression that telegrams passing through this Island from and to other places are liable to censorship, is not correct. Only dispatches originating or delivered in Cuba are subjected to that process.

The Captain-General has ordered that all parties accused of incendiarism shall be tried by Court-martial.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Col. Bristow, Solicitor-General, is now in Kentucky.

Assistant Secretary Richardson has returned to Washington.

James E. Dunbar has been appointed Postmaster at Bridgeport, Conn.

The steamer Arizona, from Panama, is eight days overdue at San Diego.

Secretary Delano returned to Washington yesterday morning, and resumed his official duties.

The President has recognized Halle Steinsland as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway at Madison, Wis.

Mr. William M. Grosvenor assumed the position of editor of the St. Louis *Evening Dispatch* yesterday.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Walker left Washington, for Boston, on Monday night, on a brief visit.

The President has recognized Willoughby Herbert Stuart as Vice-Consul of Her Britannic Majesty, at Boston.

The first day of the Fair at Selma, Ala., was a grand success. Robert Toombs will speak there on Thursday.

James T. Earl has been appointed Centennial Commissioner from the State of Maryland, vice William Prescott Smith, deceased.

The ground was broken, yesterday, at San Diego, on the railroad to San Bernardino. A grand celebration was held over the event.

An unknown man was run over and killed on the Lake Shore Railroad, near Red Creek, N. Y., yesterday morning, supposed to have been a deaf mute.

The warehouse of the Citizens' Oil Refinery, at Pittsburg, together with 300 barrels of refined oil, was totally consumed by fire on Monday night.

A dispatch from Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, says: Lewis Downing, the principal Chief of the Cherokee nation, died at Tallequan on Saturday last.

The Post-office Department yesterday ordered a mail service on the North and South Railroad, between Columbus and Hamilton, Ga., a distance of twenty-three miles.

John Creeden, a German boy, aged fourteen, was killed at the crossing of the Midland Railroad at Wawayanda station by a mail-train, on Monday night, and a horse he was driving had a leg broken and had to be killed.

Two new boilers in Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s rolling mill, at Youngstown, Ohio, exploded on Monday, instantly killing two firemen, named Joseph Wallace and Michael O'Mallory, and seriously injuring three other employes of the mill.

The President yesterday appointed William Patrick United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, in place of Mr. Krum, who has been lately elected to a Judgeship.

The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention met today at Harrisburg. Hon. William M. Merideth was elected President. It is probable that the Convention will adjourn to meet in Philadelphia.

Mr. Brassey, member of Parliament for Hastings, England, who arrived in Washington yesterday, in his steam yacht, now lying off the Navy-yard, was introduced to the President by Secretary Fish.

The balances in the Treasury, at the close of business yesterday, were as follows: Currency, $9,684,821; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $25,320,000; coin, $72,924,355; coin certificates, $22,041,500.

The President returned to Washington from Philadelphia yesterday morning. He will not leave for the West at present. Gen. Sherman, Secretary Robeson, and other officials who went to attend the funeral of Gen. Meade, have also returned.

Last February, the jewelry-store of Mr. C. O. Waterman, at Worcester, Otsego County, N. Y., was robbed. Yesterday, Warren Wager, of No. 19 Hamilton-street, Albany, was arrested, and a portion of the stolen property was found in his possession.

In the hearing, yesterday, in Albany, in the case of an application for the pardon of Joel B. Thompson, convicted of the murder of Bailey, in Troy, letters from respectable citizens of Troy, in behalf of the application, were exhibited, which the District Attorney said were all based on sympathy for Thompson's mother. The Governor said that he would give the matter careful consideration.

Election Notes.

Grant's majority in San Francisco, by official canvass, is 605.

Rensselaer County gives the following official majorities: Grant, 3,245; Dix, 2,857; Tremain, 2,361; Smart, 2,097.

Saratoga County, official, gives the following majorities: Grant, 2,221; Dix, 2,084; Tremain, 2,124; Hatzern, 2,447.

Chatauqua County, New-York, official vote gives Grant 8,155; Greeley, 4,861; O'Conor, 96; Dix, 8,220; Kernan, 5,018.

A private telegram from San Diego, Cal., says R. C. McCormick has been re-elected delegate to Congress from Arizona, without opposition.

Oneida County, New-York, (official,) gives Grant 13,377; Greeley, 10,098; Dix, 12,920; Kernan, 10,765. For Congressman—Roberts, 13,284; Sherman, 10,481.

The official vote of Albany County is as follows: Grant, 14,521; Greeley, 13,781; Dix, 14,367; Kernan, 14,037; Robinson, 14,414; Depew, 14,116; Tremain, 14,468; Cox, 14,029.

Clinton County, New-York, official vote gives President Grant 4,566; Greeley, 4,084; Gov., Dix, 4,331; Kernan, 4,398; Lieut.-Gov., Robinson, 4,417; Depew, 4,332; Canal Commissioner, Stroud, 4,398; Hubbard, 4,346; State Prison Inspector, Graves, 4,399; Brooks, 4,340; Assembly, Weed, 4,495; Baker, 4,249.

DON'T WAIT FOR A COLD to go away of itself, for your throat and lungs may become so irritated and inflamed from the accompanying cough, that bronchitis or consumption may set in before you are conscious of danger. Rather get clear of your cold at once by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy for loosening a cough and promoting expectoration, as well as for healing and strengthening the surfaces of the throat and lungs. Sold everywhere. —*World*.

"THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW."—This is an exceedingly comprehensive and ably written work on the most intimate relations of life—communicating information of the highest importance to our social happiness.—*Jersey City Times*.

American Insurance Company, of Boston.

Chartered 1818, Capital of $300,000.
C. E. GUILD, President.

Will pay all its loss by yesterday's fire out of its reserve fund, leaving capital unharmed, and balance of surplus of over $200,000.

For over half a century this Company has paid all its losses in full, including those in New-York in 1835 and 1845, and the undersigned, in pointing to such a record, respectfully ask for it a share of the public patronage. GLYNN & GOODRIDGE, Agents,
—*Advertisement*. No. 312 Broadway.

Guiness' Porter.
GENUINE.
$2 per dozen.
SAVAGE & BECK,
—*Advertisement*. No. 1,289 Broadway.

Bass' Ale.
$2 per dozen.
SAVAGE & BECK,
—*Advertisement*. No. 1,289 Broadway.

Half Horse and Half Man.
Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement*.

New Life to the Hair.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE
Gives new life to the hair.—*Advertisement*.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, issued this day, contains full reports of the Boston Fire; all the latest News to date; Editorials on the passing events of the time; Interesting Literary Matter; a Record of Current Science; nine columns of Agricultural matter, containing valuable original and selected papers; a full Report of the proceedings of the American Institute Farmers' Club, containing papers on Minnesota and California, and an accurate list of all Exhibitors in the Agricultural and Horticultural Departments of the American Institute Fair. For sale at the TIMES Office, 5 cents per copy. $2 per annum, $1 50 to clubs of five. See advertisement for further club rates

The Planting Season.
R. B. PARSONS & CO. offer a large assortment of well grown
ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.
Catalogues on application at
Flushing, Long Island.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

BULKLEY—STONE.—On Thursday, Oct. 24, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Thomas McK. Brown, Mr. CHARLES E. BULKLEY to Miss HATTIE L. STONE.

DE FOREST—JOHNSTON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, by Rev. Robert Weeks ROBERT WEEKS DE FOREST and EMILY, daughter of John Taylor Johnston, Esq., all of this City.

HARRIS—REED.—On Thursday, Oct. 31, at Stevens Memorial Church, Manitowoc Wis., by Rev. G. B. Stevens Mr. ALBERT W. HARRIS, of New-York, to Miss MARY S. REED, daughter of Hon. George Reed.

STORM—PAYNE.—Thursday evening, Nov. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, Hinsdale, Mass., by Rev. E. Flint, D. D., EMILY PAYNE to AZARIAH SMITH STORM, of Jersey City.

VAN CLEEF—LENT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., by Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D. D., Rev. PAUL D. VAN CLEEF, D. D., to AMELIA, daughter of George W. Lent, Esq., of New-York.

DIED.

BIGLOW.—Nov. 11, at Norwalk, Conn., LUCIUS BIGLOW, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, L. H. Biglow, Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 11¼ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at South Norwalk, on the arrival of the train leaving 27th-st., New-Haven Depot, at 9 A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BROWN.—At Glenwood, Sussex County, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 10, Mrs. ANN BROWN, widow of John Brown, late of Paterson, N. J., in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral will take place at Paterson on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the First Baptist Church.

COE.—In New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 12, ROBERT E. COE, graduate of Yale College, Class of '72, and son of Rev. David B. Coe, D. D., of this City.

COLLAMORE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1872, at No. 34 West Washington-square, M. ALETHEA, wife of Gilman Collamore.

Funeral services at the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, 46th-st., near 5th-av., Friday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

DAWSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, at No. 2 West 43d-st., CHARLES DAWSON, in the 37th year of his age.

DOREMUS.—At sea, Nov. 2, R. OGDEN DOREMUS, Jr., aged 15 years.

His friends and class-mates, and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at the residence of his parents, No. 70 Union-place, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DURYEE.—On Monday, 11th inst., at Hallock's Mills, Westchester County, N. Y., ANNE DURYEE, daughter of the late Richard Duryee.

Carriages will be in waiting at Forty-second-street Depot to meet the 9 o'clock Harlem train from Katonah, on Thursday morning, Nov. 14.

HOWARD.—At Portchester, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Nov. 10, H. D. HOWARD, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at Portchester, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Twenty-seventh-street Depot, New-York, at 9, 10 and 11¼ A. M. Returning, leave Portchester at 4:26 and 6:57 P. M.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 11, Mrs. MARY JOHNSON, widow of the late D. Griffin Johnson.

Funeral from the house of her brother-in-law, John Westervelt, No. 8 Bedford-av., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

McLEAN.—ELIZABETH, wife of William McLean, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral from the M. E. Church, corner Bedford and Morton sts., on Thursday, 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Friends and relatives of the family, and of her sons, Ward and Rev. Alexander McLean, are invited to attend.

RICH.—On Monday, Nov. 11, 1872, at Demarest, N. J., ROBT. F. RICH, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Struthers, No. 463 West 22d-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.

POPHAM.—In Dresden, Saxony, on the 29th of October, very suddenly, ROBERT, son of Robert C. Popham, of Scarsdale, N. Y., aged 4 years and 9 months.

SUTTER.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 12, Miss VALENTINE ANTOINETTE SUTTER.

Her friends and those of her sister, Mrs. H. Astié, are invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, from her late residence, No. 203 West 43d-st., without further invitation.

SCHIFFER.—At her residence, No. 65 East 61st-st., ADDIE GANS, third daughter of Samuel Schiffer, Esq. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"A GOOD THING STARTED."

"We took occasion in a recent issue to speak of the miserable lettering of the street names upon the lamps of this City. Last evening there was an exhibition at the corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st. (Fifth-avenue Hotel) of a new improvement which seems to meet the wants of the people—the addition of a circle (or band) of ground glass raised upon the globe above the light gives a prominent place to the name of the street. The letters, three inches in height in round-faced characters, stand out boldly, and when it is done throughout all the streets, New-York will be the best lighted and best street-lamp directed City in the Union."—*Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 26.*

THE "NEW DEPARTURE" IN STREET LAMPS.

[TESTIMONIAL.]
OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, IRVING-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

J. W. Bartlett, Esq., No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

DEAR SIR: You ask my opinion in writing of the street lamps introduced in this City by you.

I give it with pleasure. I have not seen any to equal them either in this country or in Europe. They are stronger and in every way superior to any other with which I am acquainted, and not only better, but far more sightly in appearance.

Sincerely yours,
CHARLES ROOME, President.

CAUTION.
LEA & PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Buyers of this Sauce are cautioned to avoid the numerous counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New-York,
Agents for the United States.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY, IN assorted denominations, for sale at par, at the cashier's desk, *Times* Office.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $23; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Nov. 16, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 11 and 1½ P. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

THE MASSENA WATERS.
A certain remedy for inflammation of the bladder and kidney diseases.

INDIAN MISSIONS.—THE LADIES OF the different parishes of the P. E. Church in New-York, interested in Indian Missions, are requested to meet at Room No. 21 Bible House, THURSDAY, (to-morrow,) at 12 M., to meet Eumegahbosh and family, and organize an Indian Home Association, in aid of the Church's work among the Western tribes.

DR. MILLER'S TURKISH BATH, No. 41 West 26th-st., recently enlarged and improved, large rooms, easy couches, good ventilation, thorough shampooing. Rheumatism, chills and fever, colds and chronic diseases rubbed away in these baths. The finest in America.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL (RUSSIA Iron) Sanford challenge heater, with two registers, all in good order and but little used; an excellent thing for a small house. Apply to J. W. ROWE, No. 21 John-st., second floor.

WEDDING NOTES, NEW STYLES, Cards and Envelopes, Seals, Monograms, Ball Cards, Badges, Medals, &c., by A. DEMOREST, No. 182 Broadway.

FIRE INSURANCE INFORMATION FURnished to policy-holders by T. J. TEMPLE, No. 163 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

ON MARRIAGE.—HAPPY RELIEF FOR young men. Remarkable reports sent free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK FOR EVERY AMERICAN.
THE CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES,
With a Concordance and Classified Index,
By CHARLES W. STEARNS, M. D.
Library edition, $1 50. College edition, $1.
MASON, BAKER & PRATT, Publishers,
New-York.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD'S TRAVELS.
The undersigned respectfully announce that they have now ready the order-book containing specimen-pages of the paper, printing, illustrations, engravings, and styles of binding of
GOV. SEWARD'S WONDERFUL JOURNEY AROUND THE WORLD.
This deeply interesting work was completed a few days before the distinguished traveler's death, and the publishers will spare no pains to make it the most elegantly-gotten-up book of travel ever published—the engravings alone costing about $15,000.
It is sold only by subscription, and a duly-authorized agent will call for the purpose of giving all an opportunity to subscribe. No copies will be sold out of our book-store at any price.
Applications for agencies should be addressed to
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, New-York.

HAPPY HOMES, AND HOW TO KEEP THEM SO.—For $3 THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL "best of all the monthlies," will be sent a year. Current numbers, 30 cents. Sample numbers of past dates free, for stamp to prepay postage, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

A REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING of Bohemians at 8 o'clock TO-NIGHT, at No. 533 East 50th-st. All are invited to attend.
JOHN SCHROTTER, Vice-President.

THEOPHILE GAUTIER.

From the Paris Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

M. Théophile Gautier was quite a contrast to M. Babinet; "words" was the maxim of the former, "things" that of the latter. Reality alone had charms for the one; only imagination could satisfy the other. M. Gautier was indifferent to matter; form was his idol. The dictionary is the pedestal of his reputation; the column consists of carefully chiseled and painfully filed words. His sole ambition appears to have been to become the first word-painter of his country. He had attained it, and left a multitude of imitators behind him. On leaving college he strove to become a painter, not with the pen, but with the brush, and failed in the attempt. He then took to poetry, and became a fanatic of the romantic school and an ardent partisan of Victor Hugo. He even shed his blood in the cause during the memorable row in the pit of the Théatre Français the first time "Hernani" was played. From 1830, the year in which his first poems were published, to 1856, he wrote literary, artistic, and theatrical criticisms, chiefly in the journal *La Presse*, then directed by M. De Girardin, contributed articles to different other papers and reviews, and published besides a vast amount of poetry and romance. In the midst of this literary activity M. Gautier found time to travel through Spain, Italy, Russia, and the East, each journey giving birth to a new book. As an instance of his talent for description, I may mention that when the Crimean war broke out Marshal St. Arnaud read Gautier's *Constantinople* on the voyage out. When he reached the Turkish capital he was astounded to find that, though he had never been in it before, he was as well and as minutely acquainted with it as if he had lived there all his life, thanks to the descriptive talent and word-painting of his author. In 1856 Gautier left the *Presse* for the *Moniteur*, which was then the official journal; and when the *Moniteur* ceased to be official, in 1869, he left it for the newly-created *Journal Officiel*. The Empire made him an officer of the Order of the Legion of Honor, and Princess Mathilde appointed him her librarian. The Princess remained his friend to the last, and she was one of the few who spoke with him during his last moments. He never mixed in politics, however, and in that respect, as in almost all others, he seems to have made Goethe his model—*si parva magnis componere licet*. Like Goethe, he was of athletic build, with a broad chest and a vast forehead. He had the same eye to picturesque effect in dress. In his romantic days he actually forced his tailor to make him a doublet and hose after the most approved pattern of the Middle Ages. To the last he particularly affected the loose flowing costume of the Orientals. When he returned from his African journey he appeared on the Boulevards dressed as a son of the desert and accompanied by a young lion. He likewise affected Goethe's indifference to popularity, but very unsuccessfully; and on more than one occasion he publicly betrayed the pleasure he felt when public applause made itself heard in favor of any of his productions. He was very far, indeed, from possessing Goethe's Olympian serenity. He felt most keenly the refusal of the Academicians to admit him into their company. Yet it must be added that, however straitened in circumstances, he still remained a faithful worshiper of pure art in times when he had only to abandon his pen to the taste or passions of the day to become a millionaire, like scores of others with but a tithe of his talent. The great obstacle to his being elected a member of the French Academy was his novel, *Mademoiselle de Maupin*, and particularly the preface to that work, which contained principles of criticism and morality extremely shocking to the majority Immortels. Gautier, indeed, belonged to the same Epicurean, not to say Sybaritic, school as Eugène Sue, and with Sainte-Beuve was one of the pillars of unbelief in French literature. He was not, however, so skeptical as the latter, who reproached him with believing in the devil. Gautier, still treading in the footsteps of Goethe, had converted himself into a sort of modern pagan, and sighed for the restoration of the mythology and artistic religion of the Greeks. It is easy to understand why the writings of such a man are not popular. They do not contain that "touch of nature which makes the whole world kin." Gautier's creations are artificial, his world is a conventional world, with no attractions for the many. His productions smell too much of the lamp. With him the *ars celare artem* does not exist. He ever despised that maxim, and gloried in his skill as a word-sculptor and polisher. It is for these reasons that he totally failed as a dramatist and a writer of vaudevilles. On the other hand, he was a most successful ballet-writer, for in these compositions he was not obliged to reproduce men and things as they are, but had only to draw on his imagination. One of his most original poems is his "Comedy of Death;" but perhaps the best known are the "Enamels and Cameos," *Emaux et Camées*. In his "Private Menagery" he gives an account of his pet animals, chiefly cats, and of himself. His friends flatter themselves that posterity has already begun for him; if it has, it may be added that it has also ended; and though they call him the greatest of modern poets, they will never be able to persuade the masses that Victor Hugo is his inferior.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DO NOT LET THE HOLIDAYS PASS without making some one of your friends happy by presenting them with a copy of Dr. Foote's interesting book, PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. This wonderful work contains that which is of vital interest to every man and woman in the land. The Murray Hill Publishing Company are out with a new edition beautifully printed on fine paper, and bound in one volume of nearly 1,000 octavo pages, profusely illustrated. The price of the book is $3 25. To be had only of agents or the publishers. Contents table sent free. Agents wanted everywhere.

PARALYSIS AND OTHER NERVOUS diseases, cured by Dr. Taylor's method. Dr. G. H. Taylor's book explaining processes, &c., may be ordered of S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway. Price $1.

VISIT SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY. —Free Exhibition every NIGHT. Particulars see auction head.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK-BOOK NO. 25,574, ISSUED BY the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, N. Y., and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return the same to the Bank, 15th-st. and 4th-av.

LOST.—BANK-BOOK NO. 6,107, ISSUED BY Metropolitan Savings Bank, New-York, (formerly Mariners' Savings Institution,) and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return the same to the Bank, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av.

LOST.—BANK-BOOK NO. 12,783, ON THE Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Bank, No. 283 Bowery.

LOST.—BANK-BOOK, NO. 41,088, ISSUED BY the Dry Dock Savings Bank, New-York, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return the same to the bank, No. 341 East 4th-st.

LOST.—BANK-BOOK NO. 2,903, ISSUED BY the Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the bank, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

S. KLABER & CO.—MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels; monuments of superior workmanship at very low prices.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN M. ENGLAND, bankrupt.—District New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1872, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of John M. England, of Clinton Township, in the County of Essex, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, No. 661 Broad-street, in the City of Newark, N. J., before Staats S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

MACHINERY.

PEAT-MACHINES FOR SALE—Worked by horse-power or steam, producing from 20 tons to 400 tons per day; satisfactory information can be had or machine seen in operation. For particulars apply to C LUXTON, corner Palisade-av. and Congress-st., late Warren-st., Jersey City Heights, West Hoboken. Cars from Hoboken Ferry pass the office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 322 8th-av., corner 28th-st.—American watches, solid silver and finest silver-plated ware; French, American, and cuckoo clocks. Choice selections at manufacturers' prices.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PERSON, Auctioneer.

By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

100
Choice Building Lots
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
By order of WM. H. KNAUSS,
In the City of Newark, N. J.,
Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1872,
AT 12 M., ON THE PREMISES.

These lots are handsomely located on grade, in the southerly portion of the City, fronting on Elizabeth, Halstead and Frelinghuysen avs. and Branford and Runyon sts.

A rare opportunity for buying choice lots that are increasing in value daily, as this portion of the city is growing most astonishingly. The avenues are graded, curbed, flagged, and guttered, and being the main thoroughfares between Newark and Elizabeth lots must always command ready sale at improving prices.

TITLE PERFECT—TERMS EASY.

Free tickets will be furnished for train leaving the foot of Liberty-st. at 10½ A. M. Luncheon before the sale. For Maps and particulars apply to W. H. KNAUS, No. 741 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., and to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., 6 Pine-st., N. Y.

RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL-AV., WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

AT AUCTION, THIS DAY,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1872,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
12 o'clock M.,

By WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

Eighty acres, divided into eight and ten acre plots, each plot having a front of not less than 252 feet on Central-av. Also, a mansion and twenty-three acres on same avenue.

SALE POSITIVE, WITHOUT RESERVE.
REMEMBER!
SALE THIS DAY, 12 O'CLOCK, EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE
OF
VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY,
On 22d and 23d sts.,
NEAR BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.,
and opposite Madison-square.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, James W. Cairns, referee:

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—The four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, south side 23d-st., 92.11 feet east of Broadway, lot 50x98.7.

TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—The stable and lot, north side of 22d-st., about 50 feet east of Broadway, and directly in the rear of the 23d-st. property.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

ONE FULL-SIZE BUILDING LOT ON 5TH-AV.,
50 FEET NORTH OF 86TH-ST., OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.
SALE PEREMPTORY.
H. A. BOGERT, Referee.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.
Terms may be known on application to the undersigned. NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VACANT LOTS IN 54TH, 55TH AND 57TH sts., between 5th and 7th avs., at great bargains; also a fine piece of improved property on 6th-av., below the Park, 100x75, including a corner, at a bargain; or very desirable for investment. JAS. R. WATERLOW, No. 881 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, with brick basement, with full lot, No. 349 West 47th-st.; price, $9,000; terms easy. Apply to owner on premises.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT, high-stoop, brown-stone front first-class tenement-house, No. 347 West 48th-st. Apply to owner on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY Lots.—Fine brown-stone house, furnished, on West 23d-st.; stable on 22d-st. GEO. H. HILLYER, No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND, 64 8X100 feet, covered with buildings. Apply at No. 459 9th-av., JAMES DILLOON.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE. —In the Parish of Landry, within twelve miles of Washington, La., a very valuable sugar plantation of 1,070 acres, part of which is under fine cultivation; will be sold at a great bargain, and on easy terms. For further particulars apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on the eastern slope of Englewood, N. J., containing four and a quarter acres under good cultivation and fully fruited, stable and coach-house, &c.; house contains twelve rooms, with modern improvements; one of the most desirable locations in the town. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—BEAUTIFUL LARGE MANSION, all improvements, with extensive ornamental grounds, large stable and out-buildings, fruit and shade in abundance, in the best part of Elizabeth, on two fine avenues, half a mile from Central Depot; other property will be taken for part of consideration. Address SALEM, Box No. 140 New-York Times Office.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—For sale, four miles from New-York, on the Flushing and North-side Railroad, a plot of ten acres of land, suitable for immediate division into lots, and within five minutes' walk from two depots. Apply to J. H. INNESS, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 12.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A RARE CHANCE TO SECURE AN elegant home for one year or more; four-story high-stoop house, completely and handsomely furnished; Madison-av., near 48th-st.; low rent to a desirable tenant. Address L. P., Box No. 51 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE WINTER, a first-class, four-story, high-stoop house, situated on East 42d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

UNFURNISHED.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 40 20TH-ST., $2,000; No. 110 22d-st., $2,400; No. 41 28th-st., $2,000; all near 4th-av.; in excellent order.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO BANKERS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

To lease one of the best banking-rooms in the centre of the money market; the room is of extra large size, has every modern improvement, private entrance, spacious burglar-proof vaults; light, heating, and ventilation perfect; in fact it possesses every requisite for a first-class bank, insurance, or any other moneyed or railroad business. Can only be seen by applying to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—FOR A term of years, the building known as the Working Woman's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st. The lot is 75x185, building 50x185, six stories high; partly fire-proof. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

TO LET—THE ST. JULIEN HOTEL, CORner Washington-place and Mercer-st. For terms apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, 55 Broad-st.

STORE TO LET—ON 6TH-AV., ONE DOOR above 21st-st., 23x90 feet; French-plate windows. Apply at No. 115 West 22d-st.

A COAL AND WOOD YARD, WELL located on west-side, with a valuable leasehold of six lots. Address C. S. M., Station E.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BY TWO FRENCH LADIES, (from Paris,) an engagement with an American gentleman to establish a French boarding-house in Washington; the old lady, being a good cook, is willing to lead the house; the young lady can talk English; good references in New-York.
Address M. B., care of Mr. Betting, No. 79 Greene-st., New-York.

$6,000 CASH.—AN ACTIVE PARTNER wanted to join advertiser in Boston in a business connected with building; a fortune quick and sure. Particulars by addressing BOSTON, Box No. 144 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND BUSINESS of a good general store in a live town in Ohio; failing health cause of selling. Address C., Box No. 140 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE
AND
REDEMPTION BONDS
OF THE
Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway.

Road 228 miles long, entirely completed and equipped. First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds. Only $15,000 per mile. Interest payable semi-annually at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York.

PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This Road has a Traffic Guarantee from the well-known "Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway," by which it is estimated that from One Hundred to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of these Bonds will be redeemed by lot, at par and accrued interest, each year, giving the fortunate holder 10 per cent. profit, besides 9 per cent. interest upon the investment.

We invite the attention of Capitalists and Investors to this security as a particularly desirable and safe one, and should be glad to furnish Pamphlets and Maps and full particulars upon written or personal application.

We have also for sale a small balance of the quarterly Coupon 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the "LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY" of Indiana, a completed Road, running for twelve miles through the CELEBRATED BLOCK COAL FIELD.

Government Bonds and all marketable securities taken in exchange at the market rates.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS,

Secured by a large and valuable Land Grant, and a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent. of the earnings. For sale at 90 and accrued interest in currency, yielding over 9 per cent. interest. WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President. This Road will be entirely completed by the 1st of January next, and we confidently recommend the Bonds as a perfectly safe investment.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-Street.

GUARANTEED BONDS
ON A COMPLETED ROAD.
THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND
AND
FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by
THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND
THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price 92 1-2 and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

THE BURLINGTON,
CEDAR RAPIDS,
AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
SINKING FUND
Convertible Gold Bonds,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.
At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.
They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.
Price 85 and interest.
We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

TELEGRAPH CREDITS

Arranged by telegraph to our Paris House, ANDREWS & CO., for parties traveling in Europe.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS

The safest and most remunerative of bond investments.
Total amount of Kansas School Bonds issued to Jan. 1, 1872, $1,389,606; amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1872, $498,219.
Balance has been redeemed.
Choice lots for sale below par by
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this Company will be closed at its general office on the 7th day of November, 1872, and remain closed till the 13th day of November, 1872, when the books will be reopened for transfers at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., who have been appointed transfer agents of this Company. By order of the Board. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CITY BONDS.

(7) Sevens. Jersey City WATER LOAN, *due in* 1902, for sale. *First-class investment.* GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

NOTICE.—A CERTIFICATE OF FOUR shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, No. 13,978, and dated Oct. 26, 1856, and belonging to me, has been lost. This forbids all persons from negotiating for said stock, as a new certificate has been applied for. E. B. DOWNING, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY.
The Short Central Trunk Route.

This road has been in operation from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202 miles, for two years. **Its earnings have rapidly increased, and are now at a rate sufficient to pay all current expenses, interest on all its Bonded Indebtedness, including that made for its Extension, and, in addition, a dividend upon its Stock.**

The Extension is **217** miles in length, and connects Champaign with the Mississippi River at Keokuk. It passes through a well-developed part of the State of Illinois, abounding in resources for a great business, and it must in a short time equal in receipts the other part of the Road with which it is consolidated, making a total line of **420** miles. Intimate western connections make this route the most direct between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

The entire road traverses a very fertile region, and possesses the best subsidy a road can have, viz.: **IMMENSE BUSINESS IMMEDIATELY AT COMMAND.**

Under a fair valuation, the property of the older part of the road, **above prior obligations** is fully equal in amount to the Bonds now issued, which are further and completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension, one-half of which is near completion, and the remainder will be finished early in 1873.

The Bonds are **Seven Per Cent. Gold, $1,000** each, convertible into stock at par at the option of the owner, and may be registered without charge. **PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST** in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

We recommend the Bonds to **all** classes of investors as an undoubted security.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT.
STATE AID BONDS,
TO THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,
A FIRST LIEN
ON THE REVENUE OF THE ROAD,
ONLY $15,000 PER MILE,
At Seventy-five Cents
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This is the Great Central East and West route through Arkansas, **CONNECTING THE THREE LARGEST CITIES IN THE STATE,** Helena, Pine Bluff, and Little Rock, the Capital. This route has supported a **LINE OF FIVE STEAMERS** for several years. Connects with the **GREAT COAL FIELDS** west of Little Rock, and **THE CATTLE TRADE** from Texas, with unrestricted control of the **COTTON PRODUCT FROM THE RICHEST PLANTATIONS IN THE WORLD.** With these facts, careful investors will at once observe the immense traffic that awaits this Road.

Interest payable 1st October and April, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing the undersigned,
WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.
Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.
We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE STOCK
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election for directors of "The New-York City Rapid Transit Company" will be held at No. 25 West 4th-st., in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of November, 1872.
The poll will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and remain open for one hour.
By order of the corporators.
C. VANDERBILT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.

VISIT SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY. —Free Exhibition every NIGHT. Particulars see auction head.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,358,279 88.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., (4,) free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on and after 9th inst.
CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

POMMERY & GRENO,
CHAMPAGNES.
HENKELL & CO.,
HOCK AND SPARKLING WINES.
JOURNU FRERES,
CLARET AND SAUTERNE WINES.
FOR SALE BY THE LEADING WINE DEALERS AND GROCERS.
CHARLES GRAEF,
SOLE AGENT.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture.
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING, cheap, for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. REID'S, No. 333 Hudson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE NORMAL CALIFORNIA and New-York Employment Exchange, 138 6th-av., (over drug-store,) constantly on hand a carefully-selected assortment of competent, strictly reliable, German, English, Scotch, Swede, American, and Irish help, both male and female; references investigated.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 845 6TH-av., near 38th-st., (formerly with Bedell,) desirable servants, of all nations, Protestant and Catholic, City and country.

AT THE FRENCH AND GERMAN Office No. 621 6th-av., near 35th-st., can be found reliable servants of all nationalities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS. —By a young woman with five years' City references that will bear the strictest investigation; is a thorough servant in all that she undertakes and willing to make herself useful. Inquire for M. R., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, or Nurse and Seamstress.—By an active and industrious young person, a situation in a private family; a good home rather than high wages; is willing and obliging; has long references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID—LIGHT HOUSE-work.—By a neat, tidy, young English Protestant girl; is very fond and attentive to children; will be generally useful in a family; will give excellent recommendations as to honesty, respectability, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and to assist in the washing and ironing; has very good City reference. Can be seen at No. 349 East 32d-st., third floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 350 1st-av., second floor, back rooms.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL, lately landed, to do chamber-work and take care of children, or the house-work of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 233 West 27th-st., corner 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, nurse, or laundress; prefers the country; good reference. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to take care of children, or wait upon a lady. Call at No. 9 Lexington-av.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A SUPERIOR English girl, as chamber-maid, waitress, seamstress or nurse, in City or country. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A YOUNG American girl, as chamber-maid and assist with children; best of City references. Apply at No. 1,286 Broadway, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl as chamber-maid, or to take care of children. Address L. V., No. 54½ West 32d-st., *Times* Up-town Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress; excellent City references. Apply at No. 286 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing, or as chambermaid; best reference. Call at No. 145 East 22d-st.

CHILD'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —By an intelligent young French girl; is kind and gentle and very fond of children; talks German and English; would like a good home rather than high wages; very good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO very respectable young women, one as cook, washer, and ironer, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both thoroughly understand their business, and refer to their last employer, with whom they have lived nearly two years. Apply at 340 4th-av.

COOK.—GERMAN, FRENCH AND AMERICAN, by a competent Protestant man in a private family, boarding-house, restaurant or hotel; understands meats, game, vegetables, and pastry, dinner and order cooking in all its various branches; highest testimonials. Call or address all week, FRENCH COOK, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN as professed cook; can do all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, and also all kinds nice soups, jellies, ice-cream, &c.; is a good baker; has best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; soups, meats, poultry and game, and a variety of desserts; best of references; will go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 206 East 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, very respectable and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; country or City; good references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English, and German cooking, boning, larding, &c., private family, boarding-house, hotel, &c. Call at No. 2 Bleecker-st., corner Bowery.

COOK.—BY A FAMILY COOK WHO CAN make all sorts of nice dishes, and will also do part of the washing; is highly recommended by last employer, who can be seen. Apply at office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS cook; is a first-rate baker of bread; also, meats, soups, desserts, &c.; can give the best of reference as to capability, honesty, &c. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is a baker; would assist in the coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 545 7th-av., first floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR SWEDISH GIRL, speaking English, as first-class cook and laundress, in City or country. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

COOK. — BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, as first-class cook; understands bread, biscuits, soups, and desserts; best reference from last employer. Call at 316 East 32d-st., at grocery-store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, Protestant; has no objection to first-class boarding-house. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock at No. 39 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; private or public; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook, washer, and ironer. Can be seen at her present employer's, for two days, 152 East 61st-st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, as first-class cook or housekeeper; good City reference. Call at No. 204 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

COLORED SERVANTS.

Male and female, for every capacity, supplied at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, No. 543 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FASHIONABLE dress-maker will go out by the day or week; has all the latest styles. Call or address No. 137 3d-av., near 14th-st.

EMPLOYERS
Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with
DOMESTIC HELP,
FOR ANY CAPACITY, AT
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
REFERENCES INVESTIGATED.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN woman of experience as housekeeper, or as companion to an invalid lady; best City references. Apply at No. 13 East 34th-st.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a neat, American Protestant young woman, house work in a small family, or chamberwork and waiting; has two excellent testimonials, both over a year with the family. Apply at No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., office, up-stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY Welsh Protestant girl; a good home preferred to high wages; will go in the country if required; will give excellent recommendations as to character, respectability, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK OR COOK.—BY A neat, respectable Scotch Protestant woman; is willing to be generally useful in a family; will give best recommendations as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART AND INtelligent young girl in a private family; good plain cook, washer and ironer, and an excellent bread baker; no objection to the country; looks more to home than to wages. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general house-work in a small private family; a good washer and ironer; best reference from last place. Call at No. 510 East 18th-st., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GOOD WOman to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT, French young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; is a thorough operator on several machines; has not been long in this country; has reference from a lady in the City; is neat and tidy. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS lady's maid and seamstress; can give the highest reference in regard to capability, honesty, &c. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND laundress or fine washing.—By an English Protestant young woman; very respectable and excellent laundress; French fluting, and all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's fine work; country or City; very best reference. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMily as laundress, or to care, and, if required, teach growing children; can bring a Wheeler & Wilson machine if desired; several years' satisfactory reference from last place. Address for three days A. K., Box No. 198 Times Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, as laundress in a respectable family. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 111 East 16th-st., between 11 and 1 P. M.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits washing to do at home; does up linens and fineries in superior style. Call at No. 201 West 31st-st., corner 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS. — STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS; thoroughly understands French fluting, puffing, polishing, box-plaiting, and doing up of fine muslins; has undoubted City references; ladies can be seen. Apply at office No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th streets, up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wishes ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing; understands it thoroughly, including French fluting; no objection to going out to work; the best of City reference. Call or address No. 248 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS a very superior laundress; understands every branch of the business perfectly; can be personally recommended by those with whom she lived. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a small private family; understands fluting and does up linen and finerie in superior style; excellent references. Call or address No. 440 East 18th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a Protestant woman; very respectable; country or City; French fluting, box-plaiting, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; best reference. Call at No. 2 Bleecker-st., corner of Bowery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH woman as first-class laundress in a private family; willing to assist with other work; good reference. Apply at No. 321 East 32d-st.

MASONIC.—THE WIDOW OF A DECEASED member wishes to obtain a situation in some respectable business; would prefer to be in a photograph gallery or an office. Call or address ROMEYN, No. 676 Greenwich-st., New-York.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A lady as nursery governess or housekeeper; is a first-rate housekeeper and manager; teaches English, French, and music; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; best reference. Any one wanting a reliable, trustworthy person, address Heywood, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NURSE OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS or chamber-maid and seamstress.—By an American woman, about thirty; very respectable and capable nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up on a bottle, or growing children; excellent family seamstress; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDing a good place for a faithful, honest, and trustworthy woman, as nurse, or to wait on a lady; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel. Call or address No. 100 East 22d-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN take charge of an infant from its birth and do fine sewing; good references given. Can be seen at No. 312 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., over the hardware-store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, to attend children, or to do any light work; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 128 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge, and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given. Call at No. 237 West 22d-st, present employer's.

NURSE, &c.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTAble young English girl, as nurse and seamstress; excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 454 7th-av., near 35th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, as nurse and plain seamstress; can give satisfactory reference from the best families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, NOT long in the country, to nurse a baby and make herself generally useful. Call at No. 216 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIAble infant's nurse, can bring it up on the bottle. Call for two days at No. 228 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, TO take care of children in a private family. Apply in the store, No. 237 West 27th-st.

NURSE.—COMPETENT TO TAKE CHARGE of an infant, and to do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 116 West 20th-st.

NURSE.—BY A SMART YOUNG GIRL AS nurse, or chamber-maid and waitress, in the country. Address Post-office Box No. 447, Orange, N. J.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse. Call at 23 East 21st-st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS, CHAMBER-MAID OR Nurse.—By a respectable North of Ireland Protestant woman; understands her duties in every branch; a good home rather than largest wages preferred; will give excellent recommendations from former employers. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A WOMAN WHO CAN cut and fit ladies' or children's dresses and undergarments, and is a good operator, wishes a situation; will, if required, assist in chamber-work or any light household duties; good references for character and ability. Inquire for B. F., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A CANADIAN WOMAN, who speaks French and English fluently, and is a good operator, wishes a seamstress' situation. Would if required, assist in chamber-work, or see to growing children. Good reference. Inquire for C., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH Protestant girl as seamstress; has a good knowledge of dress-making; would do light chamber-work, or assist with growing children. Apply at No. 201 West 29th-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID. —By a first-class servant in every respect; is a thorough chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; is willing to work for moderate wages in a good family; will give best City recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO is a thorough waitress, and can produce the best of references from some of the first families with whom she has lived in this City; wages $14; no objection to a large family. Inquire for M. S., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS; capable of filling a man's place; has the very best of City references, and ladies may be seen. Apply at office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as first-class waitress; can take a man's place; is careful and reliable; City or country; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A first-class man; married, sober, trustworthy; perfectly understands care of horses and carriages; no objections to a short distance in the country; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference from last employer. Call or address D. G., No. 1,252 Broadway, near 32d-st., harness-store.

COACHMAN, USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ACtive and industrious young German; thoroughly understands the care of horses, cows, and garden; would make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; pretensions small; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man; he is a good coachman and good groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; will do the work and take charge of a small place; highly recommended; country or City; terms moderate. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO incumbrance; is strictly honest and sober; thoroughly understands his business, and is an excellent groom; has four years' first-class City reference from his last employer. Address W. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY SINGLE man; good City driver; no objection to the country; will be found sober and obliging; permanent place preferred to high wages; good City reference. Address T. F., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND wife together; the man as coachman and groom; the wife as first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking; both have the best of City reference. Address T. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHman, single, as coachman in City or country; thoroughly understands his business; best of City references. Call or address Verhoeven, No. 17 East 30th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, AS coachman; understands his business thoroughly; long experience in the care and treatment of horses; excellent reference; sober and industrious. Call or address D. C., No. 235 East 28th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A young man as coachman and groom; is a Protestant and well recommended. Address J. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED Englishman, as coachman and groom; first-class City reference. Call at No. 40 East 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A TURK, WHO speaks Italian and French; he is a first-class cook. Apply to Emanuel Shultz, Missionary House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family. Apply at No. 1,303 Broadway, for two days.

PORTER OR OTHER INSIDE WORK. —By a respectable young man; can wash dishes, windows, clean paint, silver, black boots, tend furnace, build fires, &c.; has good recommendations. Apply at 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

PORTER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT young man; can drive well; wages not so much of an object as a good place. Address J. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

USEFUL BOY.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, hotel, or the like, in City or country, by a respectable English boy, aged twenty years; wages not so much an object as a good home; can build fires, black boots, mind, tend furnace, care horses, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS young Englishman, a situation; is active, intelligent, and perfectly trustworthy; understands all manner of work, and is not afraid of it; has good references. Can be seen at 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

USEFUL MAN. — A COLORED MAN wishes a situation in a first-class private family as waiter; best City reference. Call at No. 680 6th-av., corner 37th-st., basement.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN; very respectable and of fine appearance; very best City references; is a thorough waiter; care of silver; getting up salads; will make himself generally useful; can do everything in a neat manner. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITER, &c.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent Protestant man (English) as waiter, or butler; understands his duties perfectly in either capacity; excellent reference. Address W. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WAITER, FOOTMAN, GROOM, &c. —In City or country, by a respectable Protestant young man, with good City recommendations; is willing to devote his time to his employer's interest. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; has unexceptionable City references; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches. Address or call at office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED waiter in a private family; excellent references. Call or address for two days Waiter, No. 228 West 30th-st.

WAITER.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter; speaks English perfectly; best City references; wages $50. Address Charles *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored man as first-class waiter in a private family; best of City reference. Inquire for Daniel Gibson, at No. 214 West 30th-st., rear, second floor.

WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect, and has first-class City references. Call or address No. 25 East 22d-st.

WAITER.—A SUPERIOR PRIVATE WAITer, (Protestant,) accustomed to the duties of a first-class private family; good City references. Address A. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED twenty-four, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family; good references. Address C. M., No. 245 East 25th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED young man from Norfolk, Va., as waiter, footman, or general servant, at low wages. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED man, as waiter in a private family; unexceptionable City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 22 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE MAN, WHO will be disengaged in a few days. Address W. K., No. 23 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SUITABLE POSITION BY A young man eighteen years old, educated in German and American schools, with some knowledge of architectural drawing and book keeping; anxious to learn, and living with his parents; but a moderate salary required. Address George, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRL as nurse for a baby; one competent to take complete charge, and who loves children; must speak French and English, and furnish best of references; would be required to live in New-Haven through the Winter, afterward in or near New-York; a permanent home, if satisfactory. Address, with full particulars, J. W. M., Box No. 1,449 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS FRESCO painter to go to Chicago; one thoroughly practical and artistic, and well up in the finer branches of modern decorations and flower painting; must be able to design as well as to execute, and be prepared to show specimens. Address, for two days, JOHN W. ROBERTS, Architect, St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SALESMEN FOR the near-by Eastern and City trade; those having a trade established will be liberally dealt with. DIGGS, CUNNINGHAM & CO.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD SALESmen for a wholesale cloth-house. Those having experience, and a reliable trade, address JOBBERS, Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO CAN INFLUence a good cloth trade. JOHN MOTT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN white goods department; none other need apply. DIGGS, CUNNINGHAM & CO.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
Will continue on
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 13 and 14,
THEIR EXHIBITION OF
BRIDAL OUTFITS
AND
EVENING DRESSES.
The store will remain open until 9 P. M.
The ladies of this City and vicinity are respectfully invited to examine.

MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Spanish, Yak and Llama Laces,
WHICH THEY ARE SELLING AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 Broadway, New-York.
All the imported styles displayed in trimmed patterns; plain patterns now ready; patterns fitted to the form, warranted perfect. Call in and subscribe for SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR, only $1 a year. You are allowed to select $1 worth of patterns free as premium.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of AYMAR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the late firm will be used henceforth, in liquidation only, by either of the subscribers.
JOHN W. CATER.
JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.
AUGUSTUS AYMAR.

Referring to the foregoing notice, the further announcement is made that an arrangement has been concluded whereby all the business of our house is from this date transferred to Messrs. FABBRI & CHAUNCEY, of this City.
AYMAR & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1872.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, and expiring by its own limitation on the 30th June, 1875, has by mutual consent been this day dissolved, in order to effect the fusion referred to in the above notice of Messrs. Aymar & Co.
EGISTO P. FABBRI.
FREDERICK CHAUNCEY.
ERNESTO G. FABBRI.
GEORGE J. FOSTER.
THEO. W. RILEY.
HENRY S. PREVOST.
JOHN KNOWER.
AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS.
HENRY CHAUNCEY.
S. A. RANDALL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that a special partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned under the firm name of

FABBRI & CHAUNCEY,

for the transaction of a shipping and commission business as heretofore.

In addition to the capital furnished by the general partners, the special partners have contributed the sum of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to the general fund.

This partnership will terminate on the 30th day of June, 1877.

General Partners. { EGISTO P. FABBRI, FRED'K CHAUNCEY, ERNESTO G. FABBRI, GEORGE J. FOSTER, THEODORE W. RILEY, HENRY S. PREVOST,

Special Partners. { JOHN KNOWER, AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS, HENRY CHAUNCEY, S. A. RANDALL, JOHN W. CATER, JOS. GAILLARD, Jr. } Late of Aymar & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT HENRY WINTHROP GRAY, GEORGE T. GREEN and ALDEN B. STOCKWELL, all of whom reside in the City of New-York and County of New-York, and CHARLES A. AVERY, who resides in the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, have formed a limited partnership in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name of H. W. GRAY & AVERY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the negotiating, buying and selling of stocks, gold, bonds and other securities, in the City of New-York, for a commission, and such other business as is ordinarily transacted by Stock-brokers in said last-mentioned City. That the persons above named are all the parties interested therein; that the said Henry Winthrop Gray, Charles A. Avery and George T. Green are the general partners, and the said Alden B. Stockwell is the special partner; that the said Alden B. Stockwell has agreed to pay in, and has paid in, in cash, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) as capital toward the common stock; that the said partnership is to commence on the 21st day of October, 1872, and is to terminate on the 21st day of October, 1875, unless sooner dissolved by the act of the parties, in conformity with law.
HENRY WINTHROP GRAY,
CHARLES A. AVERY,
GEORGE T. GREEN,
ALDEN B. STOCKWELL.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1872.

NOTICE.—MY INTEREST AS A PARTNER in the concern of STIMSON, MARQUAND & CO. will cease from this date.
JOHN H. WALKER.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1872.

BILLIARDS

STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, and the Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions, manufactured and for sale only by the inventor and patentee. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, No. 738 Broadway.

BRUSHES, &C.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 335 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. KOPPEL.

GREELEY'S "RESUMPTION."

What the Republican Press Has to Say of His Pitiful Card—Treason to His Party and Disregard of His Country's Welfare to Advance His Selfish Ambition Not a Mere Joke to be Forgotten in an Hour.

COMPLETE WRECK OF A MORAL INFLUENCE.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

This step is evidently taken in the hope that Mr. Greeley's acknowledged ability and force as an editor may do something to resuscitate the broken influence and waning circulation of the *Tribune*, or to avert the still greater loss which impends over it. To gratify the morbid vanity and ambition of Mr. Greeley, that paper betrayed and trampled upon all its professions, and staked almost everything upon the cast of a die. It has lost, and now it makes a desperate effort to retain something of the standing where it wantonly and wickedly forfeited. Mr. Greeley's card is the most caustic and biting rebuke to those who have conducted the paper during his retirement. When he speaks of personalities as the bane of journalism, we cannot but remember that the *Tribune* has during the past few months out-Heroded Herod in its gross and malignant personal calumnies, while, if he has not immediately directed it, he has, at least, sanctioned and approved it. It has been, of all American journals, the most shameless in its crusades and the most reckless in its falsehoods.

Mr. Greeley's resumption of the editorial chair cannot restore the lost prestige, character or influence, or even the lost circulation, of the *Tribune*. There was once a moral power in that paper which was far more potent than the mere strength of the numbers it sent out. Whether it was justly founded or not is another question, but it undeniably was there. Even those who dissented from it respected the honesty of conviction which it professed, whether really possessing it or not. It assumed a virtue, even though it had it not, and secured the popular credit of it. But that is gone, and cannot be recovered. Mr. Greeley has himself broken the charm. The *Tribune* becomes Mr. Greeley as before—simply Mr. Greeley, without any representative character—and Mr. Greeley's betrayal of principle has destroyed all the glamour of fascinated political integrity with which he was once surrounded. It is the complete wreck of a moral influence, if not the ruin of a material enterprise.

A PROGRAMME IMPOSSIBLE OF EXECUTION.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

With what feelings of intense mortification Mr. Greeley must have written the card which announces his return to the editorial charge of the New-York *Tribune*. If the mere fact of his defeat had not been accompanied by other circumstances, there would be no reason for his feeling anything besides that disappointment which failure to succeed brings with it. But Mr. Greeley knows that for at least twelve months he has been plotting and contriving the defeat of the Republican Party. He did this while holding a position of trust and honor in the party's councils. He has abused and slandered his opponents in the great contest, and has glorified himself, his services, and his principles at almost every little railway station from Maine to Illinois.

But leaving him to all the comfort and consolation that he can derive out of his defeat as a Presidential candidate, can he flatter himself that he will ever regain his influence as an editor? He says that his aim will be to make the *Tribune* a "thoroughly independent journal, treating all parties and political movements with judicial fairness and candor." This it can never be, for the simple reason that the editor is not a "thoroughly independent man," and his course in the campaign has proved that he does not know what fairness and candor are in the treatment of a political opponent.

Mr. Greeley takes the helm at once, and before the returns from the polls are received, with the hope that he can recover for the *Tribune* its lost influence. But who can trust that journal hereafter? Not Republicans, surely; and Democrats care nothing for it now that it ceases to labor for the success of their party. The defeated candidate appeals to "a generous public." His appeal will be answered. The people—and particularly the Republican Party—may forgive him for his treachery, but they cannot forget it. Hereafter but little interest will be felt to know "what Greeley says," or "where the *Tribune* stands." It is the personal organ of a man "who will never again be a candidate for any office," for the simple reason that he is politically dead, and who is compelled to assert that he is not "in full accord with either of the great parties which have hitherto divided the country," because he has found out that, though he was willing to desert one of those parties, the other would not trust or receive him.

A DELIBERATE PURPOSE TO DECEIVE THE PEOPLE.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade.

Mr. Greeley has now returned to the editorial chair of the *Tribune*. He protesses, in a card which was telegraphed over the country on Thursday, to have abandoned politics and formed a purpose to devote himself and his paper to other subjects. Does any one suppose he will do this? or that it is possible for him to do it? We do not hesitate to pronounce it a deliberate purpose to attempt to deceive the people—and to obtain Republican subscribers to the New-York *Tribune* upon false pretenses. The man who supposes that Mr. Greeley can forget or forgive those who opposed his election to the Presidency knows nothing of Mr. Greeley's character. That the *Tribune* will be used, hereafter, to weaken and if possible destroy the Republican Party, there can be no doubt. Mr. Greeley well understood that he could make little or no headway in this work as an avowed Democrat or Liberal; but by pretending to publish an "independent" journal, he hopes to secure Republican readers and to prejudice their minds against the Republican Party. No one acquainted with the history of the man, can for a moment doubt that this is his deliberate purpose. Viewed in this light, which is the true light, what is the duty of Republicans? Should they contribute to the success of this deliberate purpose to stab the party by aiding or even encouraging the circulation of the *Tribune*? Certainly there can be no difference of opinion upon these questions. Every Republican must see that he would be an enemy to his party did he encourage Republicans to introduce that sheet into their neighborhoods or to their families.

POPULAR WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

From the Rochester Democrat.

Mr. Greeley's dissolution of the confederated alliance is so prompt and decisive that he must be satisfied he has been sold out. For instance, of the 500 or 600 Republicans in this county who signed the so-called "Liberal" call, not fifty of them, we believe, voted for Greeley, and hundreds of Democrats, also, voted for Grant. There is no Democracy in this. The Democratic masses were under no obligation to vote for Greeley, neither would many of the noblest of them do it, for the simple reason that his nomination was revolting to the common conscience, and a coalition so flagrantly repugnant could not command respect. Hence, the failure to support Mr. Greeley, and the want of confidence inspired by his nomination, will attach to the *Tribune* under his management, and render it impossible for it to resume its old sway in the realm of thought. The popular conviction is with the popular current; the failure of Mr. Greeley's partisanship is the failure of the *Tribune*. All over this country, so little did his supporters esteem him, that they traded him for other candidates whose election they desired. Thus was he run behind his ticket here and everywhere else, and thus will the *Tribune* run behind throughout the country.

A RADICAL CHANGE NEEDED.

From the Hamilton (N. Y.) Republican.

It is perfectly useless for Mr. Greeley to issue such a card. The influence he has heretofore possessed is gone forever. The usefulness of the *Tribune* under his management is doubtful. Mr. Greeley might better return to his farm, or "Go West," than to go back to the *Tribune* and rehash the old story that it "is not an organ." The paper must go into other hands, and give evidence of stability and truth before it will be acceptable to the loyal masses. The TIMES has proved too trustworthy, too loyal, too reliable, to be cast aside, to replace Greeley in a position he has forever forfeited by pursuing "another line of business." In the time when needed, the TIMES proved true, while the *Tribune*, and Greeley with it, were false, and the punishment of the false will be in the reward of the true.

A VERY BAD INVESTMENT.

From the Buffalo Express.

The New-York *Tribune* Association is not in good humor. It has discovered that from a business point of view it made a grand mistake in taking so much stock in its old editor's fortunes. On the 1st of January last, the *Tribune* property was estimated to be worth $1,000,000, and today it probably could not be sold for half that amount. Many thousands of subscriptions expiring on the 31st of December will not be renewed, and the *Tribune* will surely lose a very large proportion of its daily and weekly circulation. The *Tribune* had a large and intelligent circle of readers, Republicans, who resent their betrayal by the man they had regarded as the great exemplar of Republicanism. So when the *Tribune* abandoned and tried to crush the Republican Party, it lost its power and became a nullity. And it is very probable that this grievous fall of the *Tribune* will be as heavy a blow to Mr. Greeley as his failure to be elected President.

NOT LIKELY TO WIN INFLUENCE OR RESPECT.

From the Utica Herald.

Greeley comes out with a card announcing his return to the editorial control of the *Tribune*. The card is chiefly remarkable for the stupid, Bourbonish spirit which pervades it. Henceforth his paper will not be an organ; and it must be very gratifying to the American people to have his assurance that he will not again be a candidate. He is going to be independent—a party by himself. We suspect he will constitute a majority of that party. When he talks of "forbearance," he assumes the attitude of an injured man, which is no more becoming in him than it is in his friend Jeff. Davis. It is very kind and condescending in him to resume the rights and wrongs of the South to the victors. Since he has once been their special champion and guardian, this is almost as great a surrender as that of Lee at the Appomattox. But, without thanks to him, the victors have had the subject of Southern rights and wrongs under consideration for the last twelve years, and they will continue to consider it in the spirit of magnanimity and justice, as they have from the beginning. Nothing Mr. Greeley can say or do will affect their future acts. If he once had influence with the American people, he has none now, and is not setting out in a spirit likely to win him influence or respect.

THE VICTORY IN NEW-JERSEY.

Summing Up of the Results—The Returns Compared with Former Elections—Local Officers Elected.

New-Jersey, for the first time since 1848, joins the united North in casting its electoral vote against the Democracy and for the Republican candidates by a majority exceeding 14,000. This is a gain of more than 20,000 from last year, when Gov. Parker (Democrat) was elected by over 6,000 majority. This is the largest majority ever given in this State, except that for Gov. Parker at his first election in 1862, when he had over 15,000 majority. This was done, however, in the absence of more than 20,000 of New-Jersey's citizens at the war, as was shown by the election of Gov. Ward (Republican) by over 3,000 upon their return in 1865. In 1860 the vote of New-Jersey was divided—Mr. Lincoln receiving four of its electoral votes, and Mr. Douglas three—the Democracy being divided between Douglas and Breckinridge. The triumph this year is over the Democracy and the Liberals, who claimed 5,000 votes in the State, and is therefore the more satisfactory to the Republicans of that State, who have struggled for years against an adverse majority. The vote in the State this year, like that in all the other States, shows large gains in every county, fifteen of its twenty-one counties giving a majority for Grant and Wilson, varying from 250 in Union to 5,092 in Essex, the latter county including the City of Newark, which gave 3,606.

The vote for President is as follows, compared with the majorities for Governor in 1871, and for President in 1868:

Counties.	1872. President. Grant.	Greeley.	1871. Governor. Walsh.	Parker.	1868. President. Grant.	Seymour.
Atlantic	390	....	540	220	586	605
Burlington	1382	55	770	320	794	....
Camden*	2849	....	693	....	540	....
Cape May	1202	....	190	....	296	....
Cumberland*	1463	....	977	....	1424	....
Essex*	5031	....	....	526	1520	....
Gloucester	900	....	541	....	706	....
Hudson*	....	1582	....	3089	....	3732
Hunterdon	....	874	....	1641	....	1382
Mercer	544	....	24	104	....	57
Middlesex*	1009	....	....	204	....	328
Monmouth	....	439	....	1203	....	1465
Morris	....	38	....	878	839	....
Ocean	650	....	424	....	869	....
Passaic*	1665	....	819	....	651	....
Salem	500	....	13	....	354	....
Somerset	479	....	198	....	....	999
Sussex	777	....	1305	....	....	1083
Union	251	....	527	....	309	....
Warren	....	1100	....	1938	....	1489
Grant's maj	14364		Parker's 6107		Seymour's	2900
Greeley's						

*Majority incomplete.

Upon Congressmen the majority is still greater, the Republicans electing six of the seven members, carrying both Hudson and Bergen Counties for their nominees, Messrs. Scudder & Phelps, in addition to the other Republican counties. In the First District Hazleton has 6,500; in the Second, Dobbins 2,500; in the Third, Clark 2,300; in the Fifth, Phelps 2,865; in the Sixth, Ward 5,694, and in the Seventh, Scudder 1,339—a total Republican vote of 20,998. The Democrats carry the Fourth District by about 2,000, making a net Republican majority on Congressmen of nearly 19,000.

The Liberals were given four of the nominees for Electors, three of the Congressmen (in the First, Fifth and Sixth Districts,) and one Assemblyman each, in Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hudson, Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean, and two in Union, besides a portion of the county nominees. Of all these they elect only one, an Assemblyman in Monmouth County, and he would have been beaten if the Republicans had run any candidate against him.

The Democrats renominated Mr. Forker for Congress in the Second District, and Assemblymen Aaronson, Bourquin, Murphy, Stevens, O'Neill, Voorhees, Holcombe, and Hendrickson, all of whom were beaten. The Republicans only lost two of their renominees, Messrs. Rogers and Silvers, of Mercer. Mr. Middleton, Republican, of Gloucester, who was refused a renomination, ran independently, and was badly beaten, receiving less than one hundred votes. The Republicans re-elected Senators Taylor and Hopkins, and Assemblymen Cavileer, Borton, Marter, Thompson, Carse, Lanning, Whitecar, Whitley, Wilde, Mackrey, Farrier, Bryan, Lynton, Wandle, Ryder, Smith, Fisher, McDanold, Donell, Schenck, McKinley, and Leifbury. The Democrats re-elected Messrs. Hopper, Hill, Reardon, Gaede, Letson, Canfield, Smalley and Mutchler. They also elected Mr. Ward, of Sussex, who had been a former member. Thirty of the sixty Assemblymen (twenty-one Republicans and nine Democrats) are old members, leaving thirty new ones. Of the Senate six are new members, but two of them, Messrs. Hendrickson, (Dem.,) of Monmouth, and Wood, (Rep.,) of Somerset, were formerly members of the Assembly and Senate, one, Mr. Cornish, (Dem.,) of Warren, was formerly Secretary of the Senate. For county officers the Republicans elect the Sheriffs in Bergen, Burlington, Cumberland, Essex, Passaic and Union; the Clerks in Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Mercer, Middlesex and Morris; and the Surrogates in Middlesex, Morris and Salem. The Democrats elect the Surrogates in Atlantic, Bergen, Monmouth and Union; the Clerk in Union, and the Sheriffs in Hudson and Warren. An independent Republican, supported by the Democrats, was re-elected in Ocean. The Republicans re-elect Sheriffs in Atlantic, Cape May, Gloucester, Mercer, Middlesex and Morris, and the Democrats Sheriffs in Camden, Hunterdon, Monmouth, Salem, Somerset and Sussex, without opposition.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

How the Two Branches are Constituted Politically—Appointment of Judges—Condition of the State Prison.

The next session of the New-Jersey Legislature will convene at the State Capitol at Trenton on Tuesday, Jan. 14. Both branches are largely Republican, the Senate standing fourteen Republicans to seven Democrats, and the Assembly forty-four Republicans to fifteen regular and one independent Democrat. This is an increase from last year of two Republicans in the Senate, and eight in the Assembly. Messrs. Taylor, of Essex, Irick, of Burlington, and Williams, of Passaic, are favorably mentioned for President of the Senate; and Messrs. Fisher, of Middlesex, Carse of Camden, Farrier of Hudson, Leaming of Cape May, Macknet of Essex, and Schenck of Somerset, for Speaker of the Assembly. Messrs. Babcock and Chew will probably be re-elected Clerks of their respective houses. For the minor offices, there are the usual candidates. No officers of importance are to be elected this year in joint meeting—the only State officials being Treasurer and State Prison-keeper. The Governor will appoint a Chancellor for five years from May 1, 1873, to succeed A. O. Zabriskie; three Justices of the Supreme Court, to succeed Judges Depue, Woodhull and Dalrymple, and a Judge of the Court of Errors to succeed Judge Ogden, of Hudson County. It is generally understood that Gen. Runyon (Democrat) will be made Chancellor, and that Justices Depue and Woodhull (Republicans) will be reappointed. As the Governor, who appoints, is a Democrat, and the Senate, which has to confirm, is Republican, some compromise, doubtless, will be made so as to have no difficulty in satisfactorily arranging the matter.

The biennial reports are already preparing for presentation to the Governor in making up his usual message. The State Board of Education report was finished last week, as was also that of the State Prison Inspectors. The affairs of the latter institution are very flourishing, it having, from an expense five institution, become a source of revenue to the State. The total income has been $76,271, and expenses $62,500, leaving a balance of over $25,000, of which $20,000 has been paid into the State Treasury. The number of inmates is nearly 500, of whom forty are females. The new wing, with 176 cells, has been completed, and is believed to be one of the most perfect in the country. The prisoners are employed in shoe-making or weaving shirt flannel, turning out 2,000 pairs of shoes a day by the aid of machinery and by working in "teams." A large amount of money has been paid to industrious prisoners who have exceeded their allotted task, and in some cases this reaches $5 per week.

Four males and one female (Libbie Garrabrant) are serving out life sentences. They receive the same treatment, food, labor, and discipline as the other convicts, no distinction being made. During the past season, the keeper, Mr. Howell, attended the Prison Congress in England, and visited various institutions in that country, for the better qualification of himself in his important duties. He is now endeavoring to secure the co-operation of the Christian Associations of this State in an effort to give to discharged convicts honorable and useful employment, so that they may not be driven back to vice and crime.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The State Nearly Complete—Grant's Majority, 5,990.

The following is the complete vote of New-Hampshire by counties, for President, with the exception of seven small towns, compared with the vote for Governor last March:

Counties.	President. Grant.	Greeley.	Straw.	Weston.
Rockingham	3642	4481	6108	6187
Strafford	2497	2247	3329	3303
Belknap	1521	2034	1969	2215
Carroll	1836	1750	1972	2253
Merrimack	4791	4765	5129	5269
Hillsboro	7311	5385	7329	6972
Cheshire	3878	3449	3940	3868
Sullivan	2418	1950	2499	2048
Grafton	4445	4544	4648	4226
Coos	1306	1491	1253	1977
Total	37141	31151	35703	35623

There were 239 scattering votes for Presidents. Total vote, 68,531. Grant's majority, 5,990.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Vote by Congressional Districts—Grant's Majority 74,509.

Nearly complete returns from Massachusetts by Congressional districts give the following results:

District.	Electors. Grant.	Greeley.	Governor. Washburn.	Bird.	Congress. Republican.	Democratic.
First	12269	2793	12275	2749	12470	2688
Second	12226	4909	13328	5062	13418	5009
Third	11491	4961	12063	5106	12139	5139
Fourth	8753	5094	8340	5628	8715	5222
Fifth	13292	6829	12576	6448	13494	6035
Sixth	12510	4419	12544	5573	11894	5749
Seventh	11887	5781	11263	11690	11263	5863
Eighth	11980	5661	11014	5606	11924	5749
Ninth	12661	5127	12064	5188	12632	5183
Tenth	15342	4754	15176	4988	14941	4832
Eleventh	12066	6978	12067	7118	12206	7002
Total	152903	58346	151634	59037	151485	61062

Majority for Grant, 74,557; majority for Washburn, 72,596. Only six towns remain to be heard from—three in the First District, one in the Second, two in the Seventh.

CONNECTICUT.

The Complete Vote by Counties—Grant's Majority 4,735.

The following is the complete vote of Connecticut for President, by counties, compared with that for Governor in April last:

Counties.	1872. Governor. Dem. Hubbard.	Rep. Ingersoll.	1872. President. Dem. Greeley.	Rep. Grant.
Fairfield	7767	7645	6545	8436
Hartford	9899	9620	10190	10630
Litchfield	4304	4428	4404	4596
Middlesex	2362	2575	2607	2402
New-Haven	10991	10544	11143	11356
New-London	4783	5568	5060	6111
Tolland	1893	2188	1973	2251
Windham	2068	3295	2052	3765
Total	44562	46863	45904	50899

Majority for Grant, 4,735. Jewell's majority in April, 1872, 2,001. There were 409 scattering votes for President, of which 270 were for O'Conor, and 139 for the Temperance ticket.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Complete Vote by Counties—Grant's Majority, 8,338.

The following is the vote of Rhode Island for President, compared with that for Governor in April last:

Counties.	President. Grant.	Greeley.	Governor. Padelford.	Arnold.
Providence	8424	3563	8394	8585
Newport	1549	409	1283	833
Washington	1066	707	1147	789
Kent	1228	387	989	708
Bristol	1360	304	702	482
Total	13627	5329	9455	5193

DELAWARE.

The Official Majorities in the State—Grant's Majority 911.

The following are the official majorities in all the counties of Delaware, compared with the vote for Governor in 1870:

Counties.	President. Grant.	Greeley.	Governor. Rep.	Dem.
Kent	1260	427	2276	3315
Newcastle	5398	....	5398	5566
Sussex	2026	....	2026	3968
Total	1338	427	9982	12458
	427			9982
Majorities	911			2476

The total vote for O'Conor in the State is 487. The majority for James R. Lofland, Republican candidate for Congressman, is 855.

MARYLAND.

Nearly Complete Vote by Counties—Greeley's Majority, 1,078.

The following is the vote of Maryland for President by counties, compared with the vote for Governor in 1871:

Counties.	Governor. Tome.	Whyte.	President. Grant.	Greeley.
Allegheny	2341	2711	3301	2.98
Anne Arundel	2407	2700	2546	2249
Baltimore City	14762	22874	19074	24698
Baltimore County	3094	5309	3773	4172
Calvert	1033	1073	1070	892
Caroline	1213	1271	1108	1036
Carroll	2588	2853	2587	2506
Cecil	2670	2536	2547	2163
Charles	1407	1578	1431	1210
Dorchester	1766	2040	1852	1756
Frederick	5068	4671	4994	3870
Harford	1891	2553	2119	1958
Howard	1153	1204	1197	903
Kent	1698	1907	1853	1623
Montgomery	1840	2257	1949	2121
Prince George's	2194	2285	633 m.	....
Queen Anne's	1846	2046	1554	1804
St. Mary's	1412	1536	1238	1140
Somerset	1841	1751	490 m.	....
Talbot	1690	1708	141 m.	....
Washington	3032	3940	3539	3211
Wicomico	1660	1006	....	444
Worcester	728	1504	1166	1733
Totals	58830	73908	61082	6 2 0 4
....	58830	....	....	61082
Whyte's majority	....	15078	Greeley's m..	1122

*Majority incomplete.

Probably the official returns from several of the counties from which only reported majorities are given will reduce the majority for Greeley and Brown. It will be seen that Grant and Wilson have carried seventeen counties, and Greeley and Brown but five and the City of Baltimore.

Thomas Nast, the Artist, at Home.

From the Washington Chronicle, Nov. 10.

Gen. Spinner, Col. Alonzo Bell, of the Second Auditor's Office; Mr. Lockwood May, of the Census Bureau; Mr. Church, of the *Congressional Globe*, and Mr. Robert W. C. Mitchell, of the Treasury, all New-Yorkers, returned to their respective duties, yesterday, after performing good service in the Empire State.

Mr. Mitchell was the bearer of a cordial letter of thanks from the Republican Congressional Committee to his friend, Thomas Nast, of *Harper's*, for his effective and stirring work during the recent campaign. It was at Mr. Mitchell's suggestions that the Committee determined to introduce Nast's masterly cartoons into the documents of the campaign, and the manner in which they were called for was a sure evidence of their convincing and telling character.

Mr. Mitchell presented Nast on his pleasant country home in Morristown N. J., and found him highly elated over the great victory, and hard at work on a crushing picture for the next issue of *Harper's*. He is very pleasantly situated in his elegant home, surrounded by a very interesting family, having a most estimable Yankee girl for a helpmeet, and three bright, well-mannered children, to brighten his home-hold. His house is most cosily furnished, and displays high artistic culture in the selections and groupings of the various and rich works of art and ornamentation. In his library are many valuable works, chiefly pertaining to art or history, giving evidence of the care exercised in making selections as to the accuracy and value of the matter between the covers rather than to ornamentation or glitter of binding. His portfolios contain many rare and exceedingly fine engravings and drawings, embracing different styles or methods.

Mr. Nast was highly gratified at the contents of the Committee's letter, and with modest pride expressed himself accordingly. There is very little romance about this artist. He is a man of practical ideas and clear convictions, an artist of masterly conception and exhaustless resource, never acting without a pure motive. His talent is unpurchasable, and if, with his unerring pencil, he hits people who hardly deserve it, it is because they are in the way, or in bad company. In matters of controversy he don't believe an adversary should be handled with gloves, but rather aggressively; still, always fairly. The campaign has been one of severe toil to Mr. Nast, but the consciousness of being right has given strength and agility to the artist's seemingly exhaustless power.

MUSICAL.

The Popular Concerts at Association Hall.

The new series of popular Saturday matinées at Association Hall promises exceedingly well. With Mrs. Imogene Brown for their chief attraction, Mr. M. W. Whitney for their main prop, and the good judgment somewhere in the background which has secured the co-operating group of artists, of whom each one is more than respectable, it is to be hoped that these concerts will become a permanent institution. On Saturdays there are always people waiting to be entertained. On that day, for many persons, the business of the week is pretty well over, and there is a willingness to prepare for the Sunday's rest and devotion by a little mild excitement, just as in Catholic countries the austerities of Lent are ushered in by the profanities of Carnival.

The programme of last Saturday's concert, the first of the series, gained in variety what it lost in distinctiveness of character. Mr. Pearce's organ solo was a judicious selection. Not so Mr. Whitney's choice of Mendelssohn's cavatina, "I'm a Roamer." The fun of this song is too German for any non-German to enjoy. Mr. Carl Feninger's violin solo was fearfully long, and even Mrs. Imogene Brown's refined and beautiful singing of Gounod's "Ave Maria" did not remove the chill which at first seemed to hang over the audience. An English duett, the "Siren and Friar," sung by Mrs. Brown and Mr. Whitney, seemed, however, precisely to hit the fancy of the assembly. Words and music were sufficiently commonplace, but the latter was so charmingly sung, and the former were so distinctly spoken, that the listeners could enter into the humor of the thing. It was quaint to hear two grave members of choirs making naughty proposals about being "wedded under the sea;" and after a hearty laugh and some audible allusions to Father Hyacinthe, the duett was encored, the audience settled down to enjoy themselves, and the concert was a success thenceforth. Each number was received with tokens of satisfaction, and the gem of the programme, Arthur Sullivan's charming quartet, "O Hush Thee, My Baby," was as heartily re-demanded as it was delicately and sweetly sung.

We have not space at present fully to express our admiration of Mrs. Imogene Brown's singing. She has the true artistic temperament, which never spares itself, but is ready to fill every gap with unstinted exertion. Mr. Whitney, on the contrary, with his fine voice and stately manner, needs to be roused. Miss Sarah Barron is a young and promising contralto after the school of Mme. Patey-Whytock. Mr. F. Graff has an agreeable tenor voice, knows how to co-operate with others as only those do who have gone through the drill of operatic singing, and, but for an occasional nasal tone, would be a model of good style. Mr. Pearce's rendering of two of Mendelssohn's "Lieder" was admirable, the various stops of the organ bringing out the harmonies in a delightful manner. Mr. Alfred H. Pease was as acceptable as he always is. Perceiving that the concert was already too long, he, with much sense and tact, substituted a brilliant fragment for the second fantasia he was to have played. Two things only seem to be necessary to make these artists entirely prosperous. First, they must make up their minds whether they do or do not mean to accept encores. If they do mean to yield to the pernicious practice they must shorten their programmes accordingly. Secondly, they must obtain the services of a good accompanist. These points settled, such capital entertainments, given, as they are, for the small admission fee of half a dollar, should become thoroughly and permanently successful.

THE SUNDAY CONCERT AT WALLACK'S.

The second of Mr. Maretzek's operatic concerts took place on Sunday, to the great acceptance of a most demonstrative audience. These entertainments afford the artists an opportunity of displaying their abilities in music of their own choice, while the exigencies of the opera-house frequently constrain them to sing that in which they are at a comparative disadvantage. The two tenors, Messrs. Kizzani and Abrugnedo, who have been so persecuted by fate and faction, sang delightfully on Sunday in a house of less terrible dimensions than the Academy. Mme. Laviella returned to her own language and the music in which, doubtless, she has won many triumphs, and sang the duett with *Marcel*, from the "Huguenots," with a strength, pathos, and dramatic effect that, aided as she was by the fine singing (and we might say acting) of M. Coulon, almost conjured up the full illusion of the lyric scene. The famous quartet, from "Rigoletto," with Signor Sparapani as the jester, was encored with enthusiasm. The event of the evening, however, was M. Jamet's delivery of the solemn air, "Si la Rigeur," from Halévy's "La Juive." This was one of those things, short but impressive, which once heard can never be forgotten. Music and vocalisation were in the highest degree noble and grand. The drinking song, from "Martha," by which this was followed, gained much in dignity, while it lost nothing in heartiness, from M. Jamet's singing. An audience roused to enthusiasm by such performances was in no humor to listen to pretty German parlor songs, and the treatment Mme. Scherenenberg received was scarcely generous. Mlle. Sanz and her Spanish ballads, on the other hand, were equally appropriate and successful.

THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

The second rehearsal of the Brooklyn Philharmonic is to take place at the Academy of Music this day, Wednesday, at 3 o'clock. The orchestral selections are Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, the Overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis," by Gluck, and Liszt's Symphonic Poem, "Mazeppa."

Miscellaneous.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.

An exhibition of Mrs. Jarley's world-renowned "anti-friction, back-action, self-feeding Wax-works," will be given to-morrow evening, Nov. 14, at Association Hall, in aid of "The Harper and Fiske Industrial School." Among the many amusements with which New-York is supplied this Winter, none are more novel and entertaining than these wax-works. The subjects are varied, and full of the most laughable caricature, and those who attend the exhibition to-morrow evening will not only have the satisfaction of contributing to the support of a most worthy and important institution, but will enjoy a very agreeable entertainment. Full particulars will be found in the advertisement in another column.

The "Labor Trade" in the Pacific.

The Melbourne *Argus* remarks that the greatest indignation has been felt and expressed in the colony at the discovery of most frightful atrocities which were perpetrated on board the brig Carl, when on what is termed a labor cruise, among the South Sea Islands. "It appears," says the *Argus*, "that the Carl was owned by a Dr. James Patrick Murray. She left Melbourne in June, 1871, Dr. Murray going with her as surgeon. She took from here a general cargo, and no suspicion was entertained that she was to be engaged in any but a legitimate trade. On arriving at Levuka, the captain of the brig left; the mate, a man named Armstrong, was appointed in his stead, and, having obtained authority from Mr. Marsh, the British Consul, to go on a labor cruise, he, still accompanied by Dr. Murray, the owner, started on a kidnapping expedition among the islands. Then commenced the perpetration of a series of the most horrible atrocities. The unsuspicious natives were decoyed in their canoes alongside the vessel, and the canoes were speedily smashed by heavy pieces of iron being thrown into them. Struggling in the water, the unhappy wretches were caught, hauled on board the brig, and thrust into the hold, and thus the atrocious trade was carried on until the slaver had nearly completed her living cargo. But then, maddened by being stolen from their homes, and by hard usage, these natives began to fight, and in utter desperation set fire to the ship. To check this the Captain, Dr. Murray, and his myrmidons commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of their captives, firing promiscuously into the crowd. The morning after these murders had been perpetrated, on the hatches being taken off, it was found that no fewer than seventy were either dead or wounded, and both dead and wounded were at once thrown overboard. Some time after a few of the particulars of these atrocities leaked out, and at Sydney the Captain and some of the crew have been committed for trial for their share in them. Dr. Murray himself is the principal object of attack, and it is from his mouth that the details of this horrible affair have been obtained. It is said that he has turned Queen's evidence, and that moreover, he is protected by a certificate from the British Consul at Fiji, so that it is feared he cannot be prosecuted. Meantime, the Government of Victoria have been most untiring in their endeavors to procure every item of evidence that may serve to render the proceedings taken in Sydney effectual, and have transferred all the information obtained to the Government of New South Wales."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, Nov. 12.—The following is the Court of Appeals day Calendar for Nov. 13: Nos. 290, 416, 344, 396, 343, 422 to 433, 434, 180.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1591, Henderson vs. Shindler; 2717, Holden vs. Hotten et al.; 1751, Ploedtall vs. The Mayor; 2187, Bishop et al. vs. Edmiston et al.; 401, Voorhis et al. vs. Olmstead et al.; 2335, Wood Bros. & Co. vs. Ashcroft; 2225, Evans vs. Tenpel; 2227, Young et al. vs. Tenpel; 203, (R. C.) The National State Bank of Elizabeth vs. Gerhard; 77, Eakin vs. Baxter; 205, Cornwell vs. Haas; 711, Howell, Receiver, vs. Brunswick et al.; 781, Hoadnets et al. vs. Barnard et al.; 1079, Nopel vs. Perry et al.; 2102, Feldman vs. Harris; 2225, Gordon vs. Titus et al.; 2233, Baker et al. vs. Pisti; 2235, Gordon et al. vs. Sabin et al.; 2239, Hinkel vs. Drucker; 2.40, Vider vs. Tuck et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.; Calendar called at 12 M.—Gaulin vs. Kellogg et al.; 83, Lathrop, Jr. vs. Clarke; 84, In the matter, &c., of Peter; 86, In the matter, &c., of Abram Duryea; 77, In the matter, &c., of Wm. H. Gibbons; 79, In the matter, &c., of D. D. Leahy; 81, In the matter, &c., of Nella Deutsch; 83, In the matter, &c., of D. D. Donoghue; 84, In the matter, &c., of Frederick Lowe; 85, In the matter, &c., of Charles B. Hoffman; 85, In the matter, &c., of A. Ihlii; 87, In the matter, &c., of Susan E. Ryan; 88, In the matter, &c., of James B. Brady; 89, In the matter, &c., of Jacob Shipsey; 92, The People, &c., Macgregor vs. Green; 93, The People, &c., Kaniske vs. Green; 94, The People, &c., Barnard et al. vs. Green; 97, Brooks et al. vs. White et al.; 98, same vs. Same; 114, In the matter, &c., of White; 115, In the matter of Kinne; 116, In the matter, &c., of Horn; 180, Benedict vs. Miller; 155, Brink vs. The Republic Insurance Company; 156, Brink vs. Hanover Fire Insurance Company; 157, Brink vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company; 163, Brink vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Company; 163, In the matter, &c., of Kimbal; 164, Daly vs. Buchell et al.; 166, Johnston vs. Pacific Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—770, Sheldon vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2013, Silcock vs. The Mayor, &c.; 800, Meyer et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1054, Nelson vs. Converse et al.; 946, Jer vs. Wilson et al.; 1122, 1123, Sainer vs. Cullingsworth; 1124, McLain, an infant, vs. The Mayor, &c.; 766, Weston vs. Wilson et al.; 820, Carry vs. Darling et al.; 1094, Reading vs. Lowe; 1136, Montague vs. Adgate et al.; 1137, Houghton; 702, Montgomery vs. Old Dominion Steamship Company; 1313, Lalance et al. vs. Brennan, sheriff; 1140, Paul vs. Ackerson. Impleaded; 1142, Laing vs. Knickerbocker; 1144, Williams vs. O'Donnell et al.; 1146, Arthur et al. vs. Hampton; 1148, The New-York City Steel-works vs. Howell; 1150, Weston et al. vs. Decker

INSURANCE.

SAINT PAUL

FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.

Of Saint Paul, Minn.

Cash Assets, Oct. 1, - - $532,000

Loss in Boston cannot exceed $50,000

THE PROMPTNESS WHICH CHARACTERIZED THE ADJUSTMENT OF CHICAGO LOSSES AMOUNTING TO $140,000, IS A FAIR CRITERION OF THE COURSE OF THE COMPANY IN THE FUTURE.

NEW-YORK OFFICE, NO. 53 WALL-ST.,
At office of
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 33 GRAND-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

apital and Surplus Jan. 1, 1872, $283,279 87.

SUSTAINED NO LOSS BY THE BOSTON FIRE

THE COMPANY HAS NO AGENTS OUTSIDE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY. TAKES NO SPECIAL OR EXTRA HAZARDOUS RISKS. INSURES ONLY DWELLINGS AND FIRST-CLASS MERCHANDISE RISKS.

DIRECTORS:
LEVI APGAR, President North River Bank.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Company, New-York.
W. HUSTACE, E. TREADWELL & SONS.
D. S. GREGORY, President Jersey Associates.
J. T. CROWELL, Merchant, Rahway.
B. F. COX, Merchant, Murray-st., New-York.
J. R. SHOTWELL, Merchant, Rahway, N. J.
C. VAN VORST, Ex-Mayor Jersey City.
J. PAULMIER, President.
W. GAMBLE, Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE INS. CO.,

No. 470 Broadway,
Branch, No. 167 Broadway,
Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital . . . $200,000 00
Surplus, Nov. 11, 1872. 299,703 52
Total Cash Assets, Nov. 11, 1872 . . . $499,703 52

UNADJUSTED LOSSES, BOSTON, $15,000.

A. F. HATFIELD, President.
T. T. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 157 Broadway.

Capital....$200,000
Surplus....140,000
$340,000
Total Insurance in Burnt District, Boston....70,000
$270,000

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND POLICIES ISSUED AS USUAL.
M. V. B. FOWLER, President.
DAVID QUACKINBUSH, Secretary.

CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, No. 156 Broadway.

Cash Capital - - - - $250,000
Surplus. - - - - - - 190,000
$440,000
Losses in Boston, about 50,000

THIS COMPANY HAS NO AGENCIES, AND SOLICITS FIRST-CLASS RISKS.
JOHN B. AMES, President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 166 Broadway, New-York.
CAPITAL, $200,000; ASSETS, $285,000.
Total Amount at Risk in Burnt District, Boston, $68,000.
WM. A. ANDERSON, President.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

NORTH-WESTERN

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Hon. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, President.
EDWARD D. HOLTON, Vice-President.
FRANK H. WHIPP, Secretary.
CAPITAL, $600,000.
CASH CAPITAL—PAID UP....$235,500
CASH SURPLUS, (OVER)....100,000
HAD NO AGENCY IN BOSTON, AND DID NOT SUFFER BY THE GREAT FIRE.
T. J. TEMPLE, Agent, No. 163 Broadway.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES,
NO. 191 BROADWAY, New-York.
NO. 32 COURT-ST., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.
CASH CAPITAL....$153,000
SURPLUS JULY 1, 1872....220,297
GROSS ASSETS....$373,297
The BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, in answer to inquiries, would respectfully state to its insurers and the public THAT THEY HAVE NO RISKS IN BOSTON, AND HAVE NO AGENTS.
TUNIS G. BERGEN, President.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
This Company will promptly pay all its losses, and continues business as usual.
F. A. CONKLING, President.
BRADLEY MARTIN, Vice-President.
O. S. BOGERT, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BOSTON FIRE.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 108 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Capital, $300,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
THIS COMPANY HAS NOT LOST A DOLLAR IN THE BOSTON CONFLAGRATION.
R. M. C. GRAHAM, President.
SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 122 BOWERY
AND
NO. 200 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL - - - $200,000
SURPLUS - - - - - - 150,000

THIS COMPANY LOSES NOTHING BY THE BOSTON FIRE, ITS BUSINESS BEING CONFINED TO NEW-YORK CITY AND IMMEDIATE VICINITY.
S. P. PATTERSON, President.
SAML. WILLETS, Vice-President.
GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.
SIDNEY WHITTEMORE, Assistant Secretary.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED JULY 18, 1827.
Office, No. 151 Broadway.
CASH CAPITAL....$200,000
CASH ASSETS....$270,675

DIRECTORS.

W. H. APPLETON,	CH. G. LANDON,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	JAMES LAWSON,
H. W. BELCHER,	FRANCIS LELAND,
C. C. BALDWIN,	CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
JOS. B. BLOSSOM,	A. E. MASTERS,
JOHN BRYAN,	ANDREW MOUNT,
T. B. CODDINGTON,	JOHN K. MYERS,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	GEO. L. NICHOLS,
HENRY DAY,	F. PAYSON,
DAVID DOWS,	G. W. POILLON,
DENNING DUER,	WM. REDMOND,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,	GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
W. H. FOGG,	R. W. RODMAN,
FREDERICK GANS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
S. E. GETTY,	MARCUS SPRING,
JOHN GIHON,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
PRESTON H. HODGES,	E. B. STRANGE,
REUBEN W. HOWES,	JOSEPH STUART,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JAMES S. STURGIS,
J. B. KITCHING,	WILLIAM WATSON.

LOSS IN BOSTON
LESS THAN $10,000.
Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and Vessels in Port, insured against loss and damage by FIRE, at current rates.
JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM INSURANCE SPECTATOR.
The RESOLUTE has had its share of the untoward experiences and perils which have environed fire insurance of late years; but the Company's stockholders have never faltered in their determination to maintain the highest credit, and no one who ever held one of the Resolute's policies can say either that he was paid less than 100 cents on the dollar, or that he was the recipient of other than the most high-toned and liberal treatment.

SAFE INSURANCE.

GIRARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
NEW-YORK OFFICE, NO. 170 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital, - - $300,000
Surplus, over - - 350,000
Assets, - - - $650,000
Our Losses by the Great Fire at Boston will not Exceed $50,000.
BENSON B. SMITH, Agent and Attorney, NO. 170 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.

CITY

FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF N. Y.,
TRINITY BUILDING, 111 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.
CAPITAL....$210,000
SURPLUS....150,000
TOTAL ASSETS....$360,000
This Company will have the ABOVE ASSETS after paying ALL THEIR LOSSES in Boston, and will continue to insure first-class risks in New-York and vicinity upon favorable terms.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, President.
D. J. BLAUVELT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S

Fire Insurance Co. of New-York.
OFFICES:
Nos. 393 Canal-st. and 165 Broadway.
THIS COMPANY LOSES NOTHING BY THE FIRE IN BOSTON.
F. V. PRICE, President.

CITIZENS'

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEWARK, N. J.
CASH CAPITAL....$200,000
SURPLUS....150,000
TOTAL ASSETS....$350,000
HAD NO AGENCY IN BOSTON, AND ONLY $17,500 AT RISK IN THE BURNED DISTRICT.
T. J. TEMPLE, Manager, NO. 163 BROADWAY.

OFFICE OF
ATLANTIC INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 178 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NOV. 11, 1872.
Total amount at risk in burnt district, Boston, from advices received, $35,500.
CASH CAPITAL....$200,000
SURPLUS....$65,000
JOHN D. COCKS, President.
W. D. CORNELL, Secretary.

EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 71 Wall-st.
CHARTERED 1806.
NO LOSSES AT BOSTON.
ASSETS, Nov. 1, 1872....$672,741
CAPITAL, Nov. 1, 1872....300,000
SURPLUS, Nov. 1, 1872....372,741
SANFORD COBB, President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

IMPORTERS' & TRADERS' Insurance Company,

OFFICE, 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.
Cash Capital....$200,000
Assets 1st November, 1872....295,000
Boston losses less than $30,000.
JOSEPH BROKAW, President.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE CO., OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.
Subscribed Capital, $10,000,000 Gold.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS, OVER $14,000,000 GOLD.
ASSETS liable for Fire losses, OVER $6,000,000 GOLD.
NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES UPON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURABLE PROPERTY, AT REASONABLE RATES.
BRANCH OFFICE, No. 60 WALL-ST.
FRANKLIN H. CARTER, Manager.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF LONDON,
NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Amount of Boston loss ascertained to be about $600,000.
CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY,
Eight Million Dollars, Gold.
LOSSES PAID AS SOON AS ADJUSTED.
E. W. CROWELL,
RESIDENT MANAGER.

JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY

NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
"OVER FORTY-EIGHT YEARS IN SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS."
STATEMENT THIS DAY, NOV. 11, 1872:
CAPITAL....$200,010
SURPLUS....225,000
ASSETS....425,010
LOSS IN BOSTON ONLY $10,000.
SAML. E. BELCHER, President.
WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.
We have the pleasure to announce to our friends and the public that our losses by the fire in Boston will probably not exceed $75,000, leaving our Capital unimpaired, and that we continue our business as usual.
JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

PARK BANK BUILDING, NO. 216 BROADWAY.
After a careful estimate, made from actual examination of the burned district, and a full list of the policies in force in the Boston fire, assuming every loss as total, this Company will lose not exceeding $510,000, from which is to be deducted whatever salvages may be made. This statement has been delayed until we could get full information from a representative of the Company on his return from Boston.
Losses will be at once adjusted.
W. H. ROSS, Manager.
The following Cable message has been received at this office:
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12, 1872.
Adjust Boston claims promptly, drawing on Company here for amounts as settled.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Manager.
In connection with the above, the following letter from Julius L. Clarke, Esq., Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, received per Atlantic Cable, will be of interest to the insuring public:
J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq., Manager, Liverpool:
DEAR SIR: for the information of your Directors, I have great pleasure in assuring you that upon critical examination into the financial affairs of Queen Insurance Company, including its books, papers, and securities, which I have personally seen, and for which every facility has been freely given, I find its financial statements as published fully verified, and the Company in possession of even larger surplus than it has represented, and, consequently, abundantly able to meet every liability resting upon it. Respectfully yours,
JULIUS L. CLARKE, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts.

STANDARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1872.
NET ASSETS....$429,692 63
AMOUNT SUBSCRIBED THIS DAY BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS....170,000 00
$599,692 63
DEDUCT FOR LOSSES IN BOSTON, ASSUMING THAT ALL THE POLICIES OF THE COMPANY ON PROPERTY IN THE BURNT DISTRICT SHOULD PROVE A TOTAL LOSS....329,644 00
AVAILABLE ASSETS....$270,048 63
WILLIAM CRIPPS, President.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BREWERS' AND MALSTERS' INSURANCE CO.

NO. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Cash Capital - - $200,000
Surplus, Nov. 1, 1872 - 140,000
$340,000
As near as we can estimate, our losses by the great Fire in Boston will not, at the utmost, absorb more than HALF OUR SURPLUS, and we will continue business as usual, soliciting a share of the business of our friends and the public.
C. W. STANDART, President.
HENRY CLAUSEN, Vice-President.
W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 1 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Our losses in Boston will not embarrass our business. Desirable risks continued to be taken at adequate rates.
RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY.
The capital stock of this Company is unimpaired by the Boston calamity. The entire losses will not exceed $50,000.
Business continued as usual.
J. H. PINKNEY, President.
WM. E. CRARY, Secretary.

POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, are requested to send in their policies for cancelation.
WM. MULLIGAN, Receiver, No. 120 Broadway.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.
Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by
E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

INSURANCE.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 187 Broadway, N. Y.
Cash Capital - - - - $200,000
Surplus - - - - 50,000
Assessment Authorized by Unanimous Vote of the Board of Directors - - 70,000
Total - - - - $320,000
Less Boston Losses - - 70,000
Cash Net Assets Nov. 12, 1872 - - - $250,000

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM WATSON,	CHAS. L. ANTHONY,
DAVID LAMB,	WM. L. HALSTED,
JAMES M. DUNBAR,	SAMUEL W. JOHNSON,
EMIL HEINEMANN,	WM. H. GUION,
BRYCE GRAY,	JOHN B. DEVLIN,
WM. T. GARNER,	M. FURMAN HUNT,
WM. S. MOUNT,	WILSON G. HUNT,
A. B. VAN NEST,	F. M. JONES,
THOS. BARBOUR,	JOHN K. DEWITT,
JAMES P. CUMMING.	

WM. C. THOMPSON, PRESIDENT.
WALTER K. PAYE, SECRETARY.

ADRIATIC

INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 187 BROADWAY.
NOV. 11, 1872.
This Company has only SIX policies in all Boston. It may lose $7,500.
WM. A. SEAVER, President.
C. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

Cash Assets This Day, viz:
Capital - - - - $400,000
Surplus, Over - - 500,000
Total - - - - $900,000
ARE PREPARED TO EFFECT INSURANCES.
JAMES M. HALSTEAD, President.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Secretary.
DAVID ADEE, Assistant Secretary.

Incorporated 1838.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 52 Wall-St.,
No. 7 1-2 Cooper Institute.
Cash Capital....$200,000
Surplus....140,000
Assessment (Amount Pledged)....100,000
Total....$440,000
Boston Losses....$140,000
Net Assets....$300,000

DIRECTORS.

HENRY H. WARD,	JOHN W. THORNE,
GEORGE BELL,	JOSEPH PARK, JR.,
SAMUEL LORD,	HENRY T. DROWNE,
EDWIN HOYT,	GEO. F. NESBITT,
GERARDUS BOYCE,	CHARLES WATROUS,
CHAS. P. SOUTHMAYD,	WM. H. MACY,
RICHARD H. LAIMBEER.	

HENRY T. DROWNE, President.
HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 168 Broadway, New-York.
The losses of this Company in Boston will be paid out of the Surplus, and the Company will go on as usual.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 180 Chatham-square.
BRANCH OFFICES,
No. 58 Wall-st., and No. 557 6th-av.
Cash Capital - - - $200,000
Surplus, Nov. 1, Over - 200,000
$400,000
Have Sustained no Loss by the Boston Fire.
CONTINUE TO INSURE AT REASONABLE RATES.
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.
Capital - - - $200,000 00
Surplus - - - 114,259 38
Total Assets - $314,259 38
LOSSES IN BOSTON BY THE GREAT FIRE, Fifteen Thousand Dollars, ($15,000.)
LEONARD KIRBY, President.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEWARK.

CASH, CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $500,000.
NO LOSSES IN BOSTON.
C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents. No. 139 Broadway.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF N. Y.,
NO. 149 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital....$200,000
Surplus, Nov. 1, 1872....280,000
$480,000
Losses in Boston (probably)....135,000
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.
J. S. BARKER, Vice-President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1872.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 48 Wall-st., New-York,
Capital, $200,000. Assets, $490,000.
Total Liabilities in Burnt District, Boston, $25,000.
JAMES B. LOTT, Pres. JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Sec.

INSURANCE.

Boston Fire.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE,
No. 139 Broadway, N. Y.
Branch Office in the German Savings Bank Building, corner of 4th-av. and 14th-st.
Organized March, 1872.
Cash Capital, - - $1,000,000 00
Cash Surplus, Nov. 1, 1872. 272,706 02
$1,272,706 02
Total amount at risk in the burnt district in Boston, $109,000.
WILLIAM F. HEINS, President.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE,
Nos. 169 and 171 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.
The following official telegram has been received by us.
HARTFORD, CONN.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company Sound as a Nut. Capital untouched after paying all Boston Losses, with handsome Surplus.
M. BENNETT, Jr., Secretary.
"THE CONNECTICUT"
HAS A CASH CAPITAL OF
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Boston may perhaps take our surplus, not more—Go ahead. R. C. ROUSE, Secretary Sun Insurance Co.
THE "SUN"
HAS A CASH CAPITAL OF
Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.
BOSTON, MASS.
Prescott Policies all right. New capital subscribed. RICHARD POPE, Sec'y.
THE PRESCOTT FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF BOSTON,
Was completely burned up, and in SIX HOURS HAS A NEW CAPITAL.
Will you favor us with a portion of your surplus business?
Satterlee, Bostwick & Martin, AGENTS.

Boston Fire.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 120 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.
CASH CAPITAL - - $400,000
CASH SURPLUS Nov. 1, over 550,000
ASSETS, over - - $950,000
This Company will pay all losses by the Boston Fire, leaving its Capital unimpaired, and a surplus of over $300,000.
Risks accepted as usual.
B. S. WALCOTT, President.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Ben. S. Walcott,	S. H. Rokenbaugh,	J. E. Southworth,
Philip W. Engs,	James Stuart,	Geo. A. Fellows,
Charles Pitt,	Arnold A. Lewis,	Daniel Chauncey,
Jas. P. Wallace,	Rob. S. Bussing,	William H. Lee,
Henry Adams,	Edwin C. Burt,	Danf'd Knowlton,
Wm. M. Price,	Paul Worth,	Elihu L. Mix,
Wm. A. Brown,	D. W. James,	Edward Bridge,
Dexter Fairbank,	Jas. Hazlehurst,	Aaron B. Belknap,
Simon De Visser,	Geo. L. Kent,	Ad'son F. Roberts,
Elisha A. Packer,	K. L. Corning,	Arthur B. Graves,
Wm. S. Wallace,	Morris K. Jesup,	David E. Green,
M. Lehman,	Salem H. Wales,	W. H. Bridgman,
Emil Sauer.	Chas. H. Wesson.	Isaac T. Smith.

OFFICE OF
THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,

No. 217 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 165 Broadway, New-York.
BROOKLYN, Nov. 11, 1872.
Cash Capital $150,000
Assets 240,000
We have no agencies, and only $5,000 in the burnt district in Boston, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.
JOHN H. BAKER, President.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

NORTH MISSOURI

Insurance Company.
ASSETS, NOV. 1, 1872, $843,228.
THIS COMPANY HAS NO LOSSES IN BOSTON.
NEW-YORK OFFICE,
NO. 139 BROADWAY.
J. J. BERNE, General Agent.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 112 Broadway, New-York. Nov. 11, 1872.
ASSETS, $344,716 08.
Boston losses will not exceed $100,000. A special assessment for the entire amount has been this day voted by the Directors.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY GRINNELL,	WM. R. FOSDICK,
OGDEN HAGGERTY,	G. K. SHERIDAN,
ALBERT WARD,	A. F. ROBERTS,
LOUIS LORUT,	VINCENT TILYOU,
THOMAS SCOTT,	ALLEN F. HAND,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	MADISON M. CALEB,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	JOHN M. CONWAY,
DANIEL G. BACON,	MORRIS FRANKLIN,
THOS. F. YOUNGS,	JOHN F. SLATER,
SAM'L L. MITCHILL,	EGBERT STARR,
RUFUS R. GRAVES,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
HENRY DAVIS,	S. H. CONDICT,
WM. E. SHEPARD,	E. B. HINSDALE,
L. L. STURGES,	GEO. M. CLEARMAN.

VINCENT TILYOU, President.
CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 201 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.
Cash Capital and Assets, $1,300,000.
Losses in Boston will not Exceed Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.
HENRY A. HOWE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President.

MARKET INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 37 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1872.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, THIS DAY, it was Resolved, That an assessment be made on each share of the capital stock, in order to fill up the capital of the Company.
H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.
Capital - - - $200,000
Assets Nov. 11, '72 400,000
A careful examination of the risks of this Company, made by an officer of the Company at Boston, shows that our loss will not exceed $130,000.
We offer an undoubted security, and solicit a share of the business of our friends and the public.
N. C. MILLER, President.
JNO. R. FLANAGAN, Vice-Pres't.
JAS. M. HODGES, Secretary.

Williamsburg City FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 151 Broadway, New-York.
Nov. 16, 1872.
GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.
We are gratified in being able to announce to our customers and the public that after a careful examination of our books, we find that the total amount at risk by this Company in the burnt district and vicinity is $91,000. Should the amount prove to be a total loss we have still a surplus of $218,000 over and above our capital.
EDMUND DRIGGS, President.

W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary. J. D. SPARKMAN, President.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CHARTERED MAY, 1858.
OFFICE, NO. 187 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital - - $150,000 00
Surplus - - - 37,786 58
Total Assets - $187,786 58
This old established Company insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.
BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 86 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN, E. D.
WILLIAM MORGAN & SON, Managers.
LOSS IN BOSTON CANNOT EXCEED $10,000.

LYCOMING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF MUNCY, PENN.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS TO JUNE 10, 1872....$6,086,286 05
LOSSES PAID TO JUNE 10, 1872....4,194,941 53
LOSSES PAID IN CHICAGO....428,000 00
LOSSES IN BOSTON - - $10,000
This old and reliable Company has met all its liabilities promptly for over thirty-two years, and all of the above-mentioned assets are available for the payment of losses and expenses.
J. W. CHAMBERLIN & CO., Managers of Eastern Department, Office No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INS. CO.

HAS BUT
$20,000 (Twenty Thousand)
AT RISK IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M., From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north.
For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted;) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 12.. 2:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 11.. 1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 13th.. 2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 13th.. 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 14th.. 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 14th... 7:00 A. M.
Friday, 15th..... 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 15th...... 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 16th.. 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 16th... 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 19th... 10:00 A. M.	Monday, 18th... 8:00 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Account-books made to any pattern.
HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for their patent spring-back account-books, stationery and printing.

AUCTION SALES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1872.
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., the United States Steam-ship *Guerriere*, of 2,490 tons measurement, and the United States Steam-ship *Albany*, of 2,000 tons measurement.
The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time after the 20th instant, on application to the Commandant of the Yard.
The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of sale.
The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale at any time, and to reject any bid or offer which is considered inadequate.
EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 13, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, 1,200 boxes fresh new crop Messina Lemons, 700 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons ex steam-ship *Ismailia*, and can be seen on Pier No. 21 North River; 500 kegs Almeria Grapes, landing, (for account whom it may concern,) 145 kegs Almeria Grapes, W. Huelin brand.

AUCTION SALES.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
EDWARD SCHENCK would respectfully call the attention of art lovers to the new and valuable collection of
PAINTINGS AND WORKS OF ART,
belonging to Charles Rede, Esq., of Brooklyn, now on exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.
This collection comprises choice examples of the best foreign and American schools, and contains representative pictures of the following well-known artists:

Carl Hubner,	Robbe,	A. Bierstadt,
H. Herzog,	Theo. Frere,	Regis Gignoux,
A. R. Veron,	R. Lambinet,	A. B. Durand,
G. Sus,	Van Starkenburg,	J. F. Kensett,
Sallentine,	Emile Preyer,	W. L. Sontag,
C. Verlat,	Prof. F. Sonderland,	A. D. Shattuck,
Henri de Beul,	Francois Musin,	A. F. Tait,
Carolus,	A. Constantine,	Wm. F. H. deHaas,
E. Castan,	Z. Noterman,	Wm. Hart,
Veyrassett,	Victor Duprey,	Geo. L. Brown.

The whole to be sold by auction without reserve THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 14 and 15, at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Thursday, November fourteenth, (14th,) eighteen hundred and seventy-two, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, through Muller, Wilkins and Company as auctioneers, the undersigned, as pledgee of the property hereinafter described, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, twenty-five (25) bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with the unpaid coupons, which bonds were issued upon the security of a trust deed made by said Company, dated July first, (1st,) eighteen hundred and seventy, (1870,) to Charles L. Frost, purporting to cover the canal, lands, franchises and personal property in Michigan therein described and duly recorded, and also twenty-two (22) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, payable in gold, with coupons thereto attached, which last mentioned bonds were issued upon the security of a mortgage purporting to cover the lands in Michigan therein described, such mortgage being made to the Union Trust Company as trustee, and duly recorded in Michigan, all of such bonds having been pledged with the Ocean National Bank by William L. Avery as collateral security for a loan of eighteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-two ($18,852) dollars made to him by said bank; and the undersigned, as pledgee, will also sell separately, at the same place and time, bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company for the principal sum in all, of eight thousand ($8,000) dollars, with coupons attached, which were issued upon the security of a trust deed, purporting to create a first lien upon the lands, canal, franchises and personal property in Michigan therein described, which trust-deed have been duly recorded in Michigan; and also fifty-six (56) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) each, payable in gold, with coupons attached, which were issued on the security of said trust-deed to the Union Trust Company; the last two lots of bonds having been pledged with the Ocean National Bank by Perez J. Avery as collateral security for a loan of eighteen thousand ($18,000) dollars made to him by said bank; also six (6) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company, issued on the security of said Union Trust Company trust-deed for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, payable in gold, with unpaid coupons attached, which bonds were held by the Ocean National Bank as security for the repayment of an overdraft of nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-nine cents ($967 69,) made by said Perez J. Avery. Also five thousand (5,000) shares of the capital stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company of the par value of one hundred ($100) dollars each, which were pledged with said bank by said P. J. Avery and others as collateral security for the indebtedness of said Avery and others to said bank. Also forty (40) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, which bonds were issued on the security of a mortgage upon the property of said Railroad Company, made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee; and also twenty-six (26) of the bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of said trust-deed to said Frost, which last two-mentioned lots of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for a loan of twenty-two thousand ($22,000) dollars made to Alfred Wild by said Ocean Bank. Also seventeen (17) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by the said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage. And also forty-eight (48) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) each, with unpaid coupons attached, secured by said Union Trust Company mortgage, which last two lots of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for a loan of twenty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and ninety-nine cents, ($29,460 99,) made to Alfred Wild by said Ocean Bank. Also bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, for the principal amount, in all, of fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars, and unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of a trust deed, purporting to create a first lien upon the lands therein described, situate in Michigan; such mortgage being made to Martin & Davis, trustees, which last-mentioned fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for the repayment of loans made by said bank to Charles Callender, amounting to twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars. Also, ten (10) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage. Also, ten (10) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal Railroad and Iron Company, with unpaid coupons attached, issued on the security of said Union Trust Company mortgage, which last two (2) lots of bonds were pledged to said bank by Alfred Wild as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Rhinebeck Bank for five thousand ($5,000) dollars and upward. Also, twenty-nine (29) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage, and eleven (11) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by a trust deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which last two lots of bonds were pledged to said bank by Charles Callender as collateral security for the repayment of a loan upon his check on the Ocean Bank for twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars. Also, thirty (30) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of the said Union Trust Company trust deed, which bonds were pledged to the said bank by Charles Callender, as collateral security for the repayment of his check on the said Ocean Bank for six thousand ($6,000) dollars. Also thirty (30) other such bonds as those last described, with unpaid coupons attached, which were pledged to said bank by the said Charles Callender as security for the payment to said bank of his check on the Shoe and Leather Bank for sixteen thousand ($16,000) dollars. Also twenty-five (25) other such bonds as are last above described, which were pledged to said Ocean Bank by the said Charles Callender as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Central National Bank for five thousand ($5,000) dollars; also forty-one (41) other such bonds as are last above described, and twenty-eight (28) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and two (2) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said trust deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which last three mentioned lots of bonds were pledged to the said Ocean Bank by the said Charles Callender, as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Third National Bank for thirty-five thousand ($35,000) dollars; and also ten (10) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by the said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company trust deed, and also twenty (20) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company trust deed; and also ten (10) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with unpaid coupons secured by said Union Trust Company trust deed, which last-mentioned three lots of bonds were pledged to said Ocean National Bank, by Charles Callender, as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Union-square National Bank for twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars.
Further information may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, at his office, No. nineteen (19) Nassau-street, in the City of New-York or to his attorneys, Messrs. Bangs & North, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York.
THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, No. 19 Nassau-st.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 23d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others, were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on TUESDAY, the 26th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale. The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as will that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as the portion situate in the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and directing.
WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD, Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, (old St. Louis Arsenal,) ST. LOUIS, MO.
ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MISSOURI, Nov. 8, 1872.
Will be offered for sale at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 19, 1872, at the Cavalry Depot, (old St. Louis Arsenal,) St. Louis, Mo., about 6,238,000 pounds remelted lead, in pigs, together with a quantity of cavalry bits, bayonet scabbards, pack-saddles, iron guns, &c. A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished, upon application, at this Arsenal, at the Ordnance Agency, New-York, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.
Terms cash: Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered.
All stores will be required to be removed within twenty days from close of sale.
The Government reserves the right to refuse any bid not deemed satisfactory.
Packing-boxes to be paid for at a stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.
L. S. BABBITT, Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York as follows: SATURDAYS, from Liverpool for QUEENSTOWN, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 4:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 11:30 A.M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 8 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

First-class accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain Ireland, Germany Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Australia.....Nov. 16	Iowa.....Nov. 20
Victoria.....Nov. 23	Caledonia.....Dec. 4
Europa.....Nov. 30	Trinacria.....Dec. 18
Anglia.....Dec. 7	Iowa.....Jan. 1
India.....Dec. 14	Caledonia.....Jan. 15
California.....Dec. 21	Trinacria.....Jan. 29

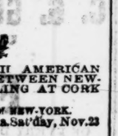
At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wed'sday, Nov. 13	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Nov. 23
Russia...Wed'sday, Nov. 20	
Cuba...Wed'sday, Nov. 27	
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 4	
Java...Wed'sday, Dec. 11	

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green: for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CANADA, WESTER.....Saturday, Nov. 16, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, ANDREWS.....Saturday, Nov. 23, at 10 A. M.
EGYPT, GROSS.....Saturday, Nov. 30, at 3½ P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Saturday, Nov. 16, at 3 P. M.
ROLAND, BRAGG...Wed'sday, Nov. 27, at 2:30 P.M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $25, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Nov. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Nov. 16, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Nov. 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Nov. 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....80	To London.....30
To Paris.....90	To Paris.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Mediterranean Service.

NEW-YORK TO GIBRALTAR AND GENOA, DIRECT.

The first-class new and powerful iron screw steam-ship

NAPOLI,

will sail from New-York SATURDAY, Nov. 23, to be followed by other steamers of the line at regular fortnightly intervals. These steamers have very superior cabin accommodation, and passengers can be booked through to any port in the Mediterranean.

For rates of passage and all further information apply to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Nov. 16
VILLE DE PARIS.....ROUSSY.....Saturday, Nov. 30
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAU.....Saturday, Dec. 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. PRICE...Nov. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN...Nov. 20, at 9½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Nov. 27, at 2½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. W. SINERAY.....Dec. 4, at 8½ A.M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Dec. 11, at 2½ P.M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Dec. 18, at 8½ A.M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 2 P.M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

L. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 2 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 2 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,
No. 329 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent C. R. R.,
No. 429 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

The fine Mail Ship-building Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Nov. 14.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Nov. 16

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASDELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

Entrance on Thomas-st.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN	2,500 tons
PEMBROKE	2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN	3,000 tons

The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other ports in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $65 currency
Second Cabin	40 currency
Steerage	30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff	$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff, at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Nov. 20.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONOVER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, corner of 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. CONSOLLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, San Diego and San Pedro, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Nov. 19.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Nov. 30 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THE ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

ARAGON, WESTERN.....Saturday, Nov. 9
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.....Saturday, Dec. 7

Cabin passage.....$70 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 24th of every month.

ERIE, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Nov. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....Jan. 22, '73

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

The ERIE will touch at Bridgetown, Barbadoes.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, via Nassau, Nov. 14.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Nov. 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. C. D. COFFIN, via Nassau, Nov. 28.

For freight or passage, apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.....Mon., Nov. 18
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....Sat., Nov. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only).....Sat., Nov. 30
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman.....Sat. Dec. 7

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of MARSHAL HUNT, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

oct23-law3wW* R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HARDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robt. H. Corbett, Esq., No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1872.

ELIZABETH HARDEN, Administratrix.
AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE, Administrator.
s13-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN R. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of the subscriber, John Lawrence, No. 32 West 17th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1872.

JOHN LAWRENCE, } Executors.
LEONARD JACOB, }

o16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MERTZEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of June, 1872.

WILLIAM A. EXAVER, Administrator,
je19-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE F. THURSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 42 East 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of September, 1872.

s25-law6mW MARIA H. THOMAE.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Lyric Hall, No. 723 5th-av., Reservoir-Square.

Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any dance, such as the REDOWA WALTZ, GLIDE WALTZ, &c. For days and hours, send or call for circulars.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 32 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, dated July 1, 1872, I shall sell by public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, through Edward H. Ladlow & Co., Auctioneers, on the 16th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, the following: A certificate of 232 shares of the capital stock of the Fort Koyal Railway Company.

J. WARDEN GEDNEY, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1872.

INSTRUCTION.

Anthon GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison-Av.

Nineteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9.

School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.

DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin; a FRENCH department, and one of PENMANSHIP, German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circular, sent on application.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 49 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

LADIES' MORNING LECTURE CLASSES,
No. 51 West 40th-st.

Organized by Miss COMSTOCK to meet the desire for special culture.

Subjects:
Germany, Its History and Literature.....Miss McINTOSH.
History and Development of Art...Mr. WM. H. GOODYEAR.
Natural Science, Illustrated.....Prof. A. J. EBELL, Ph. D., M. D.

Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.

For circulars apply to Miss Comstock, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st.; at Scribner's, Appleton's, Lockwood's, &c.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

English, French and German boarding and day school, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, opened the 1st of October, 1872, at her new buildings, erected for the purpose.

Nos. 6 AND 8 EAST 33D-ST., near Central Park, 5th-av., New-York.

MISS STERRS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made at the house, or personally, as above.

MISS STERRS' finishing class for Young Ladies in Historical Readings, Literature, &c., and classes in French Conversation and Languages, will commence Oct. 16.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y

IRVING INSTITUTE.
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Send for circular.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

GOTHIC HALL.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING-SCHOOL,
Stamford, Conn.
For new catalogues, apply to Principals,
Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24.

REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIBARD INSTITUTE, NO. 36 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park; wants the play ground. The school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; private lessons extra. Profs. PAULE GIBARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Lontrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE.—DAY AND boarding-school for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.; only a few scholars will be received into the family, where they will have the comforts of a home. Pupils prepared for business, college, and engineering schools. Modern languages taught practically as well as thoroughly. Circulars and the school-roll may be obtained by addressing M. E. FEZANDIE.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 23. Object, the physical, moral and mental culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 43d-st.

MRS. PETERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, N. Y., limited number, under the care of Mrs. Peters, received as boarding pupils, where they will have the comforts of a home, and every care given to their mental, moral and physical culture. Applications may be made by letter, or personally as above.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 8, Rue de Chateau-d'Eau, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Boule, Neuilly, Paris.)

FRENCH CLASSES FOR LADIES three times a week.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st., for all engineering and Government schools, directed by A. COLIN, late of the Engineer Corps, United States Navy, and Professor at the Naval Academy. *Elementary class for boys.* Send for circulars.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., and at store under school.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies at Armonck, Westchester County, N. Y., Mrs. J. W. VERMILYE, Principal; the twenty-first year began Sept. 23, 1872. For circulars, address the Principal.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., E. D. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 859 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English, French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

DR. BERTHER'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 512 Broadway.

VISIT SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—Free Exhibition every NIGHT. Particulars see auction head.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, 138 WEST 41ST-ST.—Classics, English, German, French, Mathematics. Primary; eighteen years' experience; limited number.

GERMAN PRIVATELY TAUGHT BY DR. BENDAN, late of the University, at 136 West 41; prepares for College.

WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N.Y., will reopen Nov. 4.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY boarding school for boys, South Amboy, N. J. Terms $200 to $250 per year.

J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Brattleboro, Vt. For particulars and circular address the Principal, O. A. MILES.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 1,267 Broadway, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 12.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, 229 East 19th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL and mathematical teacher, scholar and gold medallist of foreign university, desires employment. Prepares for colleges. (English or American.) City reference. Address TUTOR, Box 169 *Times* Office.

AN EDUCATED FRENCH LADY OF experience, and highly recommended, wants more pupils, and a family where she can teach for board. Address Mlle. L. B., Box 6th New-York City.

WANTED—A FRENCH TEACHER TO GIVE lessons at the houses of two married couples living in Jersey City. Address Box No. 350 New-York Post-office, stating terms, &c.

PENMANSHIP.—A LADY TEACHER OF experience will give lessons to pupils at their residence, with other branches if desired. Address PEN, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 544 West 22d-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New-York.—ANASTASIA FEUSIER, as executrix of the last will and testament of John F. Feusier, deceased, against JONATHAN EDWARDS and CLEMENT J. DESPARD, as executors of the last will and testament of Robert H. Pearson, deceased, Mary F. Churchill and Martha Goodwin.—Summons for relief. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, Mary F. Churchill: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of May last past, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 15 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 12, 1872.

AUG. R. MACDONOUGH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n13-law6wW*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 544 Waverley-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR WRAPPER.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, saddles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for horses and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren-st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR SIX HORSES.—Large farm pasturage, warm stable, good feed, and care; sixteen miles from New-York, in New-Jersey; terms moderate. Address or call on H. C. PICKETT & CO., No. 22 Old-slip.

WANTED—BOARD FOR TWO HORSES IN the country for the Winter, within fifty miles of City. Address, stating terms and location, C. EGBERT, No. 2,306 3d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES.—Send for circulars and references. Address W. R. SEAMAN, Roslyn, Long Island.

HORSE BLANKETS.—A LARGE STOCK and assortment at HARMER, HAYS & CO'S., No. 72 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL
COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
American and European Plan.

A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices. ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen.

LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 544 West 22d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MISS H. E. OGDEN,

No. 5 East 16th-st., one door from 5th-av., an elegantly-furnished parlor floor, with private table, and other rooms, with board.

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS board can be accommodated with full particulars as to house, furniture, references, &c., free of charge: good list to select from. Apply to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with or without board, two large and pleasant furnished rooms on first floor, connecting, near 5th-av.; to gentlemen only; table excellent. Address MACKENZIE, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.—American plan, with elevators; centrally located, near the depots and the theatres.

LEWIS B. GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

BOARDING AT NO. 39 WEST 37TH-ST.—Elegant new rooms; new furniture; excellent table; first-class location; rooms for single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; one entire floor, with bath and closet, hot and cold water.

CHOICE ROOMS AND EXCELLENT board can be had in a newly and elegantly furnished house, a few doors from 5th-av.; references exchanged. Apply to or address E. J. R., No. 15 East 45th-st.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—Large well-furnished rooms, (unexpectedly vacated.) with every convenience, singly or en suite; with or without private table.

NO. 5 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE, New York.—Most central location. To let, with board, second floor and other rooms, together or seperate; first-class neighborhood and table; five car routes.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE—LARGE, elegantly-furnished rooms; single and connecting; with full board; $20 to $35 per week; references required; rare opportunity.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, suitable for a party of gentlemen or married couples; reasonable prices. No. 127 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

SUPERB SUITE OF ROOMS—PARlor floor, drawing-room, dining-room, bedroom, butler's pantry, &c., with private table; other rooms to let. Apply at No. 36 West 31st-st.

TWO LARGE ROOMS ON SECOND floor, also one large fourth-story front; first-class board and location; references required. Apply at No. 51 East 21st-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms in first-class house in 12th-st., near Broadway; restaurant next door. GENUNG & CO., No. 86 Broadway, Room No. 23.

NO. 7 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR New-York and Grand Central Hotels, very desirable rooms, with board, on moderate terms, at reduced rates; table board.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADway and 25th-st.—Rooms en suite or single, handsomely furnished, to let; desirable in every respect. No. 7 West 25th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—APARTMENTS CORNER 31ST-st.; second floor, six rooms, completely furnished, with private table, to a small family. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th-av.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH-ST.—IN PRIVATE family; large parlor and two bedrooms, well furnished, on second floor; hot and cold water, bath, &c.; ample closets; private table if preferred.

NO. 44 WEST 26TH-ST.—LARGE, handsomely-furnished rooms, board for two; $18 and $20; or three for $25; parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished; small New-England family.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED ROOMS and first-class board; State and Nevins sts., Brooklyn; moderate prices; references. Apply to GENUNG & CO., No. 86 Broadway, Room No. 23.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 294.—ELEGANT APARTments, with board, for an adult family wishing a quiet, select house; pleasant front room for single gentleman; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, in 9th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place; private family. GENUNG & CO.'S Boarders' Directory, No. 86 Broadway.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—HANDSOME parlor floor, three rooms, with or without private table; three rooms second floor, with board; bath to each.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—A PARTY DE-siring superior accommodations, liberal table, handsomely-furnished apartments, can find the comforts and refinements of a home. References.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Suites of rooms to let, second and third floors, private table only.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suite of rooms on second floor; private table if desired; references exchanged. No. 46 West 38th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR floor; also, one suite on third floor, with private table, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED.—CALL OR SEND DEscription; boarders directed free to suitable places. GENUNG & CO., No. 86 Broadway, Room 25.

NO. 217 WEST 49TH-ST.—FRONT AND back rooms, bath-room, &c., on second floor, with board, to a party of adults; no other boarders.

NO. 60 EAST 49TH-ST.—A LARGE pleasant room, to let, with good board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A FURNISHED HALL BEDROOM TO Arent, for one or two single gentlemen, in a private house. Inquire at No. 158 West 28th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class board, near 5th-av.; references exchanged. Apply at No. 15 West 42d-st.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, large room, third floor, front; also, single rooms, top floor, $9 and $10 per week.

NO. 44 WEST 16TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board, suitable for single or married gentlemen.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—THIRD FLOOR large room; also, upper side room; superior

CRIME IN BROOKLYN.

A Bloody Record for the City of Churches.

A Man Found Dead Near the Scene of the Pacermo Tragedy—Suicide of a Lawyer in Williamsburg—Other Homicides.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Pearsall, of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, while on post, found the dead body of a man lying on the sidewalk at the south-west corner of Ryerson-street and Park-avenue. The body was at once conveyed on a stretcher to the Station-house, corner of Vanderbilt and Myrtle avenues, where an examination by Drs. Chase and Doty revealed a bullet-wound in the left breast. Close by where the body was lying the officer picked up a small seven-barreled Allen revolver. Three barrels had been discharged. A small hole, about the size of a pea, was visible in his shirt and under-shirt, and a wound in the flesh directly over the heart. The vest bore no marks of the bullet. These facts gave rise to the conjecture that the deceased had committed suicide. The doctors stated that life had been extinct about an hour.

The body was that of a very fine-looking man, elegantly attired, having on his person a double-case gold hunting watch, a pair of gold eye-glasses, and several articles of jewelry. He had two pocket-handkerchiefs, one of which was marked "Braggi." The body was taken to the Morgue yesterday, where, in the afternoon, it was identified as that of Alfred Braggi, a clerk, who boarded with Prof. De Costa, at No. 172 Ryerson-street. He was seen to leave his rooms shortly after midnight, apparently laboring under considerable excitement, and was not seen alive again. An inquest will be held on the body.

The Bullwinkle Homicide—Statement of the Car Conductor.

Yesterday morning Wm. Henry Buckelman, the conductor of car No. 281, of the Flushing-avenue line, who is charged with having struck Martin Bullwinkle a blow that caused his death, was taken before Coroner Jones for examination. The following is Buckelman's version of the affair:

My name is William Henry Buckelman; on Sunday evening, at six o'clock, I was collecting fare on the front of the car No. 281, of the Flushing-avenue line, at the corner of Navy-street and Flushing-avenue, when, on going to the back of the car, there was a man sitting on the rear step; I told him quietly to get off, as it was against the rules of the company to sit down there; he did as I requested, and stood with his back against the dash-board facing the car; I then asked him for his fare, and he paid me; after that I discovered that a portion of his dress was disarranged, and requested him to fix it; he did so with a remark—[not fit for publication;] some words passed then between us, and no more was said until we passed the hospital; then he got violent and began to abuse me; I turned my back to him and did not want to have anything to say to him, thinking him drunk; he then continued a volley of abuse until we got to Classon-avenue; he then got off and kept one foot on the steps, and struck several times at me; not satisfied with that, some of the passengers were in his way, and he struck me from behind; I then rang the bell in order to get away from him; I started the car, but had to stop shortly for a lady to get off; when he saw that he followed the car up again, and struck at me again from behind; as soon as I saw the lady off the car, while I had one hand on the bell, I struck him in the nose with my left hand; after that he went to the right-hand side of the avenue, and commenced cursing and swearing; that was the last I saw of him; the blow I struck him was one of scarcely ordinary strength, in my opinion not more than sufficient to kill a mouse.

At the request of Coroner Jones, Dr. Shepard made a post-mortem examination of the body yesterday, the result of which will be given at the inquest, which will probably be held this morning. The prisoner is still held. He is thirty-five years of age, and about five feet seven inches in height, and is said to be a quiet and well-disposed person.

The Metz Homicide—Examination and Discharge of Louis Berg.

Yesterday morning Louis Berg was taken before Justice Walsh for examination, having been arrested on suspicion of being one of the parties who administered a beating to Anthony Metz on the night of the 18th of June last, from the effects of which he died on the day following. The prosecution failed to show that Berg was in any way concerned in the matter, and he was discharged by the Justice.

The Police are still on the lookout for Gruntley, the lager-beer seller, who, it is alleged, is implicated in the matter.

Suicide of a Lawyer in Williamsburg.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning Paul Miller, partner of C. R. Atwater in the law business, blew his brains out with a pistol at his residence, No. 62 Jefferson-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District. No cause can be assigned for the deed. Deceased leaves a wife and one child residing at the above place. He was thirty-eight years of age.

ERIE STILL IN TROUBLE.

The Improvements of the Road, and How the Money Therefor is to be Secured.

A meeting of the Erie directors was held yesterday at the Grand Opera-house. The business transacted was not made public, but it is understood that there was considerable discussion as to the best methods of raising money to perfect the improvements contemplated on the line of the road. There is need of new rolling stock, the track is to be changed to a narrow gauge, and there are important connections to be made with other companies; all of these matters call for the expenditure of a large amount of ready money, which the Company do not possess. The London money market is at present so stringent that it is of no use to look to it for a supply of funds; besides there are all kinds of rumors afloat there about Erie. Firms have been telegraphing to New-York recently to know if any spurious shares had been issued, or if any fraudulent or unauthorized stock is on the market. Their telegrams, in ordering the purchase of stock, charge that none be bought except that guaranteed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. By cable advices it is also learned that a combination of banking firms is being formed in London to undermine the influence of the London agents of Erie, and if possible relieve Erie of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, with which it is now in a great measure saddled. From all of these reasons it is impossible for Erie to obtain money in London, and even if it were practicable, the rates of interest which are at present asked are alone sufficient obstacle to such a negotiation.

New-York, with what it knows of Erie, is worse yet, and it is doubtful if money could be obtained at any time, except at ruinous rates, in Wall-street, to carry on the projected railroad improvements. Besides, there is sufficient call upon Wall-street for money, from first-class parties and enterprises, to carry off the supply.

There is also a hitch among the Erie directors in regard to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, those who were put in by the latter interest finding themselves likely to be in the minority, S. L. M. Barlow has lost much of his influence. The Erie meetings are now held in the Grand Opera-house, instead of his inner office, and President Watson transacts business more on his own judgment. Mr. Watson seems to be laboring earnestly for the success of the road, and, with the co-operation of Gen. Diven, may do much to give it a first-class reputation.

The Recent Collision in the North River.

The investigation into the collision between the steamers Adelphi and Thomas Cornell, on the 17th ult., was resumed yesterday morning. Capt. Edward Van Wart of the Adelphi, testified: Was in the office at the time of the collision; the Cornell started out a little ahead; in taking a turn the ebb tide carried her off into the river; being on the north side of the dock, the Adelphi, a smaller vessel, turned quicker and inside the course of the Cornell; opposite Thirteenth-street she came up close to the quarter of the Adelphi, and kept so; we were running too close to the shore, forced to do so by the position of the Cornell; coming to Fort Washington Point she was so close that witness left the office and stood aft the wheel; saw that a collision was so close that witness sang out that he would have the pilot of the Cornell broke if he did not give more room; the Adelphi then slowed down, amid the jeers of the passengers of the Cornell; a fender was thrown out forward before the boats came together; hearing the crash, witness ran forward; the fender caught in the wheel, tearing away the wheel-house; at the time of the collision the Adelphi was closer to the point than any boat had ever been run before; the Cornell did not slow down; witness did not know which boat was ahead at the time of rounding the point.

Aaron G. Horton, expressman on the Adelphi, was also examined, and corroborated the foregoing testimony.

A Youthful Burglar.

John Rosch, aged sixteen, residing with his parents at No. 84 Seventh-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with burglary. It appears that Rosch was a constant visitor at the residence of Herman Smeibick, No. 145 Norfolk-street, and on Saturday last, it is alleged, that he unlocked the door of Smeibick's bedroom with a pair of nippers and stole therefrom a gold watch valued at $200, a silver watch valued at $20, and $20 in greenbacks. He is also charged with having entered the room of Frank Slusks, in the same house, and stolen $52 in cash. The gold watch was found concealed in the cellar of a building at Second-street and First-avenue, where it was subsequently found. The silver watch was found in a pawn-shop in Third-avenue, where Rosch had pledged it for $3. The youthful burglar was locked up at the Tenth Precinct Station-house, and will be taken to the Essex Market Police Court for examination today.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A fire, yesterday morning, in the stable of Walter Roome, No. 529 West Nineteenth street, caused $100 damage.

Minerva Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows gave its annual ball, at the Walhalla, in Orchard-street, last night.

The Germania Fire Insurance Company is not affected by the Boston fire. Its capital is $500,000; surplus, Nov. 1, 1872, $674,739 87. Total assets, $1,174,739 87.

Julia Cavender, aged twenty-three, of No. 316 Greenwich-street, fell out of a second-story window into the sub-cellar, last evening and received serious injuries.

Frank Thompson, aged twenty-six, of No. 54 West-street, while at work on the steam-ship Elizabeth, at Pier No. 7, East River, yesterday, fell into the hold, and was dangerously injured.

Chas. McKenna, aged twenty-three, of No. 401 East Twenty-second-street, while attempting to get on board a Second-avenue car at Twenty-eighth-street, fell and was seriously injured.

The Board of Police yesterday transferred Capt. John J. Ward from the Twenty-third to the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and Capt. Thomas Cherry from the Twenty-seventh to the Twenty-third Precinct.

Sebastian March, a German, nineteen years of age, residing at No. 139 Pitt-street, while working on the new building at the corner of Ann and Nassau streets, fell into the cellar, last evening, and was fatally injured.

Kate Lynch, aged thirty-eight, residing at No. 91 Cherry-street, while in conversation with some friends in Water-street, fell to the sidewalk, and expired in a few minutes. Death resulted from disease of the heart.

The Teutonia Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows celebrated its thirty-eighth anniversary by a ball, at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, last night, the proceeds of which will go to the charitable fund established by the lodge.

Caroline Creighton, while fighting with her husband at their residence, No. 71 Beekman-street, last evening, was knocked down and severely beaten and kicked about the head. She was taken to Park Hospital, her husband fled, and made his escape.

A meeting of the Second Assembly District Republican Association took place, last evening, at No. 189 Chatham-street, Mr. Dennis Shea, President, in the chair. The regular routine business was transacted, and a large number of new members were admitted.

The Pfaelzer Harmonie Vocal Society celebrated its first anniversary, at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, last night, by a series of social festivities, including a banner dedication. The German Maennerchor and the Anschuetz Bund participated in the festivities.

Thomas Ringgold, a colored man, twenty-seven years of age, residing at No. 149 West Twenty-fourth-street, while endeavoring to jump on an outward-bound New-Haven train while in motion, on Fourth-avenue, near Forty-sixth-street, fell and had his left leg terribly crushed.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon yesterday investigated the origin of the fire which occurred on Monday evening at Thomas Vandyke's factory, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and First-avenue, and found that the fire was caused by superheated steam in the steam-pipes leading to a heating box on the third floor of the building.

The Government did not sell gold yesterday, the buoyant state of the market not seeming to warrant such a departure from the usual programme. It is thought that a larger amount of bonds than usual will be bought by Secretary Boutwell today. The general opinion of the street seems to favor this course.

Controller Green will pay to-morrow, through the Finance Department Pay-master, on the line of the different works, the following pay-rolls, viz.: Laborers on Seventy-second-street improvement, to Oct. 31, $8,895 10; laborers on small pipes, to Oct. 31, $8 807 45; laborers on street repairs, to Oct. 31, $9,429 06; laborers on stop-cocks, &c., to Oct. 31, $3,879 62; total $28,011 23.

The President of the New-York Gold Exchange Bank, Mr. R. L. Edwards, announced to the Stock and Gold Exchanges, yesterday, that it had been discovered that H. C. Rogers, the cashier of the bank, had misappropriated $15,000 of the surplus funds of the bank. This loss has nothing to do with the clearing department—this bank being the Clearing-house of the Gold Exchange.

James Wood, who was arrested on Monday for being engaged in an illegal gift-concert lottery, having given his residence at the Mercer street Police Station, as at No. 609 Broadway, that address was mentioned in the report which appeared in yesterday's TIMES. It now appears that the premises entered by the Police, was No. 656 and not No. 609, where a reputable business is transacted.

The Republican Association of the Eleventh Assembly District met last evening, at Broadway and Twenty-third-street, for the transaction of fiscal business, Thomas C. Acton in the chair. After disposing of routine matters, twenty new members were added to the roll of the Association. The regular meetings will in future be held on the second Tuesday of every month.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, in the case of J. M. Genin vs. Bocksneider & Co., Judge Blatchford ruled that if a person honestly thinks he has a good defense on a promissory note, it shall be a valid defense in an action to throw him into involuntary bankruptcy, having suspended payment fourteen days previous to the time his commercial paper became due and payable.

Two brothers, named Matthew and Samuel McCabe, living in Eighteenth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, quarreled on Monday afternoon, when Matthew drew a knife and stabbed Samuel several times in the head and arm. The wounded man was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and his assailant was arrested and locked up at Jefferson Market to await the result of his brother's injuries.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute held its usual meeting yesterday, at 1 o'clock, in Room No. 24, Cooper Union Building, Hon. N. C. Ely presiding. A discussion on Florida was had, and a paper read on Minnesota, by Mr. E. Page Davis, also one on California products, especially wheat, by J. Disturnell, Esq., and discussions thereon. For full report of the proceedings see the WEEKLY TIMES, issued today.

Patrolman Launcelot J. Tierney, of the Thirtieth Precinct, was brought before Commissioner Manierre, yesterday, charged with being under the influence of liquor while returning from patrol duty on the evening of the 6th inst. The policeman showed that he was suffering from fever and ague, and, while returning from post, took a dose of quinine in a glass of liquor, which affected his head, he having been badly injured during the riots of 1863.

BROOKLYN.

The Committee on Election Returns meet at 11 o'clock A. M. today, at the City Hall, to canvass the election returns.

The Mayor has appointed Aldermen Ropes, Walter, and McGroarty, on the Boston Relief Committee, to assist him in furnishing relief to the sufferers by the Boston fire it any should be required.

Senator Perry has expressed his views in favor of a new charter for Brooklyn. He advocates the abolition of the Municipal Commissions, a return to the Metropolitan system, redistricting the city, and the abrogation of the Board of Supervisors.

The trial of John and Bridget Haskins, indicted for causing the death of their child by starvation and neglect, at their home, No. 68 Adams-street, in July last, was concluded yesterday in the Court of Sessions, resulting in a failure to convict the accused.

The suit of Ellen Dolan against Patrick Leddy, to recover $1,000 for injuries received by falling into a coal-hole on the defendant's premises, corner of Columbia and Congress streets, on the night of Feb. 11, last, was tried yesterday before Judge Neilson, in the City Court. The Jury rendered a verdict for $137 50 in favor of the defendant. Defendant gave notice of a motion for a new trial.

The Board of Canvassers met yesterday for the purpose of commencing the official canvass of the county vote cast at the late election. But little more than a commencement was made. F. C. McKeon, of No. 48 Wolcott-street, Chief Deputy United States Marshal of the Seventeenth District, submitted a protest against the informal manner in which the election was conducted in the Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Ward, in that 119 persons voted whose ages were not questioned or recorded.

LONG ISLAND.

A horse railroad is projected between Pearsalls and Valley Stream.

Rev. Henry Woodruff has accepted a call to become pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Northport.

The Presbyterian Church of Sag Harbor has extended a call to Rev. Alexander W. Sprout, of Chester, Penn.

On Monday the Queens County Teachers' Institute will begin its sessions at the Public School building, in Jamaica.

Robert Burgess, a farmer, living at Baiting Hollow, was found by his daughter near his house, a few days ago, in a dying condition, and shortly expired. Justice Corwin held an inquest, when it was concluded he had fallen in the road, and his wagon, loaded with hay, had passed over him, breaking his neck.

Mr. J. D. Bartoe, formerly Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, has received the appointment of General Superintendent of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

The small-pox has broken out at Port Jefferson, and several cases have already proved fatal. Great alarm prevails in the village, and every precaution is taken to prevent the spread of the loathsome disease.

George Williams, of Bayside, while getting on the 8 o'clock train at Flushing, Monday night, slipped and fell between the cars, one of the wheels passing over his left leg. Dr. Hicks amputated the limb, after which Williams was taken home by friends.

The number of Sunday-schools now organized in Suffolk County is 135, with 324 male and 497 female teachers, and an attendance of 4,590 scholars. The census shows that there are 15,742 children in the county between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

Martin Streeb, formerly proprietor of the Hudson Hotel, Whitestone, was found, yesterday morning, hanging on the scup in front of the hotel. He had recently been living at College Point, and had at one time been well to do; but adversity came upon him, which is believed to be the cause of the rash act. He was about fifty years old. Coroner Watt, of Flushing, held an inquest.

The annual meeting of the Queens County Agricultural Society was held at the Fair Grounds, Mineola, yesterday. An election of officers was held, with the following result: For President, Robert Willets, of Flushing; Vice-President, George T. Howlett, of Hempstead; Secretary, John Harold, of Hempstead; Treasurer, Benj. D. Hicks, of Westbury; Directors, S. S. Aymar, Geo. P. Titus, Frederick R. Smart.

WESTCHESTER.

Amherst White, Jr., Republican, of Rye, is elected to Assembly in Westchester, instead of Dusenberry.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday, the dead body of an unknown man was found upon the south beach, near Cedar Grove. Justice Mehan held an inquest. The remains were interred in the Richmond County Poor-house burying grounds.

NEW-JERSEY.

The small-pox has almost entirely disappeared from Jersey City, there being only two cases, both slight, known to the authorities.

The Orange Common Council has authorized the Mayor to offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection and conviction of any parties found guilty of incendiarism.

Walter G. Pierson, a man forty-five years of age, and for a long time a resident of Paterson, attempted suicide yesterday by taking morphine. There was little hope of his recovery.

The Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Essex County Bible Society was held at the Clinton-avenue Reformed Church, Newark, yesterday. The receipts of the Society during the year were announced at $3,000. Wm. A. Whitehead was chosen President; Rev. Prentice De Veuve, Secretary, and C. M. Woodruff, Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

Yesterday James S. Gamble, of Newark, the newly-elected Sheriff of Essex County, was sworn in, giving bonds in the sum of $20,000. Mr. Reford, the new County Clerk, and the Coroners also took the oath of office. At Paterson, John Allen, Sheriff, and the other county officers were also sworn in. The day was the last on which, according to law, the oath could be administered.

The Evangelical Alliance—The General Conference in 1873.

A meeting in the interest of the Evangelical Alliance was held, last evening, in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, to hear the report of Rev. Dr. Schaff, Secretary of the Alliance, on its operations in Europe, and on the subject of the General Conference which it is proposed to hold in this City in 1873. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Wm. Ives Budington, D. D., and Rev. Noah H. Schenck, D. D., were present, among other prominent residents of Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Storrs presided.

In his address at the opening of the meeting, Dr. Schaff said that between forty and fifty distinguished men from almost every country in Europe would attend next year's Conference and take part in its deliberations. Altogether, from 300 to 500 visitors might be expected on that occasion. There would be a great variety of subjects to be discussed, such as "The present state of Christendom," "Christian union," "Foreign and domestic missions," "Christianity and government," "Christianity and philanthropy."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher addressed the meeting, and said the Conference of 1873 would be a meeting of universal Christendom. There would be a larger number of brethren from the different Christian Protestant denominations than, perhaps, ever met before on the American shore. It was to be an interchange of Christian thought, and the higher claims of Christian sympathy. It would be worth something for those on this side of the Atlantic to know what the trials and difficulties were which had to be encountered on the other side of it, and to show them what the Gospel could do among a free people where it was not limited by the interposition of the State and not hindered by a general skepticism of the people.

No action on the report of Dr. Schaff was taken by the meeting, which adjourned at the close of Mr. Beecher's address.

A Railway Car on Fire—Loss $20,000.

Yesterday, just before reaching Newark, a fire was discovered in the Adams Express car attached to the 5 o'clock express-train. The Newark Fire Department was called out and the fire extinguished without trouble. The car was filled with silk twist, silks, velvets, fine carpets and jewelry, all of which were more or less damaged by fire and water. The car-load was valued at about $40,000, not more than half of which will be lost. The fire had its origin, it is believed, in sparks flying from the locomotive.

Probable Death from a Kerosene Accident.

Late Monday night while Peter Reilly was engaged in filling a lighted lamp from a can of kerosene oil, at No. 1,625 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, the oil in the can ignited, and to prevent damage to the building, Reilly threw the burning can out of an open window into the street. The fluid fell on a Mrs. Mary Jones, who happened to be passing at the time, and she was instantly enveloped in flames. The woman was terribly burned all over her person, and the physicians pronounce her injuries inevitably fatal.

Accident on the Northern New-Jersey Railroad.

On Monday evening a terrible accident occurred on the Northern New-Jersey Railroad, near Leonia. David Preston, a colored man, was driving homeward, and, when crossing the railroad track near the above-named station, the locomotive attached to the Nyack express struck his wagon, demolishing it, and killing Preston and the horse. The night was very dark, and for some reason the engineer failed to see the accident at all, and the train ran on to Englewood before it was discovered. Preston's body was horribly mangled.

[Advertisement.]

THANKSGIVING!—Among the good things for which we are disposed to give thanks is the Knox Winter style of gentlemen's hats. Sensible people patronize Knox, No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for San Francisco.—W. W. Kimball, W. G. Hutchins, W. H. Mosher, Jas. Martin and wife, C. P. Welsh, F. T. Blakeman, Mrs. Hart and daughter, A. E. Janvier, Mrs. Valentine, F. W. Clark, Clarence E. Wood, C. J. Wingate and child, Wilfred, H. Munro, D. T. Benjamin and wife, Mrs. J. H. Clark, nurse, and infant, T. S. Campan, W. F. Goldsmith, wife, and 2 daughters, E. W. Phillips, Geo. H. Cutt, R. B. Frost, A. G. Smith, Mrs. Pearce and child, B. Stowe, Mrs. Sutherland and infant, John P. White, H. L. Pike, Henry Ore. Way Passengers—J. A. Echeverria, F. J. Cisnerey, Jose Savilla, John Byers and wife, J. Magee, G. W. Betke, Clark Hollister, Miguel Guardia, Dr. G. Guer, Mrs. James Brooks, H. D. Murray, John Murray, L. Davis.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Paris, from Liverpool.—Chas. Rickerby, Wm. Jones, Wm. Bunkridge, Mrs. Staley, Miss Staley, Mr. Witherspoon, A. T. Hendricks, E. A. Salmon, Rev. John Orr, Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell, William J. MacArthur, J. D. Bethune, J. T. Graham, A. Levy, John Bennett, John Symonds, S. G. Rulby, J. Call, Chas. Coome, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Browne, S. Sonetta, J. S. Woolley, F. R. Bethune, J. S. Deveraux, Miss Annie Watts, Mr. and Mrs. John Spenseley, Bro. Bernard, Andrew Morrissey, Rev. P. Shelly, George Bradford, James Bradford, Philip Strous, Capt. Wm. Stone, John Murphy, Miss Maria Murphy, Andrew Murphy, Miss Frances Agnes Murphy, James W. Baxter, Isaac Harris.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:44 | Sun sets.....4:44 | Moon sets.....4:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:54 | Gov. Island..6:43 | Hell Gate.....8:05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, Nov. 12.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Albemarle, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Zodiac, Chapin, Beaufort, S. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; G. Steinemann, Knudson, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Niagara, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston; Delaware, Crocker, New-Haven; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Somers, Havre, &c., Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Wanderer, (Norw.,) Reifsen, Trieste, Funch, Edye & Co.; Osmi Dubravachi, (Aus.,) Cosovich, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Rodolfo Donovan, Padesta, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta.

Brigs Mary Gibbs, Upton, Cette, &c., Thompson, Hunter & Co.; Cecil, (Br.,) Travis, Norfolk, Miller & Houghton; Mary E. Leighton, Gray, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Pearl, Neal, Port-au-Spain, D. Trowbridge.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Ismalia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Trieste Sept. 27, Patras Oct. 8, Palermo 14th, Messina 16th, and Gibraltar 26, with mdse. and 36 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had strong winds; Nov. 11, lat. 39 26, lon. 72 09, passed bark Moneta, bound W.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Germania, (N. G.,) Hebich, Hamburg Oct. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had westerly gales the entire passage. Nov. 6, lat. 49 9, lon. 45 41, passed bark Aracuipa, (Br.,) bound W. The G. brings 1,315 passengers.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Nov. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Robt. Lowden.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Nov. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship General McClellan, Morrison, San Francisco July 2, with mdse. to Sutton & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Ship Matterhorn, (of Bath,) Arey, Boston Nov. 5, in ballast to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Will load for San Francisco.

Ship Nightingale, Cutter, Boston 3 ds. in ballast, to Salter & Livermore. Will load for China.

Bark Medora, (Russ.,) Heinberg, New-Haven, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Lydia Hilton, (Br.,) Raymond, Boston, in ballast to H. Sweetland & Co.

Bark Endeavour, (of Bath,) Mountford, Galveston, with mdse. to T. Nickerson & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Had heavy head winds.

Bark Rebecca, (Aust.,) Celvocich, Bristol 35 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Made the middle passage, and had fine weather up to the lat. of Bermuda, from thence 15 ds. strong N. W. winds.

Bark Curacoa, (new,) Lockhart, of and from Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Joseph Foulke's Son.

Brig Elisa, (Fr.,) Bouchot, Matanzas 20 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Had strong N. and N. E. winds; was 11 ds. N. of Hatteras. Nov. 2, 60 miles N. E. of Hatteras, passed a large quantity of wreck stuff, consisting of spars, bulwarks, and boxes.

Brig John Aviar, (of Boston,) Sanders, Manzanilla 24 ds., with tobacco, &c., to order. Had strong N. E. and westerly winds; been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig T. Remick, (of Boston,) Rose, Cadiz 32 ds., with wine, &c., to order—vessel to Miller and Houghton. Took the northern passage and had fine weather to the Banks; from thence, 18 ds., with strong westerly gales.

Brig Eagle, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Greenwood, St. Ann's Bay, Ja., 10 ds., with pimento to S. De Cordova—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Had fine weather; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Lugana, (of Machias,) Dow, Manzanilla 18 ds., with Melado to order—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Had strong easterly winds to Hatteras; from thence, 4 ds. with light N. E. winds.

Scar. Frances, McLaughlin, of and 10 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jewett & Pitcher—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Edward Burnett, (of Newburyport,) Elliott, Para 25 ds. with rubber and nuts to G. Guimaraes—vessel to H. J. Wenberg. Had light winds to Hatteras, then 2 ds. of strong westerly gales; since then, fine weather.

Schr. Goddess, Raymond, Tampa, Fla., 27 ds., with cedar to the Eagle Pencil Company—vessel to J. L. Hathaway. Has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. and N. W. gales; split sails, lost main-boom, and part of deck load of cedar.

Schr. John Lenthal, Morin, Minneola, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores, &c., to A. G. Higgins & Sons.

Schr. Cypress, Strout, Cherryfield, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Zeta Psi, Cook, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Etta Sylvester, Goodspeed, Provincetown, for Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, S., raining.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; Cleopatra, for Havana; Leo, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Albemarle and Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 12.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; steamer Virginia, from Philadelphia; bark Florence, from Boston. Sld. steamer Tyne Queen, for Liverpool, and schr. E. C. Rommell, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 12.—Bark Entine Aurora from Rio, spoke, Oct. 9, the American ship Gen. McClellan, lat. 6 north, lon. 37.44 west, bound to New-York, having on board the crew of the British ship Crusadia, of Liverpool, from Guanape for Liverpool with guano, which foundered of Cape Horn; relieved the McClellan of part of the crew and brought them here. Sld. Aurora, for Baltimore; brig Heggi, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 12.—Arr. steam-ship Rapidan, from New-York; ships Intrepid, Enderbury, and Alfred, from Liverpool; bark Felice, from Rio La Grande; schr Starlight, from Boston.

Cld. steam-ships Rapidan, for New-York; bark Enigma, for Liverpool; brig Willie, for Bremen; schrs. Daniel Pierson, for Bath; Matilda Brooks, for Jacksonville.

Sld. steam-ship Virgo, for New-York; ship Whampoa, for New-Orleans.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 18, lat. 37 56, lon. 71 13, schr. L. H. Sargent, from Hampton Roads, for New-York. Had been blown off.

Nov. 5, lat. 27 51, lon. 74 50, brig G. A. Sparks, from Bath, for ——, 11 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—The steamer Cleopatra, from New-York, arr. at this port yesterday morning.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Arr. steamer Idaho, from New-York Oct. 30, with 2,769 bales of Cotton; steamer Atlantic, from New-York Nov. 2, with 1,793 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—The Allen line steam-ship Corinthian, from Quebec, arrived here today.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 12.—The steam-ship Nile, from Aspinwall and West India ports, has arrived here.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 12.—The Williams and Guion line steam-ship Idaho, Capt. Price, from New-York Oct. 30, arrived here at 8 o'clock last night.

The White Star line steam-ship Atlantic, Capt. Glendell, from New-York Nov. 2, for Liverpool, arrived here this morning.

The Cunard line steam-ship Algeria, Capt. Le Messurier, from New-York Nov. 2, for Liverpool, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning.

BOSTON FIRE.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, WITH SUPPLEMENT, CONTAINING VIEWS OF THE FIRE, PUBLISHED TODAY.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMP'Y, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital....................$300,000
Surplus....................550,000
Total Assets....................$850,000

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ALL ITS LOSSES BY THE BOSTON FIRE, AND HAVE ITS CAPITAL UNIMPAIRED, AND A SURPLUS OF AT LEAST $250,000.

JAS. M. McLEAN, President.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Sec.

LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 184 BROADWAY.

ASSETS ALL AVAILABLE IN CASH, $250,517 63.
LOSS BY THE BOSTON FIRE, $75,000.

An assessment to make good impairment of capital, if any, has this day been voted by the Board of Directors.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, President.
A. R. FROTHINGHAM, Vice-President.
WM. R. McDIARMID, Secretary.

BUY YOUR CLOTHING OF J. M. VARIAN & SON, NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

A CARD.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LOSSES BY THE BOSTON CONFLAGRATION WILL NOT EXCEED SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, BEING ONLY ABOUT ONE-FIFTH OF THE COMPANY'S FIRE SURPLUS.
WM. CONNER, CHAS. E WHITE, SAMUEL P. BLAGDEN, Managers.
No. 50 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway.
Cash Capital, - - - $500,000 00
Surplus Nov. 1, 1872, - 674,739 87
Total Assets, - - $1,174,739 87

All Boston losses do not exceed $450,000, and will be promptly paid from the surplus, and the Directors of the Company have this day unanimously ordered that the Company's business shall be continued on a thoroughly sound basis. Its surplus after paying all losses will therefore be equal to a full guarantee of all outstanding risks, and its capital untouched.
The GERMANIA has passed with honor through all the large conflagrations of the last fourteen years, including Portland, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, and Boston, and continues to offer the protection of its policy against loss and damages by fire, conscious that it has deserved well the confidence of the public.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, President.
JOHN EDW. KALN, Vice-President.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BRANCH Commercial Union ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON,
NO. 10 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Capital, - - - $12,500,000
Invested Assets, - 5,000,000
Losses in Boston less than - - - 300,000
WE HAVE THIS DAY A DISPATCH FROM LONDON TO SETTLE LOSSES AND DRAW FOR AMOUNT.
ALLIGER BROS., General Agents.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1872.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 100 and 102 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1872.
CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000.
ASSETS, OVER $2,000,000.
We have the satisfaction to announce that, by more recent and definite advices from Boston, our losses there are less than first reported, and that they will not exceed one-fifth of the assets of the Company.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office, No. 237 Broadway, Corner Park-place.
CASH CAPITAL, ... $200,000
ASSETS, NOV. 11, 1872, . . $350,000
THIS COMPANY SUFFERS No Loss by the Great Fire in Boston, and confines its business to first-class fire risks in the City of New-York and immediate vicinity.
WILLIAM JAFFRAY, President.
GEORGE ALGER, Secretary.

BROOKS BROTHERS, No. 44 East 14th-st., UNION-SQUARE, AND Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry-st., CLOTHIERS AND MERCHANT TAILORS.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000.
PHENIX Ins. Co., OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.
NEW-YORK OFFICE, 173 BROADWAY, Nov. 11, 1872.
We have much pleasure in informing the public that our losses by the great Boston Fire cannot possibly exceed $450,000.
Our Assets on 1st Nov. were..$2,032,191 61
Total amount insured in burnt district........ 450,000 00
Thus leaving us (even in case our losses are total) Net Assets....$1,582,191 61
STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND GENERAL AGENCY.
BRANCH OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 243 Broadway, New-York City.
CASH ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1872, $3,255,748 94.
BOSTON LOSSES LESS THAN $500,000.
Policies issued and applications promptly attended to.
GEORGE F. REGER, Manager.

OFFICE OF MONTAUK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY and No. 22 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.
CAPITAL....................$150,000
SURPLUS....................185,000
ASSETS....................$335,000
This Company only loses Five Thousand Dollars by the Boston Fire. Has no agent, and does a strictly conservative business.
WM. ELLSWORTH, President.
O. T. STARING, Secretary.
G. G. TRASK, Assistant Secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 56 Wall-st., Nov. 12, 1872.
The following telegram was received today from the head office, Liverpool:
"Our net Boston loss about two hundred thousand pounds, nearly covered by this years' profits, which were one hundred and fifty thousand pounds on Saturday."
A. S. McDONALD, No. 56 Wall-st.

AUTUMN, 1872.
ABBATT, MOORE & CO., 52 East 10th-st., NEAR BROADWAY.
Have manufactured an unusually large and varied stock of CLOTHING, For YOUTHS, BOYS, and CHILDREN.
They also have a large and well-selected stock of entirely New Goods, from which they are prepared to make to order FOR GENTLEMEN, as well as Boys.
Full Assortment of Shirts and Furnishing Goods.

FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS.
CURTAIN GOODS AND COVERINGS.
LAMBREQUINS AND LACE DRAPERIES.
The Largest Stock of New and Elegant Goods in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, No. 657 and 659 Broadway.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 153 BROADWAY,
New-York, Nov. 11, 1872.
THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY desire to state that their assets on the first day of November were....................$550,000
Total amount at risk in burnt district in Boston....................200,000
$350,000
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.
EDWARD ROWELL, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y, No. 155 Broadway, N. Y.
This Company has no Agents, and does not lose anything by the Boston Fire.
A. L. SOULARD, Vice-President.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES: No. 176 Broadway, NEW-YORK. No. 60 Wall-st., NEW-YORK. No. 26 Court-st., BROOKLYN.
Nov. 12, 1872.
CASH ASSETS, - - - - - $245,000
CASH CAPITAL, - - - - 150,000
CASH SURPLUS, - - - - 95,000
ENTIRE RISK IN BOSTON FIRE, - - - - - - - - 5,000
This Company, having established another branch at No. 176 Broadway, are prepared to issue policies on merchandise, dwellings, and other property on favorable terms.
DWIGHT JOHNSON, President.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-ST.
CASH CAPITAL....................$250,000
SURPLUS....................180,000
$430,000
LOSS AT BOSTON ABOUT....................30,000
ANDREW J. SMITH, President.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., No. 158 Broadway.
CASH CAPITAL....................$200,000
SURPLUS....................207,000
$407,000
THIS COMPANY HAS NEVER DONE AN AGENCY BUSINESS, AND HAS LOST NOTHING BY THE BOSTON FIRE.
H. M. FORRESTER, President.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 141 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.
HAVE BUT $22,500 AT RISK IN THE BURNED DISTRICT AT BOSTON.
W. D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN H. SMITH, Secretary.

No Losses at Boston.
New-York Fire Ins. Co., NO. 72 WALL-ST.
Capital....................$200,000
Surplus....................200,000
Total Assets....................$400,000
D. UNDERHILL, President.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

WARREN RANGE. FIRST PREM. AM. INST. '71.
Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st., New-York.

TIFFANY & CO., UNION-SQUARE, SILVERSMITHS.
STERLING SILVER SPOONS & FORKS, NEW DESIGNS OF OUR OWN MAKE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY OURSELVES AT FIXED PRICES PER OUNCE. QUALITY 925-1000 FINE.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS. 502-504 BROADWAY —ONLY.—
OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' FURS, At the Lowest Possible Prices.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF SEAL SKIN FUR, IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES OF SACQUES AND TURBANS.
502-504 Broadway.
N. B.—Our business in all its departments, wholesale and retail, is only at Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.

C. G. GUNTHER & CO., UNION-SQUARE —ONLY.—
FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND ENDLESS VARIETY, all sold at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES by said firm, comprising
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, CHRISTIAN G. GUNTHER, NATHANIEL E. MAYCOCK.
Late of No. 46 Maiden-lane and Nos. 502 and 504 B'way
NOW UNION-SQUARE ONLY.

Exchange Fire Ins. Co., 172 Broadway, Cor. Maiden Lane, N. Y.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.
AFTER the Great Fire in BOSTON
OUR ENTIRE LIABILITIES in the City are ONLY $15,000.
Present Condition of the Company:
Cash Capital....................$200,010 00
Surplus....................72,500 00
ASSETS....................$272,510 00
Losses unadjusted....................9,875 00
NET ASSETS....................$262,635 00
R. CARMAN COMBES, President.
GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

KY. LIBRARY GIFT CONCERT.
$500,000 IN BANK TO PAY ALL GIFTS.
$100,000 FOR ONLY $10.
At the Second Grand Gift Concert, authorized by special act of the Legislature, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, which positively and unequivocally occurs in Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 7, 1872, the following Cash Gifts are for distribution by lot among the ticket-holders:
ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH....................$100,000
ONE GRAND GIFT....................50,000

1 Cash Gift....$25,000	4 Cash Gifts..$2,000 each	
1 Cash Gift....20,000	15 Cash Gifts..1,000 each	
1 Cash Gift....15,000	20 Cash Gifts..900 each	
1 Cash Gift....10,000	21 Cash Gifts..800 each	
1 Cash Gift....9,000	25 Cash Gifts..700 each	
1 Cash Gift....8,000	35 Cash Gifts..600 each	
1 Cash Gift....7,000	45 Cash Gifts..500 each	
1 Cash Gift....6,000	50 Cash Gifts..400 each	
1 Cash Gift....5,000	60 Cash Gifts..300 each	
1 Cash Gift....4,000	100 Cash Gifts..200 each	
1 Cash Gift....3,000	312 Cash Gifts..100 each	

TOTAL, 1,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH....................$500,000
The money to pay these gifts is now upon deposit in Bank, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:
FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 28, 1872.
This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this bank over half a million of dollars to the credit of the Gift Concert fund, $500,000 of which is held by this bank as Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky to pay off all gifts to be awarded at the drawing.
R. S. VEECH, Cashier.
PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole tickets, $10; halves $5; quarters, $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $255; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000.
Main Office in charge of Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, Louisville Ky. Branch Office in charge of Major THOS. H. HAYS, No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 158 Broadway, N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL....................$150,000 00
CASH ASSETS....................241,227 95
THIS COMPANY HAS ONLY EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS At risk in the burnt district in Boston, and will continue to insure first-class property at current rates.
GEO. A. JARVIS, PRESIDENT.
ARTHUR H. WALTON, SECRETARY.

WOOD BROTHERS COMPANY HAVE ON EXHIBITION AND SALE IN THEIR EXTENSIVE WAREROOMS, NO. 740 BROADWAY, THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT CARRIAGES TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, MADE AFTER THE NEWEST AND MOST APPROVED DESIGNS. THEY ARE FULLY UP TO THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE AND DURABILITY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

SAFEGUARD Fire Insurance Company, No. 152 Broadway, New-York.
BRANCH OFFICES, NO. 109 4TH-AV. NO. 737 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL....................$200,000.
CASH ASSETS....................$312,467.
No Agency in Boston.
NO AGENCIES ANYWHERE.
Place Your Risks in the Safeguard.
THOMAS C. DOREMUS, President.
JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 141 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.
Capital - - - - $200,000
Surplus - - - - 60,000
THIS COMPANY HAS ONLY TEN THOUSAND ($10,000) DOLLARS IN THE BOSTON FIRE.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.